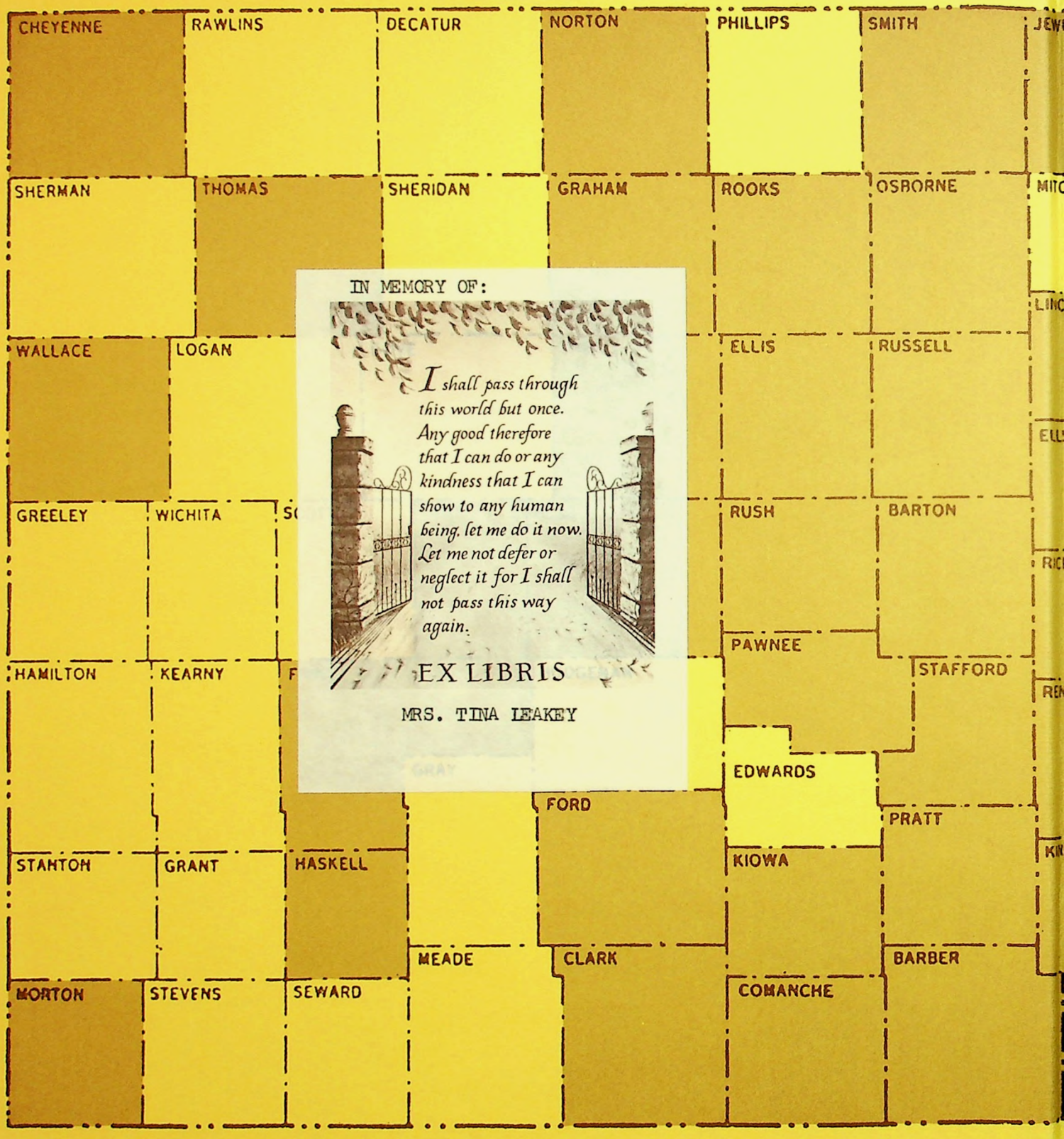
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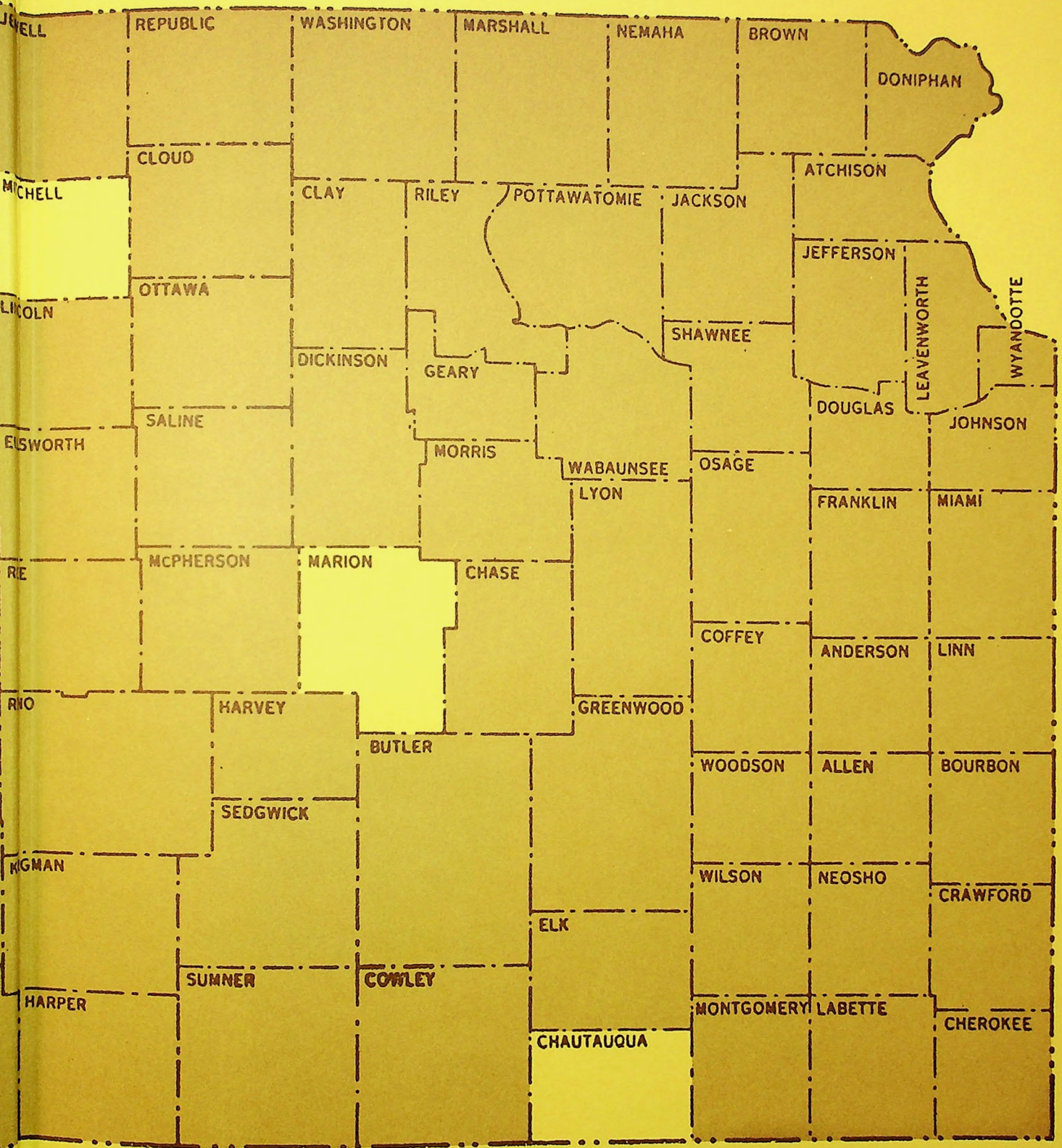
I shall pass through this world but once. Any good therefore that I can do or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it for I shall not pass this way again.

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MRS. TINA LEAKEY

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American Revolution Bicentennial Commission

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December 19, 1975

Mrs. A.E. Carpenter
Bicentennial Chairman
Topeka Geneological Society

Topeka, Kansas 66606

Dear Mrs. Carpenter:

I am very pleased to inform you that the Shawnee County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission voted at their December meeting to endorse the Topeka Geneological Society's book, Kansas Pioneers. It was the unanimous decision of the Commission that the vignettes on pre-World War I Kansas residents is a worthy project in keeping with the bicentennial theme.

The Topeka Geneological Society may use the inscription: "Endorsed by the Shawnee County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission," on any publicity regarding Kansas Pioneers. I encourage you to notify the Bicentennial Office when the book is completed and published.

On behalf of the Commission, I wish to thank the Geneological Society for providing us the opportunity to be involved with this project.

In the spirit of '76,

Larry E. Wolgast
General Chairperson

LEW:as

cc: Dr. William O. Wagnon, Jr., Chairperson
Heritage '76 Committee

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1975 - 1976

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Kansas Pioneers

KANSAS PIONEERS is a product of love and dedication by all those involved with its compilation. Originally planned to relate the stories of early settlers of Shawnee County, the scope of the project soon expanded as contributors submitted material representing over eighty-two Kansas Counties.

Our deepest thanks, of course, go to the contributors, without whom the book would never have become a reality. Many Topeka Genealogical Society members gave generously of their time and energy to carry this project to completion. The Bicentennial Committee Chairman, Mrs. A. E. Carpenter, deserves particular credit for her tireless efforts. The typist, Mrs. R. P. Slease, merits special praise for her endeavors.

This volume makes possible sharing with many people some of the Kansas pioneer stories and family history materials that might ordinarily remain unknown. Hopefully, readers will be encouraged to preserve their heritage for others to appreciate.

Great care has been taken to present the information as submitted; however, the Topeka Genealogical Society can assume no responsibility for any errors in dates, spellings or grammar. No real attempt was made to check the materials for accuracy or authenticity unless an error was very obvious; we have depended upon those submitting materials to provide accurate accounts. Many of the stories submitted were, of necessity, shortened to save space and to avoid repetition. Essential information was left, as much as possible, in its original state. Material pertaining to later generations and also that not directly relating to Kansas ancestry was eliminated. The actual materials, as submitted, have been retained by the Topeka Genealogical Society and readers wanting information about particular stories may contact the Society.

Each worker on the KANSAS PIONEER project gained renewed respect and admiration for the early settlers of this state of Kansas. During our nation's Bicentennial year, we feel honored to present this volume containing a portion of a great country's heritage.

Bicentennial Committee Members:

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Helen M. Templar (Mrs. George)

Wilson Beauty Shop 1

Mary E. Summers Wilson

This interesting special feature article, about early day —'Beauty Shop" business, was written by our daughter, Mary Elizabeth Ward, more than thirty years ago, while she attended Topeka High School.

"Girls going to beauty school now do not learn the same things or in the same way as I did 33 years ago," commented Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, owner of the Wilson Beauty Shop at 923 Tyler, whose work as a cosmetologist has been known by women in and around Topeka for many years.

Mrs. Wilson, known as "Mary" to her patrons, had operated her own shop for over two decades. Knowledge both in people and her work made Mrs. Wilson the successful business woman that she was.

"I had no idea of becoming a beauty operator, and was learning to be a stenographer, when one afternoon I was in a local department store and noticed the beauty parlor", explained Mrs. Wilson. By impulse I walked over to the receptionist and asked it the shop ever trained girls.

"Receiving the affirmative reply, I asked what one must do to qualify for the training. The woman said that a girl must be strong, willing to work, and possess a white uniform. I asked what pay I would receive and how long the course would take to complete. I learned that there was no pay and no definite length of time for the apprenticeship. Whenever I became proficient enough my wages would start.

"Determining never to return to the office," said Mrs. Wilson, "I purchased material for a uniform and went home to make it that afternoon. The next morning I started to work."

"Where modern schools teach from a book how to manicure, set waves, give facials, and permanent waves, I had to learn by experience these jobs. In addition I learned to make switches and false curls. Most of the profit in those earlier shops came from sale of false hair. Women saved combings and brought them in to have transformations, switches, a false curls made. To do this involved cleaning, straightening and stitching the hair. After seven weeks, I received my first paycheck".

Mrs. Wilson further stated, "We did not know how to do finger waving, instead there was roll curling with an iron and then marcelling. Water waving was a later innovation. It was done by wetting the hair and setting in waves by means of combs. Water waving was followed by the permanent wave".

In 1921 Mrs. Wilson gave the first permanent wave in Topeka. Women little realized the economy or convenience of the modern permanent as evidenced by Mrs. Wilson's statement; "That first wave cost $2 a curl and the woman had 42 curls. The operation took all day; lunch was even served. The first permanent had more appearance of rope than of curls".

Asked how women responded to the permanent wave, Mrs. Wilson replied, "Of course, they were afraid of it and it took a while for them to become popular."

Usage of nail laquer is comparatively new she stated, buffing being the first nail finish. Asked whether she considered hair styles of yesteryear extreme, Mrs. Wilson replied, "No, I would say that the styles were very beautiful and intricate. True, they were many times intricate with many curls but never were they anything but beautiful. However, high pompadours which used 'rats' were sometimes out of reason."

It was Irene Castle who introduced the fad of shorter hair in the middle twenties, Mrs. Wilson said. The first bobs were long by today's standards. The shingle bob where the hair is cut short and shaped to the head was perhaps the prettiest of all.

"Using paints and other beauty preparations came from the time of Cleopatra," said Mrs. Wilson. The idea of the permanent came from the same period. Curly hair differs from straight hair in that it is flat and straight hair is round. Just as a wood shaving curls and a round piece does not, hair is so constructed.

Ancient peoples were attempting to flatten the hair when they inserted hair bound around pegs into holes driven in metal that had been heated. When the metal cooled, the hair was removed from the pegs and had a curly effect.

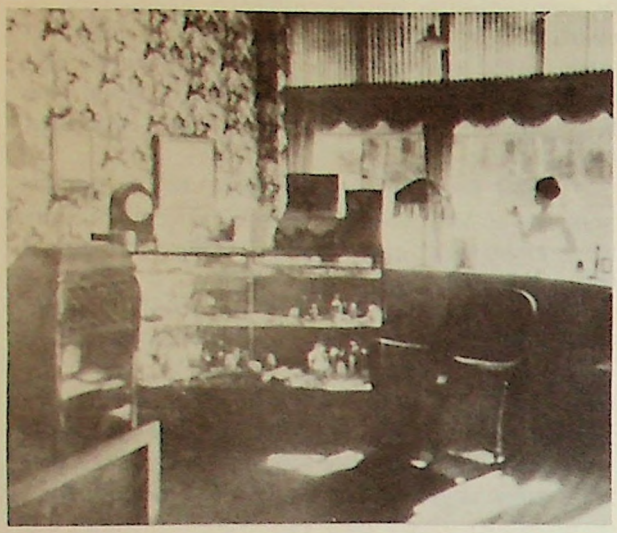
Permanents today contain approximately the same ingredients. Something must be used to soften the hair and another ingredient to produce heat. The result depends upon the operator alone. More women should consider this when buying a permanent, Mrs. Wilson noted.

She said, "The purpose of the beauty shop has changed through the years. Where all the profit first came from false hair, now actual work with hair brings in the most revenue.

"In the beginning, those in high society did not frequent beauty parlors. Wealthy women had their own personal maids. These maids were not the kind we have today to do housework, but were personal attendants to their mistresses.

"Then followed the time when visiting the beauty shop was the social thing to do. Today the working girl has come into her own and it is she who keeps the beauty parlor going," finished Mrs. Wilson.

Wilson Beauty Shop was first located at 529 Topeka Ave. It opened in 1921. Mary E. Summers



(First Beauty Shop in Topeka)

had learned her trade at Crosby Bros. and she quit work to be married to George Spencer, 19 Apr. 1919. He was the youngest son of F. M. Spencer, contractor, and was in business with his father. They had a nice home at 1172 Mulvane St., and were very happy. George died of heart trouble a little over a year after they were married. She found herself without sufficient funds to go on living in the home, so she finally decided to open a beauty shop of her own, and the little building at 529 Topeka was just being completed by a man named Oscar Bischoff. He was quite a prominent man in the early days of Topeka and at one time was Ambassador to Russia. He was affiliated with one of the North Topeka banks and he was helpful to the many Russians who came to our city in the early days. There was a small settlement of them in North Topeka. When my aunt wanted to rent the building, and told him she wanted it for a beauty shop, he said he didn't know what that was, but he was sure that if she said it was all right then it was. He had known her father for years. She married again in 1921 to Shelton J Wilson. At the time of their marriage he managed the Grand Theatre. The beauty shop business required much time and Mr. Wilson soon found himself in business with her. When marcels were popular, Mr. Wilson learned to give them, and he was much in demand as the women seemed to think his wave lasted longer; that he had more strength in his hands to give a good wave. However, that was the only beauty work he ever did.

From 529 Topeka, they moved into the beauty shop, on the Mezzanine of the Hotel Jayhawk. They were there for a while, then as the shop really wasn't large enough to accommodate their growing business, they took over the beauty shop at Pelletiers Dept. store. They stayed there a few years, and then moved to 923 Tyler St., the last place that they owned. Mr. Wilson died in 1940 and Mrs. Wilson carried on the business until her retirement. At that time she married an old schoolmate, Paul T. Cooper. They had a home at 110 Cecil Rd. It was a large place and as Mrs. Cooper had not been well, they decided to buy a smaller house in town and therefore moved to 10th and Frazier, a fine ranch-type house. She only lived about 15 months after they moved there. She had been in the beauty business 42 years when she retired.

The interview written by Mary Elizabeth Ward (now Mrs. James E. Baker of Naperville, Ill., a great niece.) The balance written by the mother of Mary Elizabeth Ward, a niece of Mary Elizabeth Summers Wilson, Elizabeth Summers (Boten) Ward.

David Bonecutter 2

Joyce B. Hensen

David Bonecutter was born 7 Apr. 1831 at Island, Ohio, the ninth and youngest child of George and Phoebe (Wright) Bonecutter, natives of Frederick Co., Va. The parents of David Bonecutter were married 31 Dec. 1806 in Frederick Co., Va. A reference in the Hopewell Friends History states that on 12 Aug. 1807 Phoebe (Wright) Bonecutter was disowned for marrying out of unity. Hinshaw's Vol. VI Va. records states that 9 Dec. 1819, Fairfield Monthly Meeting granted permission to re-instate with consent of Hopewell Monthly Meeting. The 29 Sept. 1846 marriage license was issued to Phoebe Bonecutter and Jesse Johnson.

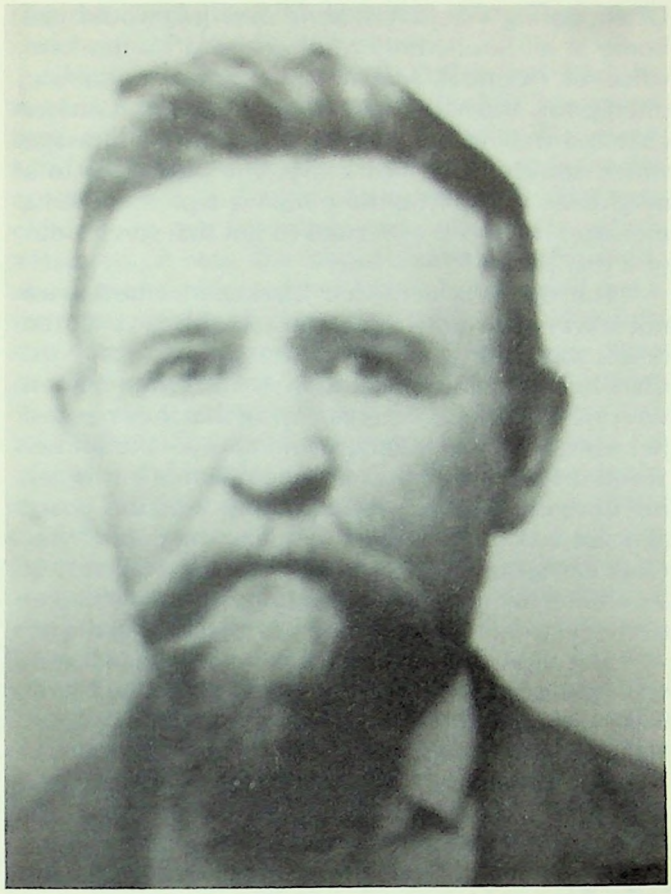
David Bonecutter had pioneering in his blood at an early age. Leaving Ohio and moving to Shelby Co., Ill., he was married there to Nancy Ann Kennedy 25 Dec. 1853. To this union were born thirteen children, 5 girls and 8 boys. The first seven children were born near Dry Point, Shelby Co., Ill.

Even though a family man, David was drafted into Co., B. 32nd Ill. Volunteers during the Civil War. Serving only a few months he again followed his profession of farming and took his wife and small children to Marion Co., Iowa. After a ten year stay in Iowa, once again he became a pioneer settler of the homestead days of Smith Co., Kans. in the spring of 1879, settling near Lebanon.

Besides his farming, for many years Mr. Bonecutter operated a small grocery store in order to service the community. Many nights his lighted lantern could be seen in the window of his store telling anyone needing grocery supplies that he was ready to serve them.

David Bonecutter departed this life 16 May 1912,

aged 81 years, one month, and ten days, and is buried in the Sweet Home Cemetery, Smith Co., Kans. Nancy, his wife, died 16 Nov. 1924 in Polk Co., Neb., but is also buried beside her husband of many years at Sweet Home Cemetery.



(David Bonecutter)

Charles A. Wells 3

Everett H. Wells

Charles Alexander Wells was born 31 Jan. 1870 in Maryville (Blount Co.) Tenn. His parents were Adelphiu Leonidas Wells and Mary Jane Peebles. Charles was the middle child of a family of 5 children: Stephen Rodger, Isaac Edward, Charles Alexander, Wm. Homer and Dora. Adelphiu brought his family to Kans. in the fall of 1883. They settled in the northwest area of Kingman Co.; the land they chose bordered on the Kingman Co. - Reno Co., line. Their farm consisted of 160 acres.

The oldest son, Stephen, settled on the 160 acres to the west. After 10 years of farming, Charles' parents moved to Pratt, Kans. and opened a grocery store until 1910 when they moved to Idaho.

Charles married Thressa Melvina Pieper 16 Aug. 1891. He lived on the original home farm until 1900, then they purchased 320 acres adjoining the old farm, but over in Miami Twp., Reno Co. Charles lived here, farming the land until his death on 31 Mar., 1947. His wife rented the farm and moved to Turon. She died 23 Apr. 1960. Their family consisted of Myrtle b. 27 Aug. 1892; Raymond b. 20 Aug. 1894; Mable b. 22 Nov. 1898; Everett b. 2 Aug. 1909; and Conrad b. 18 Sept. 1911.

Mabel R. Clark 4

Nicholas L. Clark

Mabel R. Clark was one of the pioneer "centrals" of Wabaunsee Co., Kans. Mrs. Clark began her telephone career in 1908, nearly seventy years ago. Mrs. Clark was born 6 Sept. 1894 near Topeka, Kans., the daughter of Leander Emory and Vergia Hannah Miller Jones. Vergia Jones died at an early age and Mabel lived with her relatives until her father remarried. The family moved to Paxico, and in 1908, a cousin of Mrs. Clark, Mr. Frank Shipp, who was a lineman for the Wabaunsee Co. Telephone Co., asked Mrs. Clark if she would like to help at the switchboard in Paxico. Mrs. Clark began immediately and continued until her marriage to James Peter Clark on 15 Mar. 1910. Mr. Clark was the son of John and Mary Eliza Woody Clark and was born 15 Mar. 1886. Mrs. Clark then left the switchboard to become a farm wife. The Clarks lived in the Snokomo community south of Paxico only a short time before Mr. Clark and a cousin, Lee Wilson, purchased the Maple Hill Livery Barn and the Clarks moved to Maple Hill and lived in the old Windler Hotel. In the meantime, a daughter, Thelma Marie Hedges, was born.

In May of 1914, Mrs. Clark was again asked to return to the switchboard when a vacancy occurred in the Maple Hill Central office. Mr. and Mrs. Clark moved into the central office on Main St. on 5 May 1914. This building was their home for more than forty years.

At the time, there were about sixty-five customers in the town of two hundred. Most of them lived in town. The rural customers lived along four lines; one reaching to Keene, one to Dover, one to Paxico and one north to the Kansas River. There was no electricity at the time, so rings were made by using a battery system. When the power was short or low from the batteries, rings were made by hand by turning the crank located on the right



(Mabel R. Clark in 1909)

hand panel of the board. During storms, you didn't sit anywhere near the board because lightning came in on the wires, shot out of the front of the board and was a fearful experience. With no fire siren, fire alarms were spread by making "line calls". This was done by ringing ten short rings or until every one on the line was given the alarm. Someone would send their oldest son to the two churches in town and their bells would be tolled to awaken those without phones. This method was also used to give information of community interest, such as a town social. It could be used to signal danger such as an approaching prairie fire, or tornado, or as in 1951 when line calls were used to warn those living along Mill Creek and the Kansas River of water heights impending.

The central office was the hub of the community in those days and continued to be until it was closed when dial service came to Maple Hill. Everyone came to the central office or called to get information on everything from births or deaths. In fact, Mrs. Clark was responsible for collecting and ordering flowers for funeral services the entire forty three years she was in the central office. The central also had to be aware of events and school program dates to answer the inquiries of callers. Illness or absences from the community were reported to the central office so callers might be appraised of customers whereabouts and conditions. The "Public Office" was a large cozy room on the front of the house and contained a public telephone, the switchboard and several over-stuffed chairs. Behind this room were the three room living quarters. It was in the Public Office that Mrs. Clark and her assistant spent their days, visiting with people who casually dropped in to see what was "new". However, in all the years Mrs. Clark was in the telephone office, never once was there a complaint that she betrayed a confidence or repeated a conversation. Talk in the office was strictly of a public nature. Folks who did not have phones placed their calls on the public telephone. The telephone office was open from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. and according to company policy, calls were to be answered until 9:00 p.m. and then the board was to be closed. However, Mrs. Clark never once refused a call, no matter the hour. Often during war times, sons overseas would call home at all hours, only to be greeted by the kind voice of "Central Mabel." The transmission was often poor, and Mrs. Clark would have to put on her coat and walk to the parents' house with a message which could not be heard over the phone, or to a neighbor's house who did not have a phone, with a message. Have you ever tried to get that service out of a dial phone?

The duties which Mrs. Clark performed were not always just answering the switchboard. Often times, someone who needed help would call Mrs. Clark and ask her to come to their aid. Often times it was one of the local doctors, saying that they needed her assistance. Mrs. Clark would always take off her apron (or put it on if it was to help with a birth), tell her husband Jim she needed him to tend the board and she was off to help in any way she could. Mrs. Clark can specifically recall helping in the delivery of seventeen babies in the community and still receives birthday greetings from many of those seventeen.

Not all Mrs. Clark's memories are pleasant ones. One hot summer night during WW I, the Clarks were awakened by a window shattering blast. Naturally one jumps up with a start when they are suddenly awakened, such was the case with Mr. and Mrs. Clark. The blast had jolted some of the drops down on the switchboard and the night alarm was ringing. Mrs. Clark headed for the Public Office and as she lit the lamp on the switchboard a voice by the window said, "Put out that lamp and get to bed or you'll be pushing up daisies tomorrow". It was then that a second blast shook the building. Mrs. Clark didn't hesitate, but put the lamp out and returned to bed where it was all she could to to restrain her husband, who was a town deputy and wanted to get into the action. The Clarks realized at that time that the bank across the street was being robbed and the robbers were trying to dynamite the vault open. There must have been several men because the blasts woke up everybody, and as lights started to burn the robbers went up and down Main Street shooting into homes to keep people inside. The third blast of dynamite opened the vault and about $2,500 was taken and neither the bandits nor the money were ever found. Some memories Mrs. Clark would just as soon forget.

Maple Hill was struggling through the trauma of the Rufe King murders about the same time. Mr. King was the owner of the local Livery Barn and over a period of several weeks three bodies, all brutally assaulted, had been uncovered and were linked to

King. Mrs. Clark kept up all hours, answering calls from reporters and family members who were seeking information. It was a frightening time for all until King was put behind bars.

In 1921, Mrs. Clark left the telephone office long enough to deliver her second child, a son, John Leander Clark, born 12 Apr. 1921. Mrs. Clark soon returned to her old job, however.

Working in the Central Office has had its rewards, and answering late night calls has saved lives and property. One such occasion was when Mrs. Clark prevented the collision of two trains by quick action. The night alarm went off after two o'clock in the morning and when Mrs. Clark answered, it was the depot agent at McFarland, about twelve miles west of Maple Hill. He said that a train carrying logs had lost one of the chains holding the logs on one car and that the logs were protruding well out into the other set of tracks. There was a passenger train coming from the east and if the trains were not stopped, there would be an awful wreck. Mrs. Clark quickly called the depot agent and told him the circumstances. The agent said he didn't even put on his pants, but quickly went to the depot in his underwear, just in time to stop the log train. He then threw the switch and put the passenger train on a siding. Mrs. Clark wouldn't have had to answer the call after 9:00 p.m. but she never turned the night alarm off. For her efforts the president of the Rock Island Railway personally called on Mrs. Clark offering a cash reward, for her service. Mrs. Clark refused the reward saying it was all a part of the job.

Mabel Clark is now retired, but she never lacks for memories of her nearly fifty years as "Central Mabel" at Maple Hill. Now living in Maple Hill, Mrs. Clark, 82, enjoys her many grandchildren and great grandchildren. Mrs. Clark is still called by older residents, many of whom still believe that "Central Mabel" will furnish answers — and usually she can. Mrs. Clark leads an active life attending church, civic functions. She is a member of the Maple Hill Community Congregational Church where she attends quilting bees every Monday and Thursday. Mrs. Clark is Recorder for the Royal Neighbors of America and has held the post for nearly twenty years, she replacing her step-mother, Mrs. Jeanetta Jones, who held the post for thirty years. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Maple Hill Order of the Eastern Star and has held offices in the chapter for more than fifty years.

Maple Hill has now had dial telephone service for nearly twenty years, but as Mrs. Clark says, "No dial telephone can give you 'Grandma' when you don't know the number, nor can an operator in Topeka tell you when the church dinner is going to be. When I was in the Central Office the Maple Hill Telephone Office had a personality. Those days are gone."

Richard Wells Porter 5

Dorothy Weede Bethel

Richard Wells Porter was born 12 Dec. 1845, the son of Jeremiah Wilson and Sarah Griffith (Wells) Porter. He was born on the farm of his grandfather, Butler Wells, thirty-two miles up the Ohio River from Marietta. In 1859 his parents and grandparents moved with their families to Putman Co., Mo. near the Iowa line.

When the Civil War started, he was considered too young for immediate service, but he joined the Home Guards, a part of the Missouri Militia. He served until 1863 when he entered regular service with the 8th Iowa Cavalry, Co., F, in which he saw much service. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, was captured and in Andersonville and Libby prisons for almost a year.

Richard Wells Porter was descended on his father's side from family lines of Reed, Miller, Henry, Bishop, from William Porter of Colonial Penn. and Pearsalls who trace to early days in Eng. On his mother's side are two Wells lines of Early Maryland, one Welsh and one English; family lines of Mobley, Griffith, Crouch, Riggs, Davis, Greenberry, Pierpont, and others, among them Mathew Howard, a son of the Arundel family of England.

Richard Wells Porter married 8 Apr. 1868, Mary Elizabeth Morrow, daughter of Capt. Jackson and Hannah (Forsythe) Morrow, of Appanoose Co., Iowa. Mary and Richard lived in Putnam Co., Mo. for six or seven years then decided to homestead in Kansas. They moved to Kansas in 1876 and settled on a homestead about a mile east of the present village of Geneseo, on the south edge of the boundary line between Rice and Ellsworth Counties. They continued to farm the homestead until their family was nearly grown, at which time they moved into Geneseo where Richard, or "Uncle Dick" as he was known to the whole community, owned and operated a general merchandise store until his retirement.

Mary Elizabeth (Morrow) Porter was descended on her father's side from the Drakes of Ohio, Penn., and New Jersey; and from James Morrow, from Ireland and America, to Kentucky before 1785, to Ohio 1800. On her mother's side she is descended from Pitzer and Parker lines, and from Thomas Forsythe, from Ireland to America before the Revolutionary War.

Richard and Mary had three children who lived to adulthood; Jeremiah J. "Jerdie" who married Grace Gray, Bertie E. "Bert" who married Annie Lawson, and Rachel Ethel "Ethyle" who married Garfield Weede.

Josiah Jones 6

John P. Brown

Josiah Jones was born 18 Nov. 1809 in Charlotte Co., Va., died 2 Dec. 1872 in Brown Co., Kans., and buried at Mt. Zion Cemetery east of Hiawatha, Kans. He was married 15 Nov. 1835 in Wilson Co., Tenn. to Cynthia Lucille Copeland, daughter of John and Zana (Lasater) Copeland. She was born 22 Aug. 1814 in Chatham Co., N. C., and died 24 Oct. 1899 in Brown Co., Kans., and buried at Mt. Zion Cemetery east of Hiawatha.

Their children were: 1. Stanford born 10 Nov. 1836, died before 1840; 2. Frances "Fannie" born 14 Nov. 1838 in Tenn., died 10 May 1877, married 12 Nov. 1857 to Rev. John Braley; 3. Margaret born 20 Dec. 1840 at Buchanan Co., Mo., died 8 Jan. 1916 at Brown Co., Kans., married 3 Apr. 1867 Buchanan Co., Mo. to John C. Brown, son of Gideon Leeper and Ann (Blakeley) Brown; 4. Marion born 11 Feb. 1842 Buchanan Co., Mo., died 1 Dec. 1917 at Hiawatha, Kans., married Jane E. Utz 6 Feb. 1867 at Buchanan Co., Mo.; 5. Robert E. Lee born 12 Oct. 1844 Buchanan Co., Mo., died 6 May 1918?; 6. Commodore Perry born 9 Jan. 1846 Buchanan Co., Mo., married twice; 7. Thomas B. born 15 Sept. 1849 Buchanan Co., Mo., died 1899 Brown Co., Kans., married Anne Sprowl; 8. David born 21 July 1851, died Cheyenne, Wyo., married Miss McDaniel.

Josiah Jones was a farmer and a Baptist lay minister. He, his wife, and daughter moved to Buchanan Co., Mo. before 1840 from Tenn. Their other seven children were born in Buchanan Co., and around 1870, Josiah and Cynthia moved to Brown Co., Kans. to a farm east of Hiawatha. They are both buried there.

Clois Finley Montee 7

Betty L. Ramsey

Clois Finley Montee was born on 25 Mar. 1848 in Wyandot Co., Ohio, the youngest child of Francis Abraham and Hester Ann (Wilson) Montee. When he was yet young, in the 1850's or 1860's, he moved to Macomb, McDonough, Co., Ill. He married Mary Catherine Ritter who had been born there. Sometime in the 1870's, he and his wife and two sons, Charles Edward who had been born 28 Oct. 1866, and William Henry born 30 June 1870, joined with the families of his older brothers, Theodore, James, and Francis (Frank) and moved west to Crawford Co., Kans. They each purchased farms there and began the task of making a living for their families and settling the new land.

The following children were added to the family: Lewis Melvin born 14 June 1872; Ollie Etta born 1 Oct. 1873; Lily Gay born 31 Mar. 1875; Rosa May born 18 Mar. 1878; George C. born 14 Sept. 1880; Amanda Florence born 22 Nov. 1883; Emma Elizabeth born 22 Nov. 1886, and David A. born 4 Apr. 1889. The children grew up, married and some raised their families in Crawford Co., Kans. The oldest, Charles Edward married Ethel — and he died in 1945. William Henry married Mrs. Lucy McNeilly, and he died in Nov. 1961. Lewis Melvin married 26 Dec. 1892 to Alice Letitia Gray, and he died 25 Sept. 1945. Ollie Etta married a Mr. Bennett and she died 6 Jan. 1965. Lily Gay married a Mr. Jackson. Rosa May married on 19 Nov. 1896 Charles C. Everitt and they lived their lives in Crawford Co. He died 6 Dec. 1972. George C. Montee died 3 July 1948. Amanda Florence married Charles G. Prideaux, and she died 19 June 1959. Emma Elizabeth married William Stout in 1904 and she died 4 May 1927. The last child, David A. married May Theresa Horn and they lived in Chicago for many years.

Clois Finley's wife, Mary, died in Sept. 1961 and is buried beside him in West Union Cemetery near Pittsburg. Clois Finley Montee married for the second time to Mrs. Jenny Reddy in May 1925. He died 23 July 1927, and was survived by his second wife.

He was a member of the Methodist Church. A large stone marks the grave of this pioneer couple. Clois Finley was the last of the four Montee brothers to pioneer in Crawford County.

Milton Bonner 8

Mabel E. Hosch

Milton Bonner was born in Elkhart Co., Ind., 18 Apr. 1836. At Wheatland, Clinton Co., Iowa, 1862 he enlisted in Co. F, 16th Iowa Infantry, and re-enlisted in 1864. Twice captured by the enemy, he was sent to

the infamous Andersonville prison. In Jan. 1865 he escaped at Thomasville, Ga., made his way through Florida swampland to the Gulf Coast, and a month later reported to the Federal forces at Key West. He was returned via New York City to his regiment as the war was ending.

On 20 June 1866, at Carrollton, Iowa, he wed Sarah Beebe Vaughn, a widow. Her husband, Dewitt C. Vaughn, had served in Co. M, 3rd Michigan Cavalry, and died while on furlough at his parents' home in Otsego Twp., Steuben Co., Ind., in 1862.

The Bonners moved to Republic Co., Kans. in the 1870's, settling near Scandia. They also lived a short time in Jewell County. He died at Scandia 23 July 1911, and his wife died in McCook, Neb., 28 May 1923.

The children were: James Vaughn and Marilla (Vaughn) Bolles, both born in Mich., married in Kans., moved to McCook, Neb. Alvira Bonner b. 28 Mar. 1867, married at McCook, Neb. to Nelson Boyce, 26 Jan. 1887; Adeline, b. 5 Aug. 1870, married Van Mahan; Louisa June (Jennie) b. 25 Mar. 1872, married Frank C. Hyland 26 Mar. 1894, in Republic Co., Kans.; Julia Ann, b. 16 Sept. 1874, married David S. Marple 1 Jan. 1890; Lillie b. 21 Apr. 1877, married Silas Alfred Madden 16 Oct. 1904. Their descendants are scattered throughout the Midwest and Far West.

Alexander William Biles 9

Leigh McGee

Alexander William Biles, Mary Jane Biles, nee Burrage, his wife, and their 11 children arrived in Sheridan Twp., Crawford Co., Kans. in 1876.

A. W. Biles was born in Montgomery Co., N. C. on 2 Jan. 1828. He died in Ft. Scott, Kans. on 22 Apr. 1899. His father was Daniel Biles, a son of Thomas Biles and Tabitha Marbury. Daniel Biles was born 21 Aug. 1792 at Rowan Co., N. C. and died about 1870 at Stanly Co., N. C. Thomas Biles served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. A. W. Biles' mother was Elizabeth Parker, the daughter of Richard Parker of Rowan Co., N. C. Elizabeth Parker was born 18 Nov. 1792 in Rowan Co., N. C. and died about 1862 in North Carolina. Richard Parker also served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

A. W. Biles served in the North Carolina Home Guard during the Civil War. He left North Carolina in 1867 and moved to Champaign Co., Ill. From there he moved to Crawford Co., Kans. Because his interests were farming, hunting, and fishing, he owned farms in Crawford Co., Kans. and Stone Co., Mo.

On 27 Apr. 1854 in Stanly Co., N. C. A. W. Biles and Mary Jane Burrage eloped and were married. Mary Jane Burrage was born 27 June 1837 in Montgomery Co., N. C. She died on 14 June 1898 in Pittsburg, Kans. She was the daughter of Mary and Edward Burrage. Edward Burrage owned the cotton mill at Tuckerstown, N. C. and was quite prominent. Both Mary Jane and A. W. Biles are buried in the Beulah Cemetery, Beulah, Kans.

Their 15 children are as listed:

1. James Edward Monroe Biles was born 19 Feb. 1855 in Stanly Co., N. C. He died on 25 Oct. 1942 in Wellston, Mo. He is buried in New Picker Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo. Because he was a progressive farmer and stock raiser, he was one of the first members of the Bourbon Co., Kans. Farm Bureau. His matched teams of horses won many blue ribbons at the fair. He was quite well read and enjoyed a good political argument. He was a staunch Democrat.

On the 23rd of Feb. 1882 James married Emma Harriet Montee in Girard, Kans. Emma Montee was born 3 Dec. 1863 near Macomb, Ill. She died on 21 Oct. 1946 in Coldwater, Kans. She is buried at the Uniontown Cemetery, Uniontown, Kans. She is the daughter of Kansas pioneers Francis Marion Montee and his wife, Mary Emmiline Montee nee Purdum. Her family were leading Republicans in Crawford Co., Kans.

The children of James and Emma Biles were: A. Mary Emily (known as Mayme) born on 9 Jan. 1883 at Uniontown, Kans. and she died 2 Mar. 1968 in Coldwater, Kans. She married Riley Harris 20 Dec. 1899 at Ft. Scott, Kans. Riley Harris was born 12 May 1877 at Richfield, Mo., and he died 3 Feb. 1941 at Coldwater, Kans. Their children were Emma, Charlie, and Nellie. B. Flora Belle (Floy) born 3 July 1884 at Uniontown, Kans. In St. Louis, Mo., on 20 June 1907 she married Joseph Brauss. He was born 14 Dec. 1880 in Coblenz, Ger. and he died 13 July 1947 at St. Louis, Mo. C. Maude Anna born 2 Mar. 1887 at Uniontown, Kans. and she died 23 Aug. 1963 in St. Louis, Mo. She married Gus Zell in St. Louis on 19 Mar. 1910. Gustav was born 20 Nov. 1886 in St. Louis, Mo., and he died on 26 Dec. 1973 at Branson, Mo. They are buried at New Picker Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo. D. Lloyd Montee was born 31 Dec. 1899 in Uniontown, Kans. On 12 Oct. 1923 in Independence, Mo., he married Vera Lillian Martin. She was born 13 Feb. 1904 at Hamilton, Iowa. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Their children are Lloyd, Wendell, and Joan. E. Juanita Letitia was born 19 July 1903 at Uniontown, Kans. and she died 19 May 1928 at Granite City, Ill. On July 17, 1926 in St. Louis, Mo., she married John Mimlitz. He was born 17 Aug. 1900 in St. Louis, Mo., and he died 6 Dec. 1957 in St. Louis. They had one son, John Mimlitz. F. Ferne Marion was born 23 Feb. 1906 at Uniontown, Kans. She died 17 July 1972 at Florissant, Mo. On 23 Feb. 1934 at St. Stephen's Evangelical and Reformed

Church in St. Louis, Mo., she married LeRoy Henry Temme. He was born 27 Sept. 1909 in St. Louis. Ferne first taught school at Hepler, Kans. She taught mentally retarded children for 25 years and also taught children at City Hospital and Desloge Hospital, St. Louis. LeRoy Temme was a lithographer. They had one daughter, Leigh Ferne Temme, who was born 5 Dec. 1935 in St. Louis. On 12 Aug. 1962 Leigh married Howard Hughes McGee, Jr. at Pilgrim Lutheran Church, St. Louis. They have two children, Laurel Leigh and Steven Michael McGee. Laurel McGee was born 8 June 1969 in St. Louis and Steven was born 14 Mar. 1974 in St. Louis. Leigh is a librarian and Howard is an auditor for the U. S. General Accounting Office.

2. William Daniel Harrison Biles was born 2 Mar. 1856 in Stanly Co., N. C. and he died 7 Dec. 1936 in Pittsburg, Kans. He married Sarah Angeline Millard 17 Feb. 1886. Sarah Millard was born 23 Aug. 1864 in Cuba, Ill. and she died 4 Apr. 1947. He was a very successful farmer near Beulah, Kans. They are both buried at Beulah Cemetery, Beulah, Kans. They had two children: Katie and Perry Biles.

3. Thomas Franklin Biles was born 18 Feb. 1858 in Stanly Co., N. C. and he died 25 July 1940 in Cherokee, Kans. He first married Marsha Rogers 1 Jan. 1885 and his second marriage was to Mrs. Sprague. He had been a harness shop operator for 40 years. He is buried in Beulah Cemetery. The children of Thomas and Marsha Biles were Flossie and William Biles.

4. Sarah Jane Maud Biles was born 30 Sept. 1859 in Stanly Co., N. C. and she died 26 July 1942 in Ft. Scott, Kans. She was first married to Mr. Vermillian and they had one son. Her second husband was Lee Johnston, the sheriff of Stone Co., Mo. She is buried in the Cape Fair Cemetery, Purdy, Mo.

5. Jonathan W. Biles was born 3 May 1861 in Stanly Co., N. C. and he died in infancy.

6. Rufus A. Biles was born 7 Apr. 1863 in Stanly Co., N. C. and he died 9 Oct. 1936 in McAlester, Okla. On 1 Mar. 1888 he married Mary Elizabeth Montee at Cedar Lawn Farm, the home of her parents, Frank and Mary Montee. Libbie Montee was born 31 Aug. 1865 near Macomb, Ill., and she died 17 Feb. 1940 in McAlester, Okla. In 1904 they moved to McAlester, Okla. where they operated the Queen City Bakery. They are buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, McAlester, Okla. Their children were: Francis, Dessie, and Edith Biles.

7. Paul Henry Biles was born 3 Jan. 1865 in Stanly Co., N. C. and he died 7 Feb. 1940 in Pittsburg, Kans. His first wife was Lillian Preston and they were married on 11 June 1891 at the home of her parents in Walnut, Kans. Lillian Preston was born 20 July 1867 and she died 21 July 1895. His second wife was Sarah E. Crocker of Pittsburg and they were married 19 Aug. 1897. His third wife was Martha Ann Shannon. She was born 24 Apr. 1876 in Monnouth, Kans., and she died 10 May 1921 in Pittsburg, Kans. His fourth wife was Myrtle Janes. She was born 27 Apr. 1888 in Englevale, Kans. and she died 27 May 1965 in Pittsburg, Kans. Paul and his brother, George, owned and operated two bakeries and an ice cream parlor in Pittsburg, Kans. Like their father, Paul and George enjoyed hunting and fishing. Paul is buried in Mt. Olive Cemetery, Pittsburg, Kans. He had no children.

8. Charles D. Biles was born 10 Nov. 1866 in Stanly Co., N. C. and he died in infancy.

9. George A. Washington Biles was born 2 June 1868 in Champaign, Ill., and he died 4 Mar. 1922 at Pittsburg, Kans. He married Mary — who was born 1 Aug. 1868 at Omaha, Neb. and she died 13 Nov. 1947 at Pittsburg, Kans. They are buried at Highland Park Cemetery. They had no children.

10. Hannah Elizabeth Biles was born 22 Feb. 1870 at Champaign, Ill., and she died 15 Aug. 1954 at Ft. Scott, Kans. On 2 Sept. 1887 she married Albert Schafer at Ft. Scott, Kans. Albert Schafer was born 2 Sept. 1863 in Ger. and he died 7 Oct. 1937 at Ft. Scott, Kans. They are buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Ft. Scott, Kans. They operated the Schafer's Grocery Store in Ft. Scott, Kans. Their 8 children were: Margaret, Joseph, Louis, Frances, Paul, Christena, Carl, and Donald.

11. Laura Effie Biles was born 14 Nov. 1872 at Champaign, Ill., and she died 18 Oct. 1921 in St. Louis, Mo. She was first married to A. Spangler and they had one daughter, Grace. Her second marriage was to Lorenzo Headlee. She is buried in Beulah Cemetery, Beulah, Kans.

12. John P. Biles was born 15 May 1874 in Champaign, Ill., and he died 24 Apr. 1943 in El Paso, Tex. He served in the Spanish American War and made the Army his career. He married Minnie—and they had one daughter, Viola. He is buried at Ft. Bliss National Cemetery, El Paso, Tex.

13. Lilly Bell Biles was born 24 Nov. 1875 in Champaign, Ill., and she died 12 Jan. 1962 in Ft. Scott, Kans. In Girard, Kans. on 27 Feb. 1897 she married William Jackson Jones. William Jones was born 2 July 1874 in Crawford Co., Kans. and he died 22 Mar. 1964 in Ft. Scott, Kans. They operated a bakery in Pittsburg, Kans. and in 1921 they opened the Jones Bakery in Ft. Scott. Kans. They are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Ft. Scott, Kans. Their 4 children are: Alta, Carl, Ethel, and George.

14. Robert Biles was born 24 Mar. 1877 near Cherokee, Kans. and he died 20 July 1950 in Chanute, Kans. He is buried in Highland Park, Pittsburg, Kans. In 1904 in McAlester, Okla. he married Elizabeth Lewis. He and his wife operated the Chanute Bakery in Chanute, Kans. They had one son, George.

15. Viola Frances Biles was born 23 Oct. 1881 near Cherokee, Kans. and she died at Ft. Scott, Kans. She was the wife of Enoch Snow. She is buried in Beulah Cemetery, Beulah, Kans. They had no children.

Ancestral Anecdotes 10

Beulah McCahon

Archibald McCahon was born about 1840 in Ohio and served in the Ohio Home Guards during the Civil War. Approximately a year after the war ended, he brought his wife, Catherine, and four boys to Kansas. They traveled by covered wagon and the trip was very rough. Two sons died enroute to Kansas.

Their children were:

1. John Horace born in Ohio about 1864, married Minnie Barker 1890. They had two daughters Mayme Valentine Jacobs and Katherine, who died at age sixteen.

2. Archer Marion born in Ohio about 1866, married Martha Adel Vanderlip, 1890. They had five daughters: Lillian Belle, born 1891, married 1913 to James Selden Baker; Olive Marion born 1893, married 1920 to Chas. F. Hindman; Beulah Constance born 1895; Frances (Lucille Rosen) born 1897, married 1924 to Ralph Elder Murphy; Helen Blood born 1899, married 1920 to Paul Hatcher.

3. Clarence died enroute to Kansas in 1866.

4. Elmer died enroute to Kansas in 1866.

5. James Clyde born 1868 Wakarusa, Kans. died 1956, never married.

The McCahons homesteaded a 160 acre farm near Wakarusa, Kans. in 1866. Two acres had already been homesteaded by a man named Foltz. Two acres of land was purchased by Shawnee County for a school. It was built of stone and still stands, recently being converted to a community center.

Catherine McCahon was the daughter of William Vanderlip and Mary Thomas Vanderlip. William was a soldier in Penn. during the Civil War. They homesteaded in Osage Co. and had six children: 1. John was a skillful stonemason who built cisterns, walled wells and constructed buildings, and some stone fences, a few of which are still standing in Shawnee Co. 2. Martha Adel married Archer Marion McCahan in 1890. 3. William married and had two sons, died young. 4. Edward died young. 5. Elizabeth died young. 6. Josie married late in life.

Archibald was a very strong man but sometime after arriving in Kansas, he was stricken with pneumonia and died at about age forty. A round knoll of land, for his burial, was purchased from S. Yarrington and called Shawnee Center Cemetery. Many old soldiers have since been buried there.

Catherine McCahan went to Topeka to live with relatives about 1902. She became ill and died of TB about 1903. Archer and Martha managed the farm. When their daughter, Helen, was eighteen months old, a family crisis developed. Archer developed a tuberculin condition and was advised to seek work in the mountains of Colorado. Martha became ill from overwork and worry and the doctor recommended the State Hospital in Topeka.

Archer's brother, James Clyde, was working for the Santa Fe in Topeka and took the responsibility of the five girls for a number of months. He earned sixty dollars a month.

Relatives of the family, Flora and Dorr A. Blood were living in Topeka at 1111 W. 2nd St. Door was advised by physicians to seek life in the country because his job at the Santa Fe was ruining his health. This resulted in the McCahan boys (John, Archer, and J. Clyde) trading the Wakarusa homestead for the Blood's Topeka property.

Lillian, Archer's oldest daughter, lived for a while with her grandfather, William Vanderlip, and her aunt, Josie Vanderlip, and attended Carbondale High School. Later, she returned to Topeka, attended the Dougherty Business College and worked for the Rock Island Railway. She also worked for the Bell Telephone Company, typing and taking shorthand. She married James Baker in 1913.

Archer worked as a caretaker for an irrigation company in Colorado. He sent his wages to his family. A relative, Ethel (Wood) Rosen and her husband, Julius, were childless. They offered to care for Frances McCahan after she had recovered from a cold. Then, they wanted to adopt her. Archer would not give permission for this, but the Rosens changed Frances' name to Lucille Rosen (without legal authority). They loved the child and she was happy with them so while the Rosens were allowed to keep Frances, they could not adopt her.

Martha McCahan returned home from the State Hospital about 1909 and Archer returned home from Colorado about the same time. He found work at the street car barns where his brother, John McCahan, was supervisor. Both parents were happy to be home and the children were delighted. Martha and Archer somewhat resented the fact that the Rosens had Frances (Lucille) but they realized that she was happy and content.

Beulah McCahan finished eighth grade at Sumner School in 1910. She visited Dorr and Flora

Blood at the family farm in Wakarusa for the summer. The railroad fare was 26 cents (2 ¢ per mile, 13 miles). The trip was rapid with only a pause at Pauline to pick up order sheets. She attended business college in Topeka, learned typing and shorthand, and worked for the Telephone Company in Topeka and Los Angeles.

Olive McCahan was a pretty child. She took painting lessons from Florence Baiky, went to business college and worked at Emahizer-Spielman Furniture Company in Topeka. She married Charles Hindman in 1920.

Frances (Lucille Rosen) McCahan was a good student in high school and studied music. After her marriage to Ralph Murphy in 1924, she saw more of her real family than ever before. She died in 1934.

Helen graduated from high school and attended the Normal School in Emporia in preparation for a teaching career. She married Paul Hatcher in 1920. In 1917, Flora and Dorr Blood sold the farm in Wakarusa and found a new home in Highland Park.

Neibling Family 11

Robert C. Neibling

Jeremiah Neibling, the youngest child and fifth son of Christian and Jane (McCleery) Neibling, was born in Pleasant Twp., Fairfield Co., Ohio on 17 June 1832. On 10 Apr. 1855 he married Elizabeth Jane Swartz. To this union were born the following children:

1. Ida F. born 21 Oct. 1855 in Pleasant Twp., Fairfield Co., Ohio. She married E. T. Noble in Doniphan Co., Kans. and died 21 Nov. 1873 and buried in the White Cloud Cemetery.

2. Oliver Davis born 11 Jan. 1857 in Pleasant Twp., Fairfield Co., Ohio.

3. Mary born in Fairfield Co., Ohio 26 Feb. 1858 and died in 1865. She is buried in Fillmore Cemetery near White Cloud, Kans.

4. Louise born in Fairfield Co., Ohio 22 Oct. 1859, died in 1865 within a few days of her sister, Mary.

5. Samuel Ellsworth born in Pleasant Twp. Fairfield Co., Ohio, 26 July 1861.

6. Elnora born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, 24 Apr. 1863.

7. Melora born in Fairfield Co., Ohio 24 Apr. 1863. She married George Larcomb in June 1909 and



(Jeremiah Neibling and his family about 1893)

died in the Neibling family home at 714 Potawatomie St., Hiawatha, Kans. on 10 Oct. 1916.

8. Charles Chester born between White Cloud and Highland, Kans. 8 May 1866.

9. Elizabeth born on the Neibling farm between White Cloud and Highland 17 July 1869. She married E. T. Tyner on 26 Oct. 1905 at Hiawatha. Two children, twins, were born to this union and they died at birth. The Tyners lived in Muskogee, Okla. for several years during which time E. T. Tyner engaged in farming. They also lived in Greenwood, Mo. for several years. Mrs. Tyner died at Falls City, Neb. 4 Mar. 1947.

10. William Carlyle born on the Neibling farm 22 Apr. 1871.

11. An infant, born in 1872, died at birth.

12. Edward Tyler born 8 Mar. 1873 on the Neibling farm.

13. Anna Mariah born 6 Mar. 1875 on the Neibling farm.

In 1862, Jeremiah and family moved from Ohio to Penn. At this time Jeremiah may have joined his brother, Samuel, in Highspire, Penn. After a year, Jeremiah returned to Fairfield Co., Ohio and on 21 Oct. 1863 he left Lancaster, Ohio for Kansas. He was undoubtedly attracted to Kansas by his brother-in-law, Jeremiah Swartz, who had settled in the vicinity of White Cloud about five years earlier.

Upon arriving in Doniphan County, Jeremiah bought a farm from a Mr. Collins. It was located 4 to 4½ miles south to southeast of White Cloud on Cedar Creek. The farm of 160 acres produced wheat, corn, oats, and wool. According to the 1865 census, his livestock included two horses, four milk cows, three cattle, twenty-two sheep, and forty swine.

About 1892, Jeremiah retired from his farm and moved to 714 Potawatomie St., in Hiawatha, Kans. On 29 Aug. 1893, he served as a delegate from Ward 4 to the County Republican Convention in Horton, Kans. Jeremiah Neibling died on 7 Jan. 1895. He was a 26 year member of the Methodist Church and was an Odd Fellow for over forty years. According to his obituary, he was an ardent supporter of Republican

principles, of good heart, shrewd, energetic; and possessed a great deal of useful sound sense.

Elizabeth Jane (Swartz) Neibling died on 30 June 1908. Both are buried in the Hiawatha Cemetery. Oliver Davis Neibling, second child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Jane (Swartz) Neibling, was born 11 Jan. 1857 in Pleasant Twp., Fairfield Co., Ohio. He came to Doniphan Co., Kans. at the age of six with his parents. On 28 May 1884 Oliver married Helen L. Graham at Hiawatha, Kans. Helen, the daughter of Joseph B and Sarah Elizabeth (McKnight) Graham, was born 15 Apr. 1853 in Russellville, Brown Co., Ohio. In 1856, she moved with her parents to Chenoa, Ill. and in 1881 they moved to Hiawatha, Kans. Helen was a member of the Methodist Church and was active in the choir. She died at the Neibling family home, 706 Iowa St. on 3 Mar. 1918 after a long illness. Oliver and Helen were the parents of three daughters and one son:

1. Litta born 8 Feb. 1885, died 7 Dec. 1897.

2. Luella born 9 Sept. 1887 at Hiawatha, died 22 Nov. 1971 at Weiser, Idaho. She married Frank Ryan, an attorney, on 27 Dec. 1911. In Jan. 1912, the Ryans moved to Weiser, Idaho. They were the parents of Mildred Grace and Harold L.

3. Seward Charles born 5 Nov. 1889 at Hiawatha, Kans. During WW I, he served in the Second Marine Division Band, Sixth Corps and was in France at the time of his mother's death. In June 1921, he married Hazel Spangler who was born 14 Aug. 1891. There were no children born to this union. Seward was a merchant in Hiawatha, working for the Golden Rule department store. He was a member of the First Methodist Church in Hiawatha, the Masonic Lodge, the Shriners, The Elks Club, the American Legion, the Hiawatha Barracks, and the Kiwanis Club. He died in an automobile accident on 20 May 1962, and was buried on 22 May at Mount Hope Cemetery in Hiawatha.

4. Mildred was born at Hiawatha, Kans., 1 June 1893. She married Leroy Neff on 15 Oct. 1919. He was born 14 Aug. 1891. Leroy is a veteran of WW I and is a Shriner. For many years, he was employed as an assistant manager at the Harpster Lumber Co. and served as mayor of Hiawatha during the 1950's. They were the parents of one son, Donald Neibling Neff.

Oliver D. Neibling united with the Methodist Church in 1871 and remained loyal to that faith through the years. On 18 Feb. 1882, he joined the Methodist Church in Hiawatha by transfer. He came to Hiawatha in 1878 at the age of twenty-one and opened a grocery store and bakery which he operated for twelve years. During his residence in Hiawatha, Oliver became known as "Doc" Neibling. In later years, he was a traveling salesman, specializing in farm implements and hardware. Oliver was an ardent Republican and took an active interest in the community and in politics. On 25 Aug. 1891, he served as a delegate from the Fourth Ward, Hiawatha, at the Republican Committee. He served again the following year on 29 Aug. On 2 Apr. 1895, O. D. Neibling is recorded as a candidate for a position on the school board.

On 28 Sept. 1920, Oliver married his second wife, Mrs. Lillie Harris of Hugo, Okla. At that time, he moved to Kansas City, Kans. where he lived until his death. He died on 28 Dec. 1932. He was taken to Hiawatha, Kans. for services and burial.

Samuel Ellsworth Neibling, the fifth child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Jane (Swartz) Neibling, was born in Pleasant Twp., Fairfield Co., Ohio on 26 July 1861. At the age of two years he moved to Kansas with his parents. After attending Highland College, Samuel married Clara Elberta Radebaugh at White Cloud, Kans. on 26 Feb. 1885. Clara was born in Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, 11 Feb. 1860. She graduated from Lancaster Ohio High School and came to Kansas in 1884 to visit her sister, Elnora V., wife of David H. Swartz Jr. who was the brother-in-law of Jeremiah Neibling. Clara and Elnora were the daughters of Jacob Radebaugh and his wife, Martha (nee Clem). Jacob was born in Ohio about 1816 and his wife about 1820. They were married 28 June 1838. The Radebaughs are said to have immigrated from Dresden, Germany.

Clara united with the Methodist Church in 1872 and remained in that faith until her death. She died 13 June 1935 at Holton, Kans. and was buried in the White Cloud Cemetery.

Samuel and Clara (Radebaugh) Neibling were the parents of five children:

1. Harold Edmund born 10 Feb. 1886 at White Cloud.

2. Carl Augustus born 16 Jan. 1888. Carl attended the University of Kansas where he received his law degree. While attending college, Carl's professors and fellow students consistently pronounced his name in the German form, (Nigh)bling as opposed to the traditional American pronunciation, (Nee)bling. As a result of consistent usage, Carl permanently adopted this pronunciation. After graduation Carl began practicing law in Kansas City, Mo. He also engaged in real estate with his brother, Robert, during the 1920s. He never married and was living in Kansas City in 1970.

3. Jennie Elizabeth born 16 June 1889. She married John Hawk who was born 8 Jan. 1880. Jennie died in 1921. They were the parents of one daughter, Helen Gertrude.

4. Robert W. born 26 Apr. 1891. He served as a corporal during WW I. Afterward, he joined his brothers, Carl and Harold, in Kansas City and engaged in real estate and clerical duties. Thereafter, Robert was employed by Wells-Fargo at Union Station in Kansas City and later in the Registry Dept. of the Post Office. About 1930, he left Kansas City and

purchased a farm in Soldier, Kans. Then he moved to Holton, Kans. where he lived until the 1950s. Finally, he moved to Bedford, Iowa with his sister, Gertrude, where he was living in 1970. Robert never married.

5. Gertrude Isabel born 13 Nov. 1894. She was a school teacher in Holton, Kans. for many years but ultimately retired and moved to Bedford, Iowa where she lives with her brother, Robert. Gertrude never married.

Samuel Neibling was an early probate judge in Wallace Co. In 1894, he moved his family to Nemaha Co. where they lived for about 12 years. In 1909, the family moved to Holton, Kans. where they settled permanently. Samuel was an active member of the church. He died on 27 Mar. 1942 at Holton and is buried beside his wife in the White Cloud, Kans. Cemetery.

Harold E. Neibling, the first child of Samuel E. and Clara (Radebaugh) Neibling was born 10 Feb. 1886 near Highland, Kans. Prior to entering high school, Harold attended the Teacher's Institute in Hiawatha, Kans. In the autumn of 1903, he entered the Atchison Co., High School which he attended for two years. In 1905, he entered Cotner College, a Christian Church institution located in Lincoln, Neb. Initially, Harold studied for the ministry but he subsequently altered his curriculum. During this period, he met and married Helen Byram from Decatur, Neb. Harold graduated from the University of Nebraska with a B.A. degree. Upon graduation, he entered law school at George Washington University in Washington, D. C. In his senior year, Harold attended Washington State University where he received his law degree. He passed the bar in Seattle, Wash. Later he worked on a masters degree in anthropology at the University of Kansas. He was a reporter and special writer for four years on the Nebraska Journal, the Lincoln Star, and the Washington, D. C. Times and the Star.

Mary Helen Byram was born on 20 July 1885 at Decatur, Neb. During early life, Helen's church affiliation was Congregational. Accordingly, she attended Cotner College where she met Harold E. Neibling while working as a librarian. Later, she attended the University of Nebraska. Helen had a distinctive ancestry, being a direct descendant of John Alden, the Pilgrim. She died at Long Beach, Calif. on 18 Sept. 1959. Harold E. and Helen (Byram) Neibling were the parents of one son, Harold Alden.

Harold began a successful law practice in Kansas City about 1916. Through his association with his brother, Carl, Harold also adopted the 'long i' pronunciation of the family surname. His descendants continue to pronounce their name in this distinctive manner.

About 1944, Harold contracted Parkinson's disease and was forced into retirement. He moved from Kansas City to the vicinity of Long Beach, Calif. where he lived until his death on 24 June 1958. Both are buried in Valhalla Memorial Park, North Hollywood, Calif.

Elnora, the sixth (or seventh) child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Jane (Swartz) Neibling, was born 24 Apr. 1863 in Pleasant Twp. Fairfield Co., Ohio. At the age of six months, Elnora and her twin sister Melora, traveled with their parents to Kansas in the fall of 1863. Elnora married John Swinney on 20 Nov. 1884 at White Cloud, Kans. The Swinneys were the parents of two children:

1. Floyd born 29 Dec. 1885 and died 2 Sept. 1948. He married on 17 Jan. 1904, Minnie Eglin who was born 18 Sept. 1886. Floyd was a business farmer and invested in real estate. Prior to 1935, he moved to Ft. Myers, Fla.

2. Melora (Mellie) born 9 Feb. 1892. On 12 June 1915, she married Stanley D. Moser, son of John Moser Jr. and Mary M. Moser. Stanley was born on a farm five miles southeast of Hiawatha 1 Dec. 1889. His grandfather, John Moser Sr., was one of the early settlers of Brown County, having arrived from Switzerland in 1855. Stanley Moser was employed by the Citizens State Bank in Hiawatha for fifty years. He started as a stenographer and a bookkeeper in 1912, was promoted to assistant cashier in 1917, and to cashier in 1922. He was elected vice-president in 1944, president in 1959, and chairman of the board in 1962. During his fifty years banking service, Mr. Moser established an excellent reputation for integrity. Stanley also participated in many civic activities. He was an active member of the Methodist Church. He served as a member of the Hiawatha school board for almost eighteen years. He was also a member of the Kiwanis Club for 24 years, secretary of the Hiawatha Cemetery Association, member of the Masonic Lodge for forty-three years, member of the board of directors of the Hiawatha Savings and Loan Association. Stanley died at his home on 19 Sept. 1963. Stanley and Mellie were the parents of two children, Helen and Robert. Elnora (Neibling) Swinney was one of the last surviving members of that large family and had an excellent memory until her death at age 87. In her later years, Elnora made her home in Hiawatha. She was a life long member of the Methodist Church. She died on 30 Nov. 1950 and is buried in the old Hiawatha Cemetery in Hiawatha. Her husband, John, is buried at Highland, Kans.

Charles Chester Neibling, the eighth child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Jane (Swartz) Neibling, was born 8 May 1866 on the Neibling family farm near Highland, Kans. On 2 Mar. 1892, he married Anna Alimo Onstott at Highland. Anna, known as Alimo, was born 4 Oct. 1869 on a farm a few miles north of St. Joseph, Mo. She was the second daughter of Henry and Eliza Onstott. In 1881, she moved to Kans. with her family and settled on a farm four miles

north of Highland. She attended the Martin School and at the age of fifteen united with the Walnut Grove Presbyterian Church. In 1913, Alimo and Charles transferred membership to the First Presbyterian Church of Highland.

Charles and Alimo established a home northwest of Highland, Kans. To this union were born the following children: Beulah, Paul Lyman, and Chester Ward.

Beulah, born 19 Apr. 1893 near Highland. She married Charles B. Corbet on 5 Sept. 1915. Charles, known as Charley, was born 20 Jan. 1891 in the community south of Highland called Pleasant Grove. He was the son of Joseph M. and Cathryn Corbet. After graduation from Highland College in 1913, Charley taught school in Pleasant Grove, Bellvue, Sparks, and at Highland Academy. He subsequently organized the first high school in Highland where he remained as a principal for 25 years. He built the first gasoline station in Highland, and sold some of the first automobiles for the Noble Ford Motor Co. Charley was a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Presbyterian Church, and the Kansas Teachers Association. In 1953, he suffered a stroke. He died in a St. Joseph, Mo. hospital on 11 July 1958 and was buried 14 July in the Highland Cemetery. Charles and Beulah were the parents of Joseph Marion and Roger Drayton.

Throughout his life, Charley Neibling was a farmer on the land immediately adjoining the farm where he was born. His public service in the community included twenty years as treasurer of the school board. Early in life, Charles joined the Asbury Methodist Church but transferred his membership in 1913 to the First Presbyterian Church. He served as chairman of the board of trustees during the construction of the present church.

Charles Chester Neibling died on 5 Sept. 1930. Funeral services were held at the home on 7 Sept. with the Rev. R. R. Irvin officiating. Interment was made in the Highland Cemetery.

Shortly after the death of her husband, Alimo purchased a house in Highland where she lived until 1956. At that time, failing health caused her to sell her house and enter the Sunshine Haven Home in Hiawatha, Kans. She lived there for five years. On 3 Apr. 1961, Alimo was taken to the Brown County Hospital in Hiawatha where she died on 9 Apr. She was interred in the Highland Cemetery on 13 Apr. 1961.

Paul Lyman Neibling, second child of Charles and Alimo (Onstott) Neibling, was born near Highland, Kans. on 16 Jan. 1895. He married Marjorie Fay Prewitt on 31 Dec. 1917 at Hiawatha, Kans. Marjorie, daughter of Charles D. and Ella (Lewis) Prewitt was born 3 Dec. 1896 and was the younger sister of Bessie Prewitt, wife of Chester Neibling. Marjorie received her grade, high school, and college education in Highland. Paul and Marjorie were parents of Dorothy, Charles Lyman, James Harvey, Floyd Elbert, and Jerry.

Marjorie (Prewitt) Neibling died on 2 May 1949 and was buried in the Highland Cemetery.

Chester Ward Neibling, third child of Charles Chester and Anna Alimo (Onstott) Neibling, was born near Highland, Kans. 5 May 1897. He attended Fairview School and later continued his education in Highland. He united with the First Presbyterian Church in 1913 and remained a faithful member until his death.

Chester was called into service during WW I but was shortly stricken with influenza. Complications developed which kept him hospitalized for two years. He never fully regained his health.

On 28 July 1918, Chester was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Prewitt, daughter of Charles D. and Ella (Lewis) Prewitt and sister of his brother Paul's wife. Bessie was born 18 Jan. 1895 at Highland. She united with the First Presbyterian Church at Highland in Feb. 1907. She was educated in the Highland schools and later attended Parkville College where she earned her B.A. degree, majoring in English. She subsequently taught in rural schools of Doniphan County; Colley, Mo.; and Oakland, Iowa. Bessie also served her church faithfully and taught Bible school. She died at the Hiawatha Community Hospital on 11 May 1960. Chester and Bessie were the parents of Oscar D., Marcena, and Alimo.

Chester engaged in farming and raised livestock around Highland. He died on his farm 14 Nov. 1956 and was buried in the Highland Cemetery.

William Carlyle Neibling, the tenth child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Jane (Swartz) Neibling, was born 22 Apr. 1871 on the Neibling farm between White Cloud and Highland, Kans. on Cedar Creek. He attended Highland College upon completion of grammar school in a country school near Highland. In 1885, Will united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and remained in that faith until he died.

On 18 Apr. 1897, William married Lyda Maud Thomas, daughter of Theodore and Clarinda (Mowery) Thomas. Lyda was born on 2 Mar. 1879 and died on 16 Feb. 1920. They were the parents of five children.

Floyd Eldon Neibling, born 31 Jan. 1898 at the Neibling farm between White Cloud and Highland, Kans.

Thelma Elizabeth, born 8 Oct. 1899 near Horton, Kans. On 8 May 1924, Elizabeth married Joseph Alvin Conklin of Hiawatha who was born 1 Apr. 1898. For many years, Alvin owned and operated a successful garage in Hiawatha. The Conklins were members of the Methodist Church. He died in 1970 and is buried at Hiawatha, Kans. No children were born to this union.

Claude William born 25 Dec. 1900 near Horton, Kans.

Glenn Homer born 5 Mar. 1902 near Horton, Kans.

Thomas Charles born 10 Mar. 1905 near Muscotah, Kans.

William C. Neibling lived in the vicinity of Highland, Kans. until 1899 when he moved his family to a farm about four miles north of Horton, Kans. About 1902, William purchased a farm in Grasshopper Twp., Atchison Co., Kans. where the family lived until the summer of 1904. At that time William sold his farm and moved his family to Broken Arrow, Okla. After a period of three months, however, Will became disillusioned with the quality of the land and returned to the same farm he had sold in Atchison Co. In 1918, William purchased a house in Hiawatha at Kansas Ave. and 12th St. where he lived for about four years. It was during this period that his wife, Lyda Maud, died.

About 1921, Will married his second wife, Vernie Snyder, a widow. Throughout the years, William earned a livelihood for his family not only from farming but from continous investments in real estate. William C. Neibling died 13 Feb. 1929 at Sabetha, Kans. The funeral was held at the Methodist Church in Hiawatha 17 Feb. 1929. The burial was at Mount Hope Cemetery.

Edward Tyler Neibling, the twelfth child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Jane (Swartz) Neibling, was born between White Cloud and Highland, Kans. on 8 Mar. 1873. On 6 June 1900, Edward married Cora Cunningham in Hiawatha, Kans. Cora was born in New Florence, Penn. on 23 Sept. 1878. In 1903, Ed moved from Hiawatha to Broken Arrow, Okla. and established a dry goods business. The Neiblings had the following children: twin sons who died at birth, Margaret Elizabeth, Helen June, Ruth Emily, and Edward Tyler Jr.

In 1926, Ed Neibling Sr. sold his dry goods store in Broken Arrow and moved to Tulsa where he entered the real estate business. He retired about 1946 and died in Tulsa on 12 Apr. 1956. His wife died 29 Nov. 1954 and both are buried in Tulsa, Okla.

Anna Mariah Neibling, youngest child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Jane (Swartz) Neibling, was born 6 Mar. 1875 on the Neibling farm between White Cloud and Highland and died 25 Jan. 1913 at Muskogee, Okla. She married Homer Edwin Bell on 26 Oct. 1898 at Hiawatha. Homer was born on 8 Aug. 1871 in Story Co., Iowa and died 12 Nov. 1955 at Bentonville, Ark. They lived initially in Hiawatha but moved to Blackwell, Okla. where Homer engaged in merchandising. Later, Homer was in business with his brother-in-law, Ed Neibling, in a store in Broken Arrow, Okla. Thereafter, he engaged in the banking business and owned a hardware store in Council Hill, Okla. After the death of his wife in 1913, Homer embarked on a long career in farming which took him successively from Council Hill, Okla; to Powell, Wyo.; Larned, Kans.; Dodge City, Kans.; Ponca City, Okla.; McAllen, Tex.; Orange City, Fla.; and finally to Amarillo, Tex. in 1929. The Bells were the parents of Lillian, Mary, and Marjorie May.

Floyd Eldon Neibling, eldest son of William C. Neibling and Lyda Maud (Thomas) Neibling, was born 31 Jan. 1898 at the Neibling farm between White Cloud and Highland, Kans. Eldon married Lena Armstrong 16 Oct. 1927. Lena was the daughter of William and Eva Elizabeth (Willich) Armstrong and was born 17 Feb. 1907 in Everest, Kans.

About 1933, the Neiblings moved to Topeka, Kans. where they managed a successful restaurant, Bolz & Neibling, at 212 Kansas Ave. Ten years later the restaurant was sold and the Neiblings moved to Kansas City, Mo. In 1945, they returned to Topeka and purchased the Tourist Court Motel. Eldon began collecting and restoring antique automobiles and became a national authority on the subject.

The Motel was sold in 1956 and in 1957 they opened an antique automobile museum in Estes Park, Colo. This collection was sold about 1967 and the Neiblings returned to Topeka and retired.

Eldon died suddenly at his home 10 Jan. 1975 and was buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kans. They had no children.

Claude William Neibling, third child of William Carlyle and Lyda Maud (Thomas) Neibling, was born 25 Dec. 1900 about four miles north of Horton, Kans. In 1922 Claude moved from Hiawatha, Kans. to Horton to work in the Rock Island shops. On 21 June 1931, he married Gladise M. Parrett at Hiawatha. Gladise was born on 22 Jan. 1907 at Whiting, Kans. The following children were born in Horton: Janet Louise, and Carol Ann.

A pleasant and industrious fellow, Claude Neibling was interested in many civic affairs while living in Horton and was extremely popular with his fellow workers and townsmen. In 1938, Claude was transferred by the Rock Island to Des Moines, Iowa. His health deteriorated in Des Moines and he was required to work on a part time basis in an attempt to complete his thirty years for retirement. He died in Des Moines on 10 Oct. 1952, six months short of his goal. He is buried at the Highland Memorial Gardens in Des Moines.

Glenn Homer Neibling, the fourth child of William and Lyda (Thomas) Neibling, was born about four miles north of Horton, Kans. on 5 Mar. 1902. He attended grammar school in Jackson County and in Hiawatha, Kans. He graduated from Hiawatha High School in 1923 and attended one year at Kansas University in 1924.

On 3 Mar. 1929, Glenn married Harriet Lucille Hubbart at Hiawatha. Harriet, the daughter of Arthur Charles and Nellie Elizabeth (Linton) Hubbart, was born 23 Jan. 1909 at Hiawatha. Two children were born to this union at Horton, Kansas: Robert

Charles and Elizabeth Lucille.

For awhile after his marriage, Glenn was employed by the Hiawatha milk plant but he subsequently established his own business as a plumbing contractor in 1935. In May 1942, Glenn Neibling moved his family from Hiawatha to Wichita, Kans. where he accepted employment with the Beechcraft Corporation. In Nov. 1945, the Neiblings moved to Topeka, Kans. where Glenn assisted his brother, Eldon, in the operation of the motel. During the period 1947-1953, Glenn was employed by Washburn University. Subsequently, he accepted employment with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. from which he retired on 1 Apr. 1967 after 15 years of service.

Thomas Charles Neibling, the fifth child of William Carlyle and Lyda Maud (Thomas) Neibling, was born on 10 Mar. 1905 near Muscotah, Kans. He completed school in Hiawatha and in 1930 began a career in the oil business. On 17 May 1931, Thomas married Alice Narbett of Hiawatha who was born on 19 Aug. 1906. To this union were born the following children: Mary Alice and John Thomas.

In 1940, Tom Neibling acquired the Texaco franchise for northeast Kansas and operated as an independent wholesaler for that area. In 1945, he expanded further by purchasing a bulk oil plant and another service station. He acquired two additional service stations in 1948 and 1955 respectively. In 1970, he began selling his holdings and in 1974, they retired in Topeka, Kans.

The Badger Family 12

Mrs. Chas. K. Perry

A biography of our Kansas ancestors would be incomplete without some of the family history. We are proud of our background and believe it will be interesting to others.

My grandfather, Edward Work Badger, his wife, Mary, their two small children, and Edward's father, Anson, came to Kansas in 1879. Anson's wife, Tryphena, refused to leave Penn. and live as a pioneer in a new country. My story will be about this group and the family in which I grew up and our home place.

Going back to colonial times, our genealogy is traced to Giles Badger and his two brothers, who were born in Gloucestershire, Eng., and lived in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. It is supposed the two brothers returned to Eng. after a time, along with many others, as no further mention is made in the history. Giles Badger's name is one of 70 inscribed on a monument erected in memory of early settlers at Plymouth, Mass. I am ten generations descended from that man.

Giles was probably a young man when he died in 1647. He had been married 5 years and had one son, John. John Badger, (1643-1691), had a horsepower oatmeal mill in Newbury, was a sergeant in the militia, and much respected in the community. He had 14 children. One, Nathaniel, (1675-1752), our ancestor, became owner of the mill. He later sold it and moved to Norwich, Conn. A son, Daniel, (1698-1769), one of 11 children, was a captain in the militia and owner of the first sawmill in Union, Conn. at the outlet of Mashapaugh Pond. Next in the genealogy line is Jeremiah, (1742-?), who inherited the sawmill and was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. Lt. Abner Badger, (1778-1838), carried on the family name, was a lieutenant in the 22nd Conn. Regiment in 1811, and later moved to Girard, Penn. My great-grandfather, Anson, (1808-1885), was born there and was a farmer. He came to Kansas in 1879, as noted before. His son, my grandfather, Edward Work, (1850-1923), married my grandmother, Mary LaBarte, at Girard, Penn., in 1876 and then with his wife, two children, and his father came by train to Lawrence in May 1879. At this time there was quite an exodus westward to find new homes.

For several months grandfather Edward and his family lived in Lawrence, where he worked on the Bowersox Dam, the site of a new flour mill which was being erected. He soon moved again, this time to a farming community north of Overbrook, and then was able to buy the land that is now the "Badger Place" from two soldiers who no doubt had received the land under the homestead Act of 1862 and then didn't want it. Records show that land was selling for $2 to $5 an acre, and a man named Merriweather handled the sale. The Old Santa Fe Trail runs through the southeast corner of the land, which was about three miles from Carbon Hill, a busy coal-mining area in the 1870's.

A two-room house was built for the family of five, for great-grandfather made his home with his son, though spending part of his time with relatives named Remington. Through the years the farmhouse was enlarged and remodeled as the family grew to eight children, though only four grew to adulthood. Lumber from dismantled miner's shacks was used to add the rooms, and it became a seven room house with four upstairs bedrooms.Trees and shrubs and a picket fence made the dwelling one of the prettiest in the neighborhood. At first, water was carried from a spring about 150 yards from

the house (mostly by grandmother). Later miners were hired to dig a well that is 90 feet deep and still being used. In those days a cistern or rain-barrel was the soft water supply.

The big barn was built in 1894, using white pine lumber shipped from Penn. by rail. It is still in good condition. The same builder was responsible for several barns of like structure in that area. The concrete silo was erected in 1913 in three foot sections. It is 50 feet high, 16 feet across and will hold 250 tons of ensilage. The first year it was used it took the corn fodder from 130 acres to fill it. The next year yields were better, and 20 acres did the job. Cattle were always raised on the farm. Calves bought from the miners who valued the milk more than the newborn calves were the basis of the herd. Grandfather also fed native cattle he shipped in along with those he raised and also fattened several carloads of pigs each year.

The fact that Edward was a trustee of the Methodist Church, a director of the First National Bank of Overbrook and member of the school board for 20 years, showed him to be a good citizen. Grandmother Mary, daughter of a doctor, was well known for her warm neighborliness and friendly hospitality to strangers and acquaintances alike. In 1903 they moved to Overbrook, passing the management of the farm to Ralph, my father, who was the older of the two children who came from Penn. with their parents. Ralph's family was born and raised on the farm.

Ralph Homer, (1876-1941), worked very hard all his life on the farm. He received his education at the Badgerville school, a quarter of a mile up the road, and at Carbondale High School, riding the five miles on his horse. He taught school five years. Terms were shorter then, so farm work was not neglected. In 1901, he married Hattie Irene Easter of Scranton, also a teacher, and they became parents of eight children, six boys and two girls. All births were in the home, and Mother was attended each time by Dr. George McClintock of Overbrook, whose son, Dr. Edward still practices in Topeka. Five of us are still alive. Vern died in 1971 and Dr. Bruce in 1974. The others are Glen Badger of Scranton, Sidney of Carbondale, Aaron of Carbondale, Mrs. William Perry of Carbondale, and myself, Mrs. Chas. Perry of Waverly.

Education was always of prime importance in our home, as both Mother and Dad made sure that we studied and had our lessons ready when we went to school. Breakfast was very early and supper was equally late. Daylight hours were workfilled. We learned to help take care of livestock and poultry, help in the fields and garden, and we girls could cook a simple meal at an early age, and bake, iron and clean house. The younger children gathered eggs, picked up corncobs to use for fuel with coal, filled and cleaned Kerosene lamps and their always smoky chimneys, helped with canning and preserving food, made the beds, and hung clothes on the lines. We liked to carry drinking water to the thirsty men at threshing and silo-filling time and well remember those big meals served to the hungry men while we waited for the "second table". We always attended Sunday School and Church, and all of us graduated from high school, Sidney from Overbrook, where he made his home with our grandparents, and the rest of us from Carbondale. Dad kept up the best of farming traditions and stock raising, was on the High School Board for many years, belonged to Grange and Farmer's Union, taught Sunday School classes and was a member of the Masonic Lodge, O.E.S., and the Shrine at Topeka.

In 1939, poor health caused the folks to move to Carbondale, leaving the farm in brother Sidney's care, and several years later he passed it on to his son James who is farming and raising his family there. The old house is gone, replaced by James with a new beautiful home. Vern moved to Idaho in 1936, made it his home, and died there in 1971, being buried at Pocatello along with his wife and oldest daughter. Bruce became a highly respected doctor in Denver. He retired in 1973 and died in 1974. Glen has always farmed while Sidney and Aaron farmed and had other occupations. Florence lives at Carbondale with her husband, William, and I, Mary, with my husband, Charles, reside at Waverly.

I am happy to be able to write about some of our ancestors. The coming generation has many busy, hard-working members, and the story of their lives will someday be added to those already collected about the "Badger Family".

Frank Lee 13

Mae DeVader

A farmer living south of the Kaw River between Willard and Valencia, Frank Lee was instrumental in bringing a local blacksmith to Willard, Kans., a bustling little town. Nestled along the Rock Island Railroad from hill to hill, the City of Willard was very close to the south banks of the Kaw River, almost immediately south of Rossville. This Rock Island Railway ran west from Topeka, past Valencia, thence to Willard and then on west.

Frank had come from Delaware, Ohio, which is 25 or 30 miles from Columbus, Ohio. He came with Catherine Carnes Lee, his mother. Catherine had married David Lee and they had three children. Two daughters and the son, Frank Lee, came with her to Willard after the loss of David Lee, the father. Catherine and her children lived in Willard where she became the wife of Russ Rickman.

Frank had a long interest in the Rock Island Railroad, his work being with the Bridge and Building Department. He met Olive Grace Everly in Burlingame, Kans., and she became his bride in 1899 at the county seat of Lyndon. He brought his bride to Willard. So that his wife's family would be near for companionship, he built a building on his property which was destined to become the village black smithery, operated by his father-in-law, Oliver Cable Everly, and his sons, Joe and Oliver Alonzo - better known as "Shorty" due to his stature.

Frank Lee as a young farmer would crib corn after husking it, and then he would wait until the Kaw froze over to cross on the ice to market his corn during the less busy time of winter. It was that, or take the ferry which was located west of where both the first and the second Willard Bridge came to be built. In this way, time was established as to when Frank farmed. He also expressed the fact that "an epidemic or massacre had earlier occurred", apparent from the fact that as he farmed, he was often dismayed - almost shuddered - when his team would suddenly sink down into unknown and unmarked graves on his land. What had happened and to whom, he did not know, only that there were so many unmarked graves.

Frank and Olive Lee eventually owned almost a block in Willard. They bought a very spacious brick home with cedar trees and shade. Throughout the years, the Lee home was outstanding with climbing rose bushes, a clover lawn and a spacious garden with herbs and flowers. Family, home, flowers and garden occupied their time together. When not occupied in his railroad work, Frank was thus at home. He was a loving father and husband, active in his community and interested in his family. Frank served as constable and also on the school board.

The Lee girls traveled quite a lot for visits and vacations, because of their father's employment and pass privileges given by the Rock Island Railroad.

Olive and Frank Lee were blessed with three children: Edna Mae, born 26 Jan. 1901; Edith Margaret, born 21 Sept. 1902; and Bessie Leota, born 17 Apr. 1910. They were saddened by the death of an only son, Earl Lee, who died when one year old. In that way the lives of Frank and Olive Lee came to be carried on only through their three daughters.

On 27 Oct. 1921, Edna Mae Lee was wed in Topeka to Edward C. Kovar. He was the second son of Frances and Joseph Kovar of the Rossville-Delia community, a prominent farming family. For the most part they continued to reside in that area, farming many years, with the exception of a year lived at Topeka, and from 1941 lived in Rossville proper.

Edward and Edna were saddened to lose their second child, a son, at birth; but they were happy to be the parents of four daughters and a son: Mae Edith, Jean Marie, Virginia Lee, Ruth Ellen, and Ray Edward. Together Ed and Edna celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

Edith Margaret Lee and John Clyde Hayse were married 12 Sept. 1922. Mr. Hayse was with the U. S. Postal Service and they lived in Kansas City, Kans. They became the parents of Jack, born 24 Dec. 1928; Karleen Sue, born 1 Jan. 1932, and another son, Jerry Dean, born 28 Apr. 1940. By 1976 neither son had married but Karleen had. In the Englewood Baptist Parsonage in Kansas City, Mo. Karleen Sue was married to Lea Bonner on 3 Aug. 1957. They have two children, Michael and Susan and live in Kansas City, Mo.

Bessie Leota Lee was wed to Vernon Brauninger and had two children, Bob and Marlene. They lived at Willard, Topeka, Kansas City, Kans., and then "Lee" and her daughter moved to San Diego, Calif. Bob and his wife had one son, Mark. Marlene wed Wesley Wolner and had four children. After the decease of Vernon, Bessie "Lee" was wed to Claude Randall, a retired Navy service career man in San Diego, and continued to live there, thus enjoying her grandchildren, Lesley, James, Stephen, and Rodney Wolner.

As the years passed, time took its toll in the village of Willard. The Lee girls had only one full cousin, Laura Grubbs. The beautiful beloved home of brick burned to the ground during the absence of wife, Olive, who was visiting. Frank was lucky to survive with his life, so the couple in their declining years had to establish another home.

They owned property in Topeka but chose to live in Willard. Fire likewise destroyed the two-story store building owned by Frank and Olive Lee. A family by the name of Atkinson had leased the store and operated it. Between the store and the brick home (both taken by fire) the village blacksmith remained until age took its toll. Across the street north lived Jenny Allen during those years. Just east of the brick home had lived the Metzger family.

The square house occupied in those years by the Everlys stands yet today - still attractive. The little village has a number of new homes. There is a new bridge over the Kansas River which replaces the one that served so well in the early 1900's. The river and time flow on....

John Jacob Flory 14

Grace A. Flory

Mr. Flory was born 20 Dec. 1842 in Smithburg, Maryland. The son of John C. and Rebecca Flory, he is the great great great grandson of Joseph J. Fluery who landed in Philadelphia in 1733 from Palatinate, Ger. He married Ella Sarah (Brown) Flora on 25 Dec. 1882 in Lincoln Co., Kans. She was his brother Joseph's widow.

Mr. Flory was in the Union Army in the Civil War. He was very proud of his company's record. He was in Co. H, 6th Regiment, Maryland Infantry.

After he was discharged in 1865, he and two brothers, Joseph J. and Daniel W. moved to Cleveland, Ohio. John stayed there until 1872, then he moved to Greenwich, Ohio. In the early part of 1878, they came to Russell Co., Kans., by covered wagon. They each took up a homestead: John, 160 acres; Joseph J., 80; Daniel Webster, 80. They all built sod houses and used buffalo chips for heat.

Daniel Webster Flory (1844) was married in Greenwich, Ohio, to Jane E. ?. They had two children, Mabel B. (1874) and Charles M. (1876) when they came to Kansas. They had a daughter, Geneva U. (1879) and twins (1881) born to them in Kansas. The twins died shortly after birth. They are buried in Delhi Cemetery in Osborne County. Daniel and family moved back to Ohio before 1885.

In 1887, John J. and family moved to Jackson Co., Kans. where he farmed for many years.

Ella S. (Brown) was born 29 Aug. 1856 in Shelby, Ohio, the daughter of Oliver George (4 Nov. 1835 - 2 April 1903) and Elizabeth Mary (Caster) (13 Sept. 1835 Ohio - 29 Dec. 1914) Brown. Oliver and Elizabeth are buried in Greenville Cemetery at Niles, Kans. Ella S. Flora died 25 Apr. 1908 and is buried in Denison Cemetery at Denison, Kans. John J. Flory died 4 Sept. 1919 in the Old Soldiers Home, Wadsworth, Kans. He is buried in Wadsworth Military Cemetery.

John and Ella Flory had six children: John Calvin (28 Nov. 1883 - 28 Oct. 1965); George H. (28 Mar. 1888 - 29 Oct. 1891); Portia Mae (20 Oct. 1889 - 8 Apr. 1911) was married to Walter Hinsley and they had a son, Harland; James Eldon (28 July 1891); William (3 Jan. 1893 - ? Jan. 1893); Flossie Frances (16 Jan. 1901 - 24 June 1970) was married to Glenn Paul Harrison and they had one daughter, Norma Joyce, who is married to Don C. Smith, and they have three children — Don C. Jr., Sara, and Kimberly who live in Dodge City.

James Eldon Flory was born in Jackson Co., Kans. He was in World War I. He has lived in Topeka since 1919, after he came back from Germany. He worked for the Santa Fe as a painter. He married Grace Adele Barncord 9 Oct. 1925 in Lawrence, Kansas.



(John Jacob Flory Family)

From this marriage there were six children:

1. Virginia Florine Flory (17 Jan. 1927) married Kermit Clinton Schrenk (7 Apr. 1926) 14 Aug. 1949 in Topeka. Children: Cynthia Lou Schrenk (30 July 1950) married 3 June 1972 Kenneth Allen Johnson (20 May 1948) - child, Kimberly Kay Johnson (10 July 1974); Kermit Clinton Schrenk, Jr. (19 July 1952); Tammy Lynne Schrenk (10 Apr. 1959); and Michael John Schrenk (7 Oct. 1960).

2. Elizabeth Louise Flory (22 Nov. 1928) married 15 Jan. 1949 Ernest W. Johnson (25 Mar. 1928). Children: Gary Lee Johnson (4 Oct. 1950) married Sara Blanchett, 25 Apr. 1974 — child, Tory Gene Johnson (5 July 1974 - 9 Sept. 1974); Cathy Sue Johnson (5 Aug. 1953) married 26 Apr. 1973 Dennis Dean Greene (27 Sept. 1954); Ronnie Dale Johnson (11 Aug. 1954 - 13 Aug. 1954); Steven Ray Johnson (6 Jan. 1956); Karen Ann Johnson (15 Apr. 1959).

3. James Eldon Flory, Jr. (22 Nov. 1930) married 28 June 1958 Barbara Jeanne Gellings (19 Nov. 1932). Children: James Eldon Flory III (20 Dec. 1959); Todd Alan Flory (17 Dec. 1963); Sheila Jeanne Flory (7 Aug. 1968).

4. Grace Adele Flory (31 Oct. 1932).

5. Helen Maxine Flory (24 Mar. 1934) married 26 Sept. 1952 Richard Lee Swaim (26 Sept. 1927). Children: Richard Lee Swaim, Jr. (25 Aug. 1953); Kenneth William Swaim (12 Feb. 1956); Carolyn Maxine Swaim (13 Feb. 1958); Brian Dale Swaim (26 Jan. 1961); and Larry Dean Swaim (26 Dec. 1963).

6. John Calvin Flory (1 Oct. 1937) married 2 Oct. 1959 Mary Jean Simmons (6 Aug. 1939). Children: John Calvin, Jr. (28 Sept. 1963); Kevin Leonard Flory (19 July 1968).

John J. Flory used the surname Flory until 1865, then changed it to Flora. He changed it back in 1910. James E. and Flossie F. also changed their name.



(James E. Flory Sr. and wife Grace (Barncord) Flory)

James N. Myers And Wife15

Doris Roberta (White) Townsend

James Nelson Myers was the oldest of four sons and one daughter of John and Mary (Hedges) Myers. James and his twin brother, Charles, were born 8 Mar. 1840, (the year substantiated by the Federal Census for Pickaway Co., Ohio for 1850 where they are shown to be 10 years of age). Also enumerated were John, age 8; William (Ellis) age 6, born 29 Dec. 1844; and Mary (Ellen) age 4 (born 29 May 1847). About 1846 John Myers moved his family to nearby Amanda, Fairfield Co. where they remained three years before returning to Tarlton. James Nelson Myers married 3 June 1860 Elizabeth Minerva Allen, at the home of her parents, Levi and Eliza J. (Palmer) Allen, in Kingston, Ohio. James and his wife began housekeeping near Kingston, and according to their obituaries, here were born their three daughters and six sons. In about 1876, the James Myers family moved to South Union Twp. from Green Twp., Ross Co., and both Mr. Myers and his wife joined the Presbyterian church. Soon after, Mr. Myers was elected elder and served this office until 1885. In 1885, James Nelson Myers and his family, accompanied by his aged, presumably widowed mother-in-law, Eliza J. Palmer Allen, moved by covered wagon to the Buckeye Ranch near St. Clere in Pottawatomie Co., Kans. About 1895, Mr. and Mrs. Myers moved to a farm about 3 miles north of Rossville. James Nelson died there 26 Apr. 1902 and his widow died there the following Thanksgiving Day. They are laid to rest at the St. Clere Cemetery beside her mother.

John Myers, the father of James Nelson Myers, was born 9 Jan. 1794, probably in Northumberland Co., Penn. and died 4 June 1872 at Tarlton. He married 13 June 1837 Mary Hedges. She was born 27 May 1806 in Maryland and died 8 Dec. 1877 at Tarlton. Their gravestone stands in the Tarlton Cemetery not far from that of twin son, Charles, who served in the Civil War and survived his brother, James Nelson.

Levi, a laborer, and Eliza J. (Palmer) Allen are enumerated 41 and 40 years of age in the 1850 Hocking Co., Ohio Federal Census with four daughters and three sons. Eliza was born 6 June 1810 according to the family Bible in Perry Co., Ohio; his dates of birth not recorded in that Bible. They are enumerated in Kingston, Ross Co., Ohio with three sons and he is shown as a shoemaker in 1860, and in 1870 still there with one son. The 1880 census shows them both living in Kingston and that Levi and his parents were all born in Va. Eliza J. Palmer Allen was shown as born in Ohio and her father born in Penn. and her mother born in Va. Levi is thought to have been laid to rest in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery at Kingston but no gravestone nor burial record have been found. The Myers gravestone at St. Clere shows Eliza Allen as born 1803 and died 1888. The first three children of Levi and Eliza J. Allen were born in Perry Co., Ohio and the others in Hocking Co. and the list follows: Harvey Allen born 16 June 1833; Mary Ann Allen born 7 June 1834; Hester Ann Allen, born 15 Mar. 1836; Elizabeth M. Allen (day erased) Feb. (year erased) most likely 1838; Sarah Ann Allen born 4 Apr. 1840; James Allen born 18 Aug. 1842; Malvina Allen born 9 Oct. 1844; and Wilson Allen born 30 May 1846.

The children of James Nelson and Elizabeth Minerva (Allen) Myers:

1. Lillian Allen Myers, born 16 Oct., probably 1861 for the 1870 census shows her 9 years old and the 1880 census shows her 19 in Ross Co., she married first Orlando Delbert Hobbs about 1887 in Pottawatomie (?) Co., Kans. O. D. Hobbs was born 9 Nov. 1861 at Pierceville, Ind. and died 5 Aug. 1942; he was laid to rest at Louisville, Kans. They had two daughters and one son all deceased: Bess Louella Hobbs born 20 Mar. 1888 near St. Marys, Kans., she died in Nov. 1965 and was laid to rest at Holyoke, Colo. She married (Harry?) Rice and they had one daughter, Delline Charlotte who is married to Herschell L. Zigler, they live at Arvada, Colo. Myers James Hobbs was born 3 July 1894 at St. Clere, Kans.; he died 7 Feb. 1968 at Bridgeport, Neb.; he married Maurice Verna Mitchell 25 Aug. 1914 at Bridgeport and they had three daughters. Winifred Mabel Hobbs was born 23 May 1900 at St. Clere, Kans. and died 23 Apr. 1952 at Alliance, Neb. She married 23 Feb. 1916 at Hot Springs, S. Dakota, Theodore W. Myers. They had two sons both deceased, one hav-

ing left descendants; and two daughters, Elizabeth Castle Myers who married first Ralph Leo Burton 28 June 1941; he was a pilot and lost his life in a plane crash 26 Mar. 1944; they had two daughters. Castle married second, Gaylord William Corbett early in 1952 and they had a son and a daughter. Her second husband had a son and four daughters by a previous marriage. Mr. Corbett died about 1965 and Castle lives at Alliance, Neb. Castle's father, T. W. Myers, brother of James Vernon Myers whose father was William Ellis Myers, brother to James Nelson Myers. The other son of Wm. E. Myers was named Edwin Rose Myers, both sons by a first marriage to Henrietta Lindsay of Ohio, (the only sister of Wm. E. and James Nelson Myers, Mary Ellen Myers married Thomas E. Rose, hence the middle name of "Rose" for Edwin). Apparently Lillian A. and O. D. Hobbs divorced and she later married a second time, a (Silas?) Reed; there were no children and no other information is available. Lillian Allen (Myers, Hobbs) Reed died 20 May 1929 and is laid to rest at Alliance, Neb. There are many of her descendants living yet in western Nebraska.

2. Kate (probably Katherine) Frances Myers was born 16 Aug. 1862 near Kingston, Ohio and died 22 Aug. 1927 at Blue Mound, Kans. and was interred there. She married 16 Oct. 1889 to Samuel Martain Coffelt at Lawrence, Kans. He was born 2 June 1865 in Warren Co., Ind. to Abram and Alice Sharlsworth Coffelt. S. M. Coffelt was known fondly within the family circle as "Jenk"; he died 26 Feb. 1940 at Everson, Wash. Kate and Jenk had one daughter, Arvilla born 25 Jan. 1891 at St. Clere, Kans. and died 3 Feb. 1974 at Sumas, Was. She married about 1910 to Russell Allingham; he was born 1890 and died 1962 and they are both interred at Sumas. No issue.

3. William P. Myers was born 15 Oct. 1864 near Kingston, Ohio and died 2 Sept. 1926 in Kansas. He married 22 Apr. 1896 Ina Mae Bowers probably in Pottawatomie County. She was the daughter of Joseph (Jahiel) H. and Susan Clawer Bowers; he died in Berkeley, Calif. and was interred in the veterans section (Civil War) of Mountain View Cemetery there; Susan is buried in the Onaga, Kans. Cemetery. Wm. P. and Ina M. (Bowers) Myers had two sons, Delbert L. and Loran L., both deceased. At the time of her death, Ina M. Myers was survived by two granddaughters and two great grandsons. Mr. and Mrs. Myers and their two sons are laid to rest in the Louisville, Kans. Cemetery.

4. Thaddeus James Myers was born 14 Aug. 1866 near Kingston, Ohio and died 3 Mar. 1934 at Topeka, Kans. He married 17 Mar. 1887 to Rosetta Isabel Page, a Jayhawker.

5. Wilson Allen Myers was born 9 May 1868 in rural Ross Co., Ohio and died 6 Apr. 1911 near Riviera, Tex. and was laid to rest there. He married about 1892 Minnie Ellen Ackley who was born according to her grave marker in 1876 and died in 1935 at Bakersfield, Calif. They lived in Pottawatomie Co., Kans. and in Shawnee Co. across the road east of the old "hundred and one" one room country school near the Bohemian Hall. On the 10th of Feb. 1909, Wilson Myers disposed of his farm machinery at a public auction before moving to Texas. When he vacated that farm, his niece and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur White moved there. According to the Kansas Historical Society's newspaper collection at Topeka, the Wilson Myers family left for their new home in Texas 2 Mar. 1909. Their daughter, Dalla, told that Jess Willard and his wife were aboard the same train. After the death of Mr. Myers, Minnie Ellen remarried but this marriage only lasted briefly. Later she lived in Arkansas before moving to Bakersfield, Calif. W. A. and Minnie Ellen Myers had six children: Catherine born 29 Dec. 1893 and died 5 Jan. 1894 was laid to rest in the St. Clere Cemetery; James Nelson was born in Nov. 1895, probably at St. Clere and died in Nov. 1931 at Texarkana, Tex. He married Maymie Remlinger and they had children. He was a pilot. Della May Myers was born 7 Nov. 1897 and died 27 Mar. 1968 at Bakersfield, Calif. She married Earl Michael Sears, probably in Texas. They had six children, one son now deceased and the five daughters of Earl and Della Sears live in Calif. and have descendants. Earl and Della Sears are laid to rest in Hillcrest Memorial Park in Bakersfield. Georgiana Bianca Myers was born 10 Aug. 1899 in Kansas and lives, a widow, in Bakersfield. She married at Fayetteville, Ark. in 1918, Clyde Holland. He was born in 1897 and died 25 Aug. 1965 in Bakersfield and is interred there. They had children, one son living in Los Angeles in 1956 and the others in Bakersfield. Jessica Leona Myers was born 19 Aug. 1901 near Rossville, Kans. and lives a Unity minister and a widow in Jackson, Miss. She married 11 Nov. 1925 at Texarkana, Tex. to Joseph Augustus Gowan. He was born 25 Jan. 1884 near Cedar Grove, Tenn. and died 2 Dec. 1972 at Jackson, Miss. They have children and grandchildren. Lucille Arvilla Myers was born 10 Mar. 1906 near Rossville, Kans. and died in June 1937 at Bakersfield and was interred in Union Cemetery there beside her mother next to the mausoleum. She married Guy Yeatts in Paso Robles, Calif. No issue.

6. Charles Clarence Myers was born in Mar. 1870, according to the 1870 Ohio Federal Census and is enumerated as "Clarence" and in the 1880 census as "Charles C,", 10 years old. His mother's obituary states he died at the age of twelve and that he was interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery near Kingston.

7. Lincoln Myers, his mother's obituary states that he died at the age of six years. Since he isn't enumerated with the family in any census, he was probably born in the 1872 gap in the births, between Charles Clarence and the next child enumerated,

"Ollie" age six years old in the 1880 census, but no dates are available for this son of James and Elizabeth Myers. He was interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

8. Olive Edith Myers, called "Ollie" was born in 1874, as noted above, at rural Kingston, Ohio; she died 21 Sept. 1956 at Topeka and is laid to rest in the St. Clere Cemetery. She married about 1895, probably in Pottawatomie Co., Jasper Grant Reynolds who died 11 Jan. 1922 and he is interred beside his wife; no gravestones. "Ollie's" husband's name was the same as her father-in-law and he is also interred in the same cemetery. His gravestone indicates that he was a member of the Masonic Order and it shows that he was born 23 Feb. 1834 and died 2 Apr. 1875. The children of Jasper Grant and Olive Edith Myers Reynolds; Willie Reynolds who died young and is interred near his parents; Flo was born about 1897, probably in Pottawatomie County and died in Dec. 1963 at Springfield, Mo. and was laid to rest there. She married 22 Aug. 1916 at Topeka Bert Stewart and they had 3 children: Betty (lives in Springfield with her father), Jack and Doris Jean. The St. Clere Cemetery records show an infant daughter of Flo and Bert Stewart interred near Ollie and Jasper Reynolds. Newton Reynolds was born about 1900 and died 17 Jan. 1917 and was interred at St. Clere.

4. Harry Myers. According to his mother's obituary, he died as an infant and is interred in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Kingston, Ohio. He is not enumerated in any census and so was probably born and died about 1876 but there is no proof of this. There are many descendants of James Nelson and Elizabeth Minerva Allen Myers living in and around Topeka. Those who live out of the state come from near and far yearly, to visit with those residing in Kansas.

Henry Hiatt 16

Doris Hiatt Matney

Henry Hiatt was born 30 Dec. 1815, in Warren Co., Ohio, and moved with his parents, Silas and Anna (Clary) Hiatt to near Milton, Wayne Co., Ind. when he was five years old. He married Frances Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Isaiah and Abigail (Jessup) Smith, 17 Nov. 1841 in Orange Co., N.Y. Their five oldest children were born in Indiana.

They moved to Kansas in Apr. 1856, bringing all



1 Henry Hiatt 2(Abegail (Mead) Hiatt)

their possessions except the livestock by boat from Cincinnati, Ohio down the Ohio River, then up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Westport, now Kansas City. They had a house built in Cincinnati, then knocked it down into sections, and shipped it to Kansas. It was re-assembled at Bloomington, Douglas Co., Kans. about ten miles southwest of Lawrence, near Clinton, where he and two other men started a sawmill.

In 1857, he sold his interest to his partners and settled about seven miles to the southwest at Twin Mound, where he built a two-story house. Before the house was finished, he planted many trees and shrubs.

In 1858, he built a large stone grist mill for grinding corn meal and other coarse grain. It was believed to be the second wind-powered mill in the state, the first was in Lawrence. He also had a general store and post office in the building, where he handled groceries, dry goods, and hardware.

He was a licensed lawyer for two years, 1869 and 1870, the license to practice costing $10.00, and the examination to practice was not so exacting as now.

He platted a townsite between his home and the mill and tried to establish a college for all people, red, white, and black, men and women.

Their home was on the stage line between Lawrence and Emporia, and it bore a sign "Hiatt House" as it was a regular stop for a change of horses and for meals and rest for the passengers.

He opposed slavery, and for a few years his home was a station on the "Underground Railroad". These escaped slaves were brought to him by Capt. W. B. Kennedy, who lived five miles south of Lawrence. He then took them to a home in Highland Park. If there was a chance of being searched by pro-slavery parties, he took the slaves to the home of Edwin Smith, a mile west.

In 1880 the mill, store, and post office were destroyed by fire. The only things salvaged from the

mill were the two millstones of Vermont granite. They now mark his grave in the Twin Mound Cemetery.

His first wife died in 1858, and in 1862 he married Abigail Ann Mead. She was born 26 Feb. 1836, (daughter of Alonson and Mary Ann (Smith) Mead) in New York City. Her mother died when she was six weeks old, and her father died when she was five years old. She was raised by her grandparents, Abigail and Isaiah Smith, in Goshen, Orange Co., New York.

In 1852, at the age of 16 she went via the Erie Canal and Lake Ontario by boat, then by train to Indiana to live with her uncle and aunt. The trip took six days. She came to Kans. to live with her grandmother in 1861 and married Henry Hiatt in 1862. She died 20 Apr. 1928 in Lawrence.

Their children were Homer (married Rosetha Berger), born 1862; Orel born 1865; Theron born 1868 married Mary Alice Fraser; Effie born 1871, married Andrew McLaughlin; Clyde born 1874, married Anna McBride; and Leni Leoti born 1876, married X. Jay Kennedy.

Joseph A. Moore 17

Kenneth Vore Tallman

Article in the **Havana Citizen** for 15 June 1923: Joseph A. Moore, son of James and Catherine (Lonass) Moore, was born in Bucyrus, Ohio on 3 Sept. 1847. He passed away at El Paso, Texas, 29 May 1923 at the age of seventy-five years, eight months, and twenty-six days.

He grew to manhood at Bucyrus, Ohio, and was a teacher in the schools for seventeen years. On 8 May 1873, he was united in marriage to Alice Jane Vore. They were the parents of five children: Ethel Floy and J. E. Moore of Columbus, New Mexico; M. Claire Moore of Los Angeles, Calif.; Austin Vern Moore of Slick, Okla. and Emmett Moore who died in infancy. He also leaves to mourn his death, his wife, and one sister, Mrs. Alice Reberts, of Knoxville, Iowa.

In 1884 he came to Kansas locating at Havana, Kans., where he engaged in the mercantile business and later engaged in farming. He was one of the first trustees of Montgomery County High School at Independence, Kans. He moved to Columbus, New Mexico in 1910 where he was in the real estate business.

He was a member of the Caney, Kans. Masonic Lodge #324 for thirty-three years and was, at one time, master of the lodge. He was also a charter member of the Modern Woodman of Havana, Kans. The funeral was handled by the Masons of Caney Lodge at Havana, Kans.

Judge Joyce 18

Bettie Norris

(From the Leavenworth Evening Standard, Sat. Oct. 4, 1884) Judge Joyce, whose death was recorded yesterday, was at one time quite a conspicuous figure in war history and the history of Kansas. He was widely known and it is not too much to say that everybody who knew him was his friend. And no wonder, for it is hard to find one of his acquaintances for whom he had not done a favor. He would go far out of his way and put himself to much trouble to accomodate a friend, or a stranger. If he had been less accomodating and more selfish he might have become rich and held a high station in Vanity Fair. He liked the newspaper business because it enabled him to come in contact with the liveliest phases of life and to do his friends favors, and he stuck to it until the pencil dropped from his palsied hand. Men outstripped him in the race for money, place, and power, but no jealousy ruffled his soul. He has helped many a man out of the gutter who climbed on his shoulders afterwards to reach something that he wanted. Joyce was always a favorite with the newspaper men and whose work he often shouldered to give the tired-out scribe a day off. He knew more showmen than any other newspaper man in Kansas, and for years there was not a circus traveling whose personnel he did not know, from the roustabout to the boss. He was personally acquainted with a great many army officers and not a few in the lower ranks owe it to Joyce that their peccadillos were not exposed in the columns of the newspapers. He knew the big generals as well as the little fellows. Yesterday Gen. Sheridan inquired after Joyce, and the party of citizens of whom the question was asked did not know that at that moment Joyce had already laid down the burdens of life and was at rest.

He was a good friend of Leavenworth and no one had a more vivid imagination or could draw a brighter picture of the city of Leavenworth than Joyce.

Joe Miller 19

Joyce A. Ritchey

Joseph Charles "Joe" Miller, 58, widely known Topeka restaurant proprietor, died Monday night at his home, 1911 W. 6th Ave., after an illness of more than three months. He was born October 15, 1882.

He was in the paint business for years before he entered the restaurant business in 1929. He took an active interest in politics, and his establishment at 1907 W. 6th, was a popular place for others who were interested in political problems. He was a candidate for commissioner of streets at one time. He was married in Topeka, Nov. 3, 1909, to Hazel Breleford Miller.

He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Name Church. He died 7 Apr. 1941 and is buried at Mount Calvary Cemetery in Topeka.

Some Early Pioneers 20

Mrs. C. Roy Morris

Jacob Lough Jr. and his wife, Martha (Bushong) Lough, were both born in Kentucky, he in 1790, she in 1802, and they were married there. Before their eldest child was of school age, they migrated to Parke Co., Ind. as education was mandatory in that state, and they wanted their children to be educated. After their children were grown, they bought land in Brown Co., Kans. and lived there until she died. Two of their sons, Thomas Lough and Linus Lough, took out homesteads in Osborne Co., Kans. and after Martha (Bushong) Lough died, Jacob Lough Jr. went to live with his sons in Osborne Co., where he died.

Jacob Lough Jr. was a son of Jacob Lough Sr., who enlisted in the Revolutionary War at a very early age, but because of his youth, George Washington took him as an aide, and he was also a fifer. He served during the entire war, and then married Nancy Warner. Tradition in the family is that she was a relative of Martha Washington, and that George Washington had a home built for them in Kentucky on Jacob Lough's military grant. This old home is still standing, in good condition, but is now in the middle of Glasgow, Ky. built very much like the old homes in Natchez, Miss. The natives there call it "the Spotswood place", so Nancy may have been a relative of the Spotwoods who were relatives of the Washingtons.

Jacob Lough Jr. and Martha (Bushong) Lough had a daughter, Phoebe Catherine, who married Robert Granville Barnes in Parke Co., Ind. in 1845. Their older children were born in Ind., but they later moved to Barnesville, Iowa where the rest of their children were born. Then, they too migrated to Brown Co., Kans. to be near her parents, who were growing old.

Levi Thomas Elliott and his wife, Amelia Adeline (Freeny) Elliott, migrated to Kansas from Somerset Co., Md. in 1872, bringing with them one son, Joseph Elliott, and their younger daughters: Laura, Cora, Birdie, Martha, and Ethel. They took out a homestead in Osborne Co. Kans. but the son, Joseph Elliott took his homestead in Jefferson Co., Kans. where he married Eva Esham and raised his family there. He gave a part of this land for a cemetery, called the Spring Grove Cemetery, which lies about 1½ miles south of the little town, now non-existent, called Boyle Station. Many members of the family are buried there.

After being in Brown County for a while, Robert Granville Barnes and Phoebe Catherine (Lough) Barnes, also went to Osborne Co. to take out a homestead. Their son, Azel Edward Barnes, became acquainted with Laura Elliott, daughter of Levi Thomas Elliott and Amelia Adeline (Freeny) Elliott. During the grasshopper year of 1885, many of these pioneers became discouraged with the western part of the state, and the Barnes family moved back to Brown Co. However, the friendship between Azel Edward Barnes and Laura Elliott had blossomed, and they made plans to marry. So, in Nov. of 1889, he sent for her and they were married in Seneca, Nemaha Co., Kans. and set up housekeeping. There in that vicinity, they raised their family and have many descendants.

John Peter Fengel 21

Thelma Duvall Carpenter

In the spring of 1843, in order to avoid military service for their sons, John Peter Fengel and his wife, Anna Margaret, and John Peter's brother, Henry left Darmstadt, Ger., by wagon to go to Gernshein. Also, with them were their children: Henry, Mary, John Peter II, and Christina, all born near Dudenhofen, Ger., as were the parents. There they traveled by boat down the Rhine River and then to New York. From there they went directly to Pittsburgh, Penn., to stay with relatives. After a short visit, they came on west and settled in Burlington, Iowa. Soon, afterward, they moved into the country, about ten miles from Burlington, near Danville. There they bought a farm and made their home.

In 1873, their third child, John Peter II, and his wife, Frildo, came to Kansas with their three children, Clara M., John Peter III, and Dora Belle. Also with them was Joab Wilkins, a brother of Mrs. Fengel. Mr. Fengel bought his land in Union Twp., Dickinson Co., from the Kansas State Agricultural College for $7.00 per acre.

Mr. Fengel built a house made from small stones mixed with water. This was poured between the weatherboarding and the studding. This type of building was made so that it would withstand the high winds which blew incessantly across the prairie. Their fourth child, Fannie Florence, was born after they had settled on West Branch, near Woodbine.

Frildo (Wilkins) Fengel was born in Ohio 4 Jan. 1845 to William Henry Harrison and Matilda (Scoggins) Wilkins. She married John Peter Fengel II 22 Jan. 1866. She had been almost a complete invalid before coming to Kansas and no one was sure that she would be able to complete the long hard journey. However she lived a long life, passing away 16 Apr. 1917 in Herington, Kansas.

John Peter Fengel II was born 31 July 1838 in Germany and died at Lincolnville, Kans., after being struck by a train, on 3 May 1928.

A Western Dogberry 22

Bettie Norris

(Taken from the Topeka State Journal, June 20, 1890)

Exploits of Hays City's First Justice of the Peace:

In the primitive days of the settlement of Central Kansas - nearly a quarter of a century ago - the proceedings of the purely local courts were merely a travesty upon law and justice. Under the statutes, legitimate and ample fees for services are prescribed, while the constitution requires that all fines shall be turned into the general school fund. Exception to the latter provision was, however, invariable the rule in many localities in those early times. The magistrate, who generally "sized up" the paying capacity of his victim, imposed the amount at his discretion, usually out of all proportion to the enormity of the crime, and it always found a permanent lodgment in the "court's" capacious pocket, the State never becoming any richer by the transaction.

The power assumed by those township justices of the peace, too, was something astonishing. They arrogated to themselves functions properly belonging only to the regularly instituted district courts. They granted divorces, tried every crime known to the calendar and absolutely discharged murderers whose hands were drenched with the gore of their victims - but always for a money consideration. Horse stealing, however, the unpardonable sin on the frontier, was never condoned; public sentiment had not been educated to that point. This curious state of morality was passively submitted to in the majority of instances only because of the "let-looseness" — to borrow the expressive term from Mr. Howells - of the society in the towns as then constituted.

When Fort Hays was established in 1867 on Big Creek, in what is now Ellis County, Hays City, a wild, "wooly" mushroom hamlet sprung up almost in a night, like that edible fungus, because of the proximity of the United States military post only a mile distant. This was immediately after the war and there congregated, of course, the renegades from both armies; men, who steeped in crime, and fugitives from justice, lived under assumed names, but safe in their remoteness from the operations of law. Society there was such as frequently characterizes extreme pioneer civilization when first aggregating in towns. There, too, settled some of the truest people, comparable to the best who have built up our Western empire. The effect of whose presence and efforts is visible in the beautiful, moral, and cultured Hays City of today.

During the early period of the struggling town's existence, it had for its justice of the peace, a stubby, red-headed little Irishman, with a most pronounced brogue. He was a man of some education and good-hearted, who loved his whiskey, which frequently "laid him out", and who made many friends, but whose construction of the power in his official capacity, delegated by the constitution, was widely at variance with the facts.

His office was a rickety, tumble-down shell of boards on the main street, furnished with an ordinary pine table and a few rough benches. It had one door and four windows on each side with broad sills, elevated about three feet above the floor. This stern conservator of the public peace always commenced business with the stereotyped sentence:

"Hats off, now! This court's in session!"

One time an Irishman was brought before him for some infringement of the municipal regulations. He mulcted the unfortunate delinquent in the enormous sum of forty dollars, but discovered to his disgust, that his victim was penniless. Here was a dilemma; he did not care to commit the man to jail in Saline County, over one hundred miles away. It was the money he was after, and, finding that brother of the accused, a recent importation from Ireland, was present, he called him up, asked him if he had any cash. The answer being in the affirmative, he said, "Well, the fine's on you, then". And he collected it, too.

Once, when a verdant young lawyer fresh from the East took exception to some of his rulings and proposed to appeal the case, the judge grew furious and said, "I'll have you to know there's no higher court than this! There's no appeal from my court, and I'll fine yees fer contempt av yees talk av an appeal!" The young man consequently subsided.

At another time a cowboy was brought before him charged with murder, who, "as the legend hath it", had contrived, through a friend, to quietly slip five hundred dollars into the hands of the judge. When the man was called into court and was asked: "Are yees guilty or not guilty?" He replied: "Guilty!" "Well, yees are a big fool to plade that way, and I discharge yees for want of evidence," so discharged he was.

He had a case before him during the latter days of his reign in which the ownership of a heifer was in controversy, the evidence hanging upon a certain brand supposed to be somewhere on the animal. It was after four o'clock, and both "court" and jury were in a condition their frequent "rounds" to the saloons during the day would naturally leave them in at that late hour.

As the trial waxed warm, the judge became satisfied that the jury must have ocular proof of the existence of marks or brands on the animal in controversy, so he ordered the acting sheriff to "bring the baste to the door where the jury could see it". The heifer, after some delay, arrived at the front of the building, notice of which was promptly conveyed to "his honor". But the majority of the jury, who had become somewhat obstreperous by this time, swore they wouldn't go outside to look at any 'd__d heifer; if the judge wanted them to view her, let the sheriff bring her inside."

The order was given, but the unruly animal objected decidedly to the mandate of the court, and refused to enter after several abortive attempts to compel her. At last, the sheriff, worked up to a degree of desperation, with the aid of a few idle loungers, friends of his, got the brute's head fairly pointed at the door, and dexterously twisted her tail cowboy fashion. The now enraged beast, with horns lowered and bawling with pain, incontinently rushed into the presence of the "court" regardless of the sanctity of the place.

It did not take a moment for the spectators at the trial to make good their escape by the door as the infuriated creature made a break for the little redheaded judge, who, the moment he saw the state of affairs had assumed, got down prone upon the floor close to the wall, when the table under which he had crept shielded him from the horns of the heifer, who made several attempts to "get at his fat little person". The jury, suddenly sobered at the apparition of the maddened beast, took refuge on the broad sills of the windows, where they remained while the heifer tore around and demolished everything loose within her reach, after which she rushed out and down the prairie, which ended the proceedings of that trial for all time.

The foregoing are but a few incidents in the career of this Dogberry of early Western Kansas as they come to my memory. The flowers of many recurring seasons have bloomed on his grave since then, but there are hundreds living who will recognize the character. In consequence of his erratic course, the Legislature passed a measure whose title read: "A bill legalizing the acts of one M. E. Joyce, a justice of the peace of Hays City, Ellis County". —Henry Inman, in Kansas City Star.

Mathias Swaim Family 23

Helen (Flory) Swaim

Mathias Swaim (born about 1740 Staten Island, N. Y., died before 1825, probably Jefferson Co., Ohio) was the son of a Mathias Swaim. Mathias Swaim married Abagel Hedges, born about 1744 in Va., the daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Chapline) Hedges. Joshua Hedges (b. 14 Apr. 1714 d. 1789), the son of Joseph Hedges (b. about 1684 in England, d. 30 Nov. 1732 at Monocacy Manor, Prince George Co., Md.) and Katherine Tingey born in England.

Joshua Hedges wife, Elizabeth Chapline (b. 14 Nov. 1722 - d. 1790) was the daughter of Capt. William Chapline. Joshua Hedges owned a large plantation in Berkley Co., Va. He did not like Mathias Swaim, and Abagel jumped out of an upstairs window to run off with Mathias. They had at least seven children: Elizabeth, John, Mathias, Mary, Phoebe, Abigail, Joshua (b. about 1772).

Joshua Swaim, born about 1772 Jefferson Co., Ohio, married first ——. They had at least five children: John (16 Apr. 1799 - 2 Feb. 1896), Elizabeth, Rev. Mathias, Ruth (b. Sept. 1805). He married second Susanna Turner (died about 1875, Rock Bluff, Cass Co., Nebr.) daughter of Rev. Daniel Turner. Joshua and Susanna were the parents of 13 children: Daniel (10 Mar. 1813 - 6 Oct. 1894), Darkes (b. 12 July 1814), William (b. 5 Feb. 1816), Sarah (b. 16 Oct.

1817), Rachel (b. 12 Nov. 1819 - d. 16 Apr. 1892), Vashty (b. 7 Feb. 1822), Mary (b. 13 Mar. 1824), Anna (b. 13 July 1826), Rebecca Jane (b. 1828), James N. (b. 17 Oct. 1830), Israel B. (b. 3 Feb. 1833), Susanna (b. 13 Mar. 1835), Joshua Turner (b. 12 Sept. 1837).

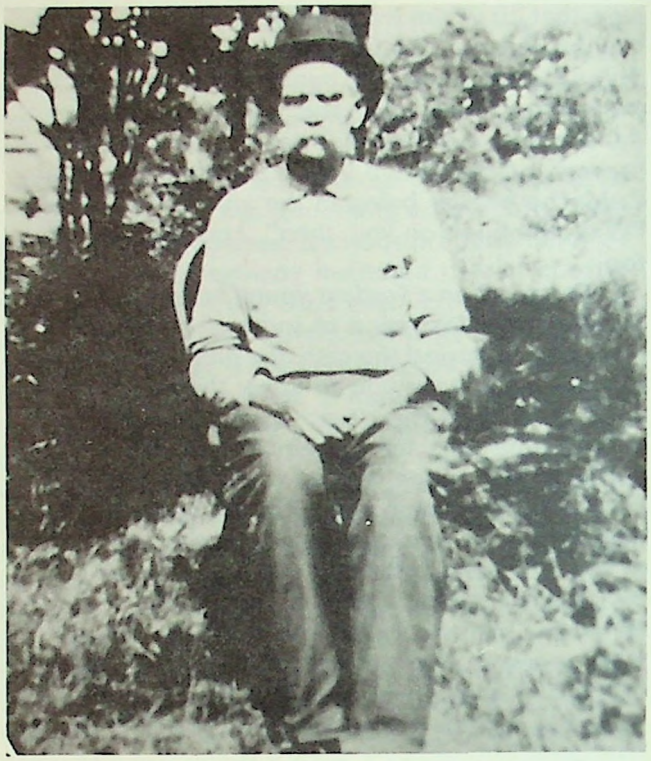
Israel B. Swaim (3 Feb. 1833 Ohio, d. early 1900's Okla.) married about 1850 Caroline Walker (b. about 1835 New York, d. in Okla.). Israel and Caroline's first child was born in Ohio, the rest were born in Iowa. They had seven children, possibly eight: John Samuel (17 Oct. 1851 - 6 Dec. 1928), Susanna (b. about 1855), Joshua (b. about 1857), Daniel (b. about 1859), Eliza (b. about 1861), Mary (b. about 1863), Amy (b. about 1866), and possibly a daughter named Caroline after her mother. Israel B. Swaim is supposed to have been in the Civil War, but no record has been found. Israel and Caroline and their son, Daniel, were in Riley Co., Kans. in 1895.



(Israel & Caroline (Walker) Swaim and son Daniel)

John Samuel Swaim (17 Oct. 1851 - 6 Dec. 1928) married Mariam Alice Davis. They had at least one son born in Iowa before they came to Kansas about 1878. They were the parents of at least nine children, one of whom was Benjamin Franklin (23 Aug. 1874 - 28 Sept. 1948) married Elsie May and had 12 children: Floyd E., Viola, Orvil I., Ralph, Lenora S., Belma B., Benjamin Harold, Clyde O., Leroy L., Frank D., Opal E., Archie C. The other children of John and Mariam (Davis) Swaim were: Charles Delaware (14 June 1878 - 11 Dec. 1957), Walter, John, Israel, Amelia, Dorrie, and twins Ross and Roy. Roy was killed in WW I.

Charles Delaware Swaim (14 June 1878 - 11 Dec. 1957) married Grace Book (6 Nov. 1886 - 7 Dec. 1946) daughter of William and Ann Book. Charles and Grace had three sons: Alfred Delaware, Melvin Leroy (23 Sept. 1905), Oscar William. Melvin married Mamie ____ and had three children: Donald, James and Betty. Oscar married Helen ____, no children.



(John Samuel Swaim)

Alfred Delaware Swaim (7 Apr. 1904) married on 6 July 1924 at Manhattan, Kans., Sophia Marie Kelsey (20 Sept. 1909 - 27 Aug. 1973). They had four children: 1. Clifford Delaware (19 Oct. 1925) married Betty Jane Carlson (19 Apr. 1924) on 25 Mar. 1944. They had four children: Clifford Jr. (23 Dec. 1944) m. 1st Kay Harr and had two children: Christine (b. Feb. 1966) and Tammy (b. 3 Apr. 1969). Clifford Jr. married 2nd Mercedes McKaig on 1 Dec. 1973; Susan Kay (30 Sept. 1949) m. 1st Phil Riley and 2nd Gary Cooper on 31 Aug. 1973; Cheryl Marie (14 Apr. 1951); Robert Eugene (21 Sept. 1952) m. Susan _____ Jan. 1974. 2. Richard Lee Swaim (26 Sept. 1927) married Helen Maxine Flory (24 Mar. 1934) on 26 Sept. 1952, Topeka, daughter of James Eldon Flory and Grace Adele Barncord. They have five children: Richard Jr. (25 Aug. 1953); Kenneth William (12 Dec. 1956); Carolyn Maxine (13 Feb. 1958); Brian Dale (26 Jan. 1961); Larry Dean (26 Dec. 1963). 3. Alice Lucille (19 Feb. 1930) m. Melvin Harold Lewis Jr. (31 Dec. 1928) on 11 Oct. 1949, son of Melvin Harold Lewis and Mildred Louise Barncord. They have four children: Melvin Harold III (6 July 1952) m. Julie Moore on 27 Feb. 1973, one son, Shawn (20 Nov. 1973); Ronnie Lee (7 Nov. 1955) m. Janice Crites; Roy Dale (25 Aug. 1964); Launetta Dawn (12 Jan. 1967); Alberta Irene

died at birth in 1932.

Alfred and Sophie were divorced in Nov. 1953. Both remarried. Alfred married second Charlene (Yates) Cottle (13 Feb. 1914) in Jan. 1954. Sophie married second Grant Smith (14 Feb. 1899) in Feb. 1954.

James H. And Amanda Page 24

Doris Roberta (White) Townsend

James Henry Page, one of four known children of Nicholas and Susan (Perry) Page was b. 21 Sept. 1835, Clinton Co., Ky., d. in 1910 Longmont, Colo. and is buried there. He had 2 sisters, Arrilda Page, no date of birth, marriage, or death, m. 1st George Hancock, m. 2nd Edson Reed, may have lived at one time in Belding, Mich., had one son, one daughter; second sister Mary Page, shown 1850 Noble Twp., Wabash Co., Ind., Federal census records 13 yrs. old, born Ky. James Henry Page's obit. states he was survived by one sister in Wabash, Ind., no name given; one brother, Wm. Sheperd Page, born 8 Aug. 1830, Grayson Co., Va. died 12 Oct. 1910 in St. Marys, Kans. buried at St. Clere Cemetery; married 1852 to Amanda Jane Roark, b. 27 Mar. 1837 Grayson Co., Va., orphaned daughter of David Roark - she died 18 Dec. 1918 at St. Clere, Kans. and is buried there - (had 14 children).

James Henry Page, m. 25 Nov. 1856 at Americus, Tippecanoe Co., Ind. to Amanda Custer, b. 23 Aug. 1839, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., d. 28 July 1933 Ault, Colo., one of the daughters of George Washington and Elizabeth Schoolcraft Custer. (There has been placed on file in the LDS archives at Salt Lake City, Utah a hand typed copy of the descendants of Jonathan Custer, one of the sons of Paul and Sarah Martha Ball Custer - no relation to the grandparents of Pres. George Washington - research by Donald M. Custer, not complete but well documented and many branches carry down to descendants born within the last couple of years. This work includes some of the descendants of James Henry and Amanda Custer Page but is incomplete.)

The Page family lived first in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., and in 1866 they, the Wm. S. Pages, their uncle Nathan Perry and wife, Elizabeth and family and other Perry families and Roark families embarked by covered wagon on a trip to Kansas to make their future home. With a number of children and rains enroute, it was not an easy move. Most settled first in Jackson County and some removed later to other Kansas counties and some moved down into Oklahoma. Nathan Perry died and is buried beside his wife at Neodesha, Kans. James Henry Page built a log house for his family with an opening on one side where hung a covering made of animal skins. Amanda sewed hand made quilts made by the light of candles which she had made herself. James Henry Page built log cabins for the Indians and the quilts his wife had sewn were sold to the Indians. Both Page brothers were early land owners in Jackson Co. Later the property was sold and they relocated in Pottawatomie Co., and near the end of the 1800's sold again. This time he built a new house in Holton but lived here only until Aug. 1901 when he moved his family to Longmont, Colo. Mr. Page united with the United Brethren Church where Rev. Job Wykert was for many years the minister and remained faithful for more than 35 years.

The obituary of James Henry Page states that 6 sons and 6 daughters were born of this marriage but the family Bible lists 5 sons and 6 daughters and the list follows:

1. Wm. Henry Page b. 8 July 1858 Tippecanoe Co., Ind. d. 18 Sept. 1859 may be laid to rest beside his grandfather Custer, for there are 2 small stones nearby in North Union Cemetery near Americus, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.

2. Mary Jane Page b. 20 July 1860 Ind., d. 20 Oct. 1947 at Holton, Kans. buried there. Married Thos. Welden Coen 20 Mar. 1881 Jackson Co., Kans. Six children: Ellen Coen Orrick Coleman, Myrtle Coen Vestle, Frank Coen, Effie Coen Wilderson lives Santa Fe, NM, Ethel Coen Hersch lives Holton, Kans., John Coen.

3. Frances Evelyn Page b. 16 Jan. 1863 Ind., d. 3 May 1939 Longmont, Colo. and is buried there beside her husband, m. 22 Sept. 1881 to Geo. Wm. Walters, lived in western Kans. and later Colo., 6 children: Arthur, Maude, Frank, Nellie, Ray and Mabel. Geo. Wm. Walters was b. 3 Apr. 1862 Dublin, Ohio, d. 6 Sept. 1939; son of Peter (b. Va.) and Elizabeth (Seegrist b. Switzerland) Walters; Geo. W. Walters was survived by brother Peter Walters living in Louisiana and another, John Walters of Steamboat Springs, Colo.

4. Amanda Alice Page b. 23 Aug. 1854 Ind., d. 23 Jan. 1956 Ponca City, Okla., buried Newkirk, Okla., m. 25 Dec. 1894 Pottawatomie Co., Kans. to Nathan Edw. Gideon, lived most of her married life in the Newkirk, Okla. community. Children: Isophene, Rosemond, Harry, Lorene, Cora, Madge, Delbert, and Mr. Gideon's children of a previous marriage, Thomas & Althea.

5. Rosetta Isabel Page b. 12 Sept. 1868 Avoca, Grant Twp., Jackson Co., Kans. d. 23 July 1952 Rossville, Kans. buried there; married 17 Mar. 1887 Pottawatomie Co., Kans. to Thaddeus James Myers.

6. Edw. Willis Page b. Jackson Co., Kans., gravestone at Bucks Grove Cemetery, same County, reads b. Oct. 18, 1870, died 25 Dec. 1870.

7. James Arthur Bert Page b. 11 Nov. 1871 Jackson Co., Kans., d. 3 Sept. 1951 Denver, Colo. buried Greeley, Colo. where he lived after 1901, m. 28 Dec. 1904 Pottawatomie Co., Kans. to Daisy Francis. No issue.

8. Lawrence Franklin Page b. 19 May 1874 Jackson Co., Kans., d. 8 Oct. 1950 Rossville, Kans., buried St. Clere, Pottawatomie Co., Kans. m. 7 Dec. 1898 to Estella May Stuver b. 28 Oct. 1876 d. 4 Feb. 1974 Rossville, Kans. buried beside her husband; she was the daughter of Alfred T. and Emma S. Baughman Stuver; 3 sons were born to Frank and Stella Page: Glenn Alfred Page b. 8 Mar. 1901 St. Clere, m. 23 Oct. 1928 Topeka to Flora May Elbrader b. 20 Sept. 1901 Wabaunsee Co., Kans., daughter of Flora (Long) and Gus Elbrader. Glenn's wife d. 5 Jan. 1972, Topeka, no issue. Ralph Franklin Page b. 16 July 1902 rural Rossville, Kans., m. 26 Dec. 1924 Topeka, Kans. to Ruth Pearl Rogers, youngest daughter of Arizona Lincoln and Jennie M. (Lyttle) Rogers. Ruth was b. 15 Aug. 1903 at Willard, Shawnee Co., Kans. They had one son, Dean Rogers Page b. 13 Jan. 1928 Rossville, Kans., m. 13 Aug. 1950 to Mildred Louise Crow b. 20 Apr. 1930 at Valencia, Kans., daughter of Cary Waldo and Eunice Vivian (Warner) Crow. Children of Dean and Mildred Page: Cheri Lynn Page b. 19 Jan. 1952 at Manhattan, Kans.; Deana Louise Page b. 28 Sept. 1953, Manhattan, Kans. m. 5 Jan. 1974 in Rossville, to Daryl Ray Rutschmann and they have one son, Ryan Travis Rutschmann b. 14 Apr. 1975 at Topeka, Kans. 3rd child of Dean and Mildred Page, Sandra Jane Page b. 3 July 1955 at Manhattan, Kans. and 4th child Roger Dean Page b. 7 Oct. 1958 also at Manhattan. Second child of Ralph and Ruth Rogers Page is Phyllis Jane Page b. 7 Oct. 1931 Rossville, Kans. m. 12 Mar. 1950 at Rossville, Kans. to Charles Otis Keller b. 4 Nov. 1930 at Delia, Jackson Co., Kans. the son of Levi Emanuel and Mabel Theodoshia (King) Keller; their children: Dennis Ralph Keller b. 13 Mar. 1952, Topeka, Kans.; Tamara Jane Keller b. 26 May 1958, Topeka, Kans.; Jennifer Ann Keller b. 16 Apr. 1972 Topeka, Kans.; Dennis Ralph Page m. Ann Elaine Kiehl 12 Aug. 1972 at Topeka, Kans. Third child of Frank and Estella Stuver Page is Dale Homer Page b. 1 July 1914 Rossville, Kans. m. 16 Dec. (year unknown) at Little Rock, Ark. to Helen G. Goff, b. 4 Oct. 1918 Newport, Ark. daughter of Jim O. and Cleo W. (Wilson) Goff, no issue, lives in Topeka.

9. George Norton Page b. 10 Feb. 1877 Jackson Co., Kans. near Adrian, d. 16 Dec. 1967 Weld Co., Colo. m. 25 Dec. 1902 Adrian to Mary Uphemia Gideon who died 29 Aug. 1959, moved to Colo. 1903, 6 children living at time of his death: Geo. N. Page Jr.; Mrs. Lucille McCullough of Torrington, Wyo.; Louis Henry Page, Clear Lake, Cal.; Bryan Page, Greeley, Colo.; Marion K. Page, San Clemente, Cal.; Mrs. Mildred Swanson, Eaton, Colo., and sister Mrs. Cora Sorrells, Denver.

10. Almeda May Page b. 17 Oct. 1879 Jackson Co., Kans.; d. 21 Nov. 1967 Logan Co., Kans. m. 22 Dec. 1897 Pottawatomie Co., Kans. to Robert Lee Sims b. 19 Apr. 1881 Westline, Mo.; d. 18 Dec. 1931 near Oakley, Kans. son of Edward and Sarah Jane (Armstrong) Sims. Children of Almeda May (Page) and Robert Lee Sims: Lloyd Ellis Sims b. 16 Sept. 1899 Pottawatomie Co., Kans. lived near Oakley, Kans.; Oscar Norton Sims b. 11 Oct. 1901 d. 16 Apr. 1975 Alameda, Cal.; Wm. Robert Sims b. 25 May 1906; Vernyce Mae Sims b. 22 Nov. 1908, lives Goodland, Kans.; Crystal Francis Sims b. 14 Sept. 1911 d. as an infant; Roy Eugene Sims b. 4 Jan. 1915; baby girl b. and d. 18 Nov. 1921.

11. Cora Arilda Page b. 24 Sept. 1883 St. Clere, Kans., living at OES Home, Denver, Colo. m.l May 1907 Longmont, Colo. to Sherman James Sorrells b. 28 July 1883 at Stonewall, Colo. d. 14 May 1942, Denver, Colo. buried Longmont, Colo., they had one daughter, Vera Bonnadell Sorrells b. 18 June 1910 Longmont, Colo. Vera Sorrells m. 14 Jan. 1931 to James Ira Callaghan b. 3 Apr. 1912 Denver, Colo. they had one daughter, Carol Lorraine Callaghan b. 28 July 1932 Denver, Colo. she m. first Eldridge C. Isom 27 Dec. 1948 divorced Oct. 1954; issue Paula Eileen Isom b. Hollywood, Cal. 7 Nov. 1949; Vera married second Frank Richard Epp 20 July 1958 Arcadia, Cal., issue second marriage David Ryan Epp b. Pasadena, Cal. 12 July 1960.

There are many descendants of James Henry and Amanda (Custer) Page living throughout the state of Kansas and many elsewhere in the United States. Many of those living in other states continue to visit from year to year with descendants residing in Kansas.

James Lynn 25

Doris Hiatt Matney

James and Harriette (Harvey) Lynn came to Kansas from Kentucky in the fall of 1854, and were first settlers of Monmouth Twp., Shawnee Co. They

settled on the stream later named for him and his brother, William Lynn, who came the next year. They had come from Logan Co., Kentucky.

James Lynn was born in 1823 in Kentucky. His father was born in North Carolina, and his mother was born in Virginia. He died in 1860, and was buried on the Lynn farm west of Richland.

Harriette (Harvey) Lynn was born in 1823 in Kentucky and was the daughter of James and Nancy (Pendleton) Harvey. Her mother was of the well-known Pendleton family of Virginia. After her husband died, she married William Matney. Later, her daughter, Sally, married his son, Harvey Matney.

Their children were: Mary Lynn, born 1848, married Joseph Goberly; Emily Lynn, married Henry Bell; Sarah Ann Lynn, born 1852, married Harvey Matney; and James Logan Lynn, born 1860, married Adella McClaskey.

The Roark Family 26

Helen King



(Mary Elizabeth (Bronson) Roark)



(Zachariah Mitchell Roark)

Zachariah Mitchell Roark was born Mar. 1838 in Grayson Co., Va. and came to Kansas with his parents, William and Mary Ann (Perry) Roark in 1859 from Wabash Co., Ind. The Roarks settled in Jefferson Twp., Jackson Co., Kans. near Circleville. Here they became neighbors of Ebeneezer Allen and Alvira (Dwelly) Bronson, natives of Syracuse, N. Y. The Bronsons had lived in Ill. and Wis. before arriving in Kansas about 1858. Their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born in Wis. on 24 July 1849, she became the bride of Z. M. Roark in Jackson Co. the 5th of Aug. 1861. Alvira Bronson died 26 Nov. 1881, her husband, 8 Sept. 1887. They are buried in the cemetery at Circleville.

The Roarks later moved to the Little Cross Creek area near St. Clere. They lived across the road from the Shields Cemetery, also called the Little Cross Creek Cemetery, where, after bearing eleven children, Mary Elizabeth was laid to rest 31 Oct. 1883. Their children were: 1. William Allen born 7 Aug. 1862, married 24 Sept. 1887 Carrie M. Lowe, died 3 Aug. 1941 at McFarland; 2. Martha Ellen born 4 Dec. 1863, married 15 Dec. 1885 Benjamin Franklin Fair, died 20 July 1956 at Manhattan, Kans.; 3. Francis Henry born 6 Oct. 1865, married Clarissa Greenleaf, died 1907, buried McFarland; 4. John Hiram born 24 Nov. 1867, never married, died 9 Apr. 1951, Kansas City, Kans. buried McFarland; 5. Mary Anna born 6 May 1870 married 9 July 1899 Harry Burton Lowe, died 15 Jan. 1968 Topeka; 6. Charles Edward born 3 Aug. 1873, married Maude Schafer; 7. Thomas James born 18 Oct. 1875, buried Shields Cemetery; 8. George Washington born 29 Mar. 1877, married 4 Oct. 1904 Ethel Lene Wright, died 1 Jan. 1956 at Pratt, Kans.; 9. Frederick (or Francis) Preston born 3 July 1879, died 25 July 1879 buried Shields Cemetery; 10. Louis Marion born 8 July 1880, died 10 Aug. 1880; 11. Rose Etta born 30 July 1881, married John G. Hankamer, died 2 Jan. 1964 in Topeka, Kans.

After his first wife's death, Z. M. Roark married Mary Etta Roark, daughter of Pleasant and Malinda (Hill) Roark. Pleasant had lived in Miami Co., Kans. since about 1859, moving to Jackson Co. after his wife's death. He was buried in Shields Cemetery 1 Aug. 1880. Mary Etta was born near Paola, Kans. 14 Oct. 1865. Their children were: 1. Harvey Jesse born 24 Jan. 1885; died 14 Jan. 1900 at Alma, Kans.; 2. Albert "Burt" born 14 May 1887, married Dorothy ____, died 20 May 1960; 3. Mildred born 13 Oct. 1889, married ____ Kelly, still living; 4. Robert born 27 Oct. 1892, married first Margaret E. ____, married second Adaline, died 8 Jan. 1964, buried at Alma, Kans.; 5. Clarence born 4 Feb. 1899, died about 1939.

Z. M. Roark died 15 Aug. 1899 and is buried in Alma City Cemetery. Mary Etta married 2nd, Charles Hankamer. They had one child, Jack Raymond. Mary Etta died 30 Mar. 1958 at her home in McFarland, and is buried in the Alma Cemetery.

Lightning Killed Pioneers 27

Nicholas L. Clark

Two of Wabaunsee County's earlier pioneers were Allen Phillips and his wife, Mary E. Graham Phillips. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were born in Terre Haute, Ind., and were married on 3 Mar. 1836 at Terre Haute. Mr. Phillips was born 12 June 1819.

Allen and Mary Phillips came to Wabaunsee County in 1868 and were one of the first families to settle in the newly opened Pottawatomie Indian Reservation. Mr. Phillips bought a fine ranch of 1,000 acres in the reservation and was responsible for helping establish the township of Newbury, in Wabaunsee Co., serving as its first Treasurer. Mr. Phillips also served a term as Wabaunsee County Commissioner from 1872 until 1874 and was active in county politics.

When the Santa Fe Railroad received land grants in the area it was thought that soon the railroad would be coming through the community. Mr. Phillips was instrumental in convincing the Santa Fe to advance funds for a town company which was formed. He suggested that they call the town Newbury, honoring the already named township. Lots were sold and businesses began to settle in the new townsite, as settlers poured into the area.

In 1886, however, the Santa Fe sold their rights to the Rock Island which built the first railway through eastern Wabaunsee County, and the railroad was built in 1887, by-passing Newbury, and taking a more southerly location. The new town which grew up along the tracks was Paxico. Newbury gradually died as its businesses moved one mile to the south into Paxico, which is still a thriving community. Mr. Phillips had hoped that Newbury would become the bustling county seat of Wabaunsee County, but his dream was never fulfilled.

The fact is, that in 1878, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips met with a freak accident which took both their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips had been visiting their son, Levi, in Topeka, and were returning home to their ranch in the Vera community. While passing under a sycamore tree at the Moon Crossing of Mission Creek, on Sunday, June 30, 1878, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips' carriage was struck by lightning and both were killed instantly. The carriage and team were unhurt and the team carried the bodies on to the next house. It is said that Mr. Phillips had expressed the belief only a short time before, that he and Mrs. Phillips would die suddenly and at the same time. They were taken to Vera and buried in a private cemetery, located near their home.

As a result of Phillips death, the ranch was sold, there being seven children to divide it among. The ranch was purchased by Mr. George Goddard of Worcester, Mass. who operated it until his death in 1885, after which it was operated by a brother, Julius Goddard until 1903. The ranch is now owned by Garland Gideon and the William Lietz family.

Ten children were born to Allen and Mary Phillips, seven of which survived: Levi of Topeka and Okla.; Nancy Jane Ralston; Mary E. Walker; James of St. Joseph; Allen A. who remained on a 160 acre farm at Vera; William; and Mrs. Martha Higbee.

Allen A. Phillips Jr. was raised on his father's ranch at Vera, and also raised his family on the 160 acres of the ranch he kept. He was married to Ada Jones, daughter of Francis Marion and Roxanna Jones. His son, James, moved to St. Joseph, Mo., had two children: Vera Hamilton and Jimmie Phillips. Albert W. Phillips and his wife, Effie Simpson Phillips stayed on his father's farm until 1948 when he moved to Topeka. Albert "Billy" Phillips is now a resident of the Kansas Masonic Home at Wichita, Kans. Allen's daughter, Mattie, moved to Manhattan where she and her husband William Wilson had one daughter, Emily. Mabel Edith Phillips married Wilbur "Jack" Herron and they spent most of their lives in Maple Hill where Mr. Herron was the barber for sixty-three years. Their daughter, Bernice Herron, was principal of the Maple Hill High School and director of the Y.W.C.A. in Quincy, Ill. before her death. Elvie Phillips married Mart Glogau and they lived in Topeka where Mr. Glogau worked for the Santa Fe Railway. They had two sons, Emil and Andrew. Vera Phillips with her husband, Mr. Hicks, and son, Robert, moved to Topeka and currently reside in Ill.

The Phillips family was one of the pioneer families of Wabaunsee County and as such left an indelible mark on its past.

Benjamin & Leafie Cummings 28

Betty L. Ramsey

Benjamin F. Cummings and Leafie Elnora Montee were married in Beulah, Kans. He was from Ill. and had come to Crawford Co., Kans. with his parents. Leafie was born in Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill. and came with her parents, James Wilson and Harriet Lucinda (Robinson) Montee in the 1870's. She was born on 21 Sept. 1856.

The Cummings had two daughters, Hattie, who married a Mr. Bausman, and Jessie. They also had an adopted son, James Theodore. Leafie Elnora died 24 Dec. 1929 at Stark, Kans. They had lived in Erie, Humansville, Mo. and then in Stark Co., Kans. She is buried in East Hill Cemetery at Erie, Kans.

Frandle History 29

Helen N. W. Brammell Betty Frandle Christian

One of the incentives for attracting settlers to Kansas was the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railway Lines which later became the Union Pacific Railroad. Because of the need of metallurgists, the Frandles emigrated from Germany to Kansas.

Joseph Frank Frandle was born in Bremen, Germany. He was the father of Frank Jr. and grandfather of James H. Frandle.

Joseph Frank served in the German Army for six years. After leaving the army, he attended the University of Berlin where he learned to be a boiler-maker through learning the art of metallurgy. The German government wanted him to re-enlist in the army which he resented. Instead, Joseph Frank Frandle went to Austria, then to Switzerland, and finally received his visa to the United States. He was very proud that a record of his naturalization was recorded in Washington, D. C. He had cousins living in Westport, what is now a part of Kansas City, Kansas. He felt certain if he could arrive there he could find employment.

To get to the United States, he worked on a cattle boat for his passage. When he arrived in New York, he had $15.00 and used that to get to Kansas City. He had a job within a week, for the railroad had need of boiler makers and he could make a boiler from the "inside out". He made $100.00 a month which was a good salary in the 1860's.

Previous to his desire to come to the United States, he had met Barbara Waulinta, while he was in the army. She was a cook for the Kaiser Wilhelm family. Her home was in Vienna, Austria, where they were married. Their first child died there. The second child, Frank Joseph Frandle Jr. (James H. Frandle's father) was born in Austria, 13 Oct. 1864. In about 1868, Joseph Frank Sr. sent for his wife, Barbara and their son. Although his wife could not speak English, they arrived in Westport, Kans.

Besides the two sons born in Austria, Joseph Frank Sr. and Barbara had three children born in the United States: Rudolph, Fred, and Anna.

Frank Joseph Frandle Jr. and Sara Frances Ross were married 4 Jan. 1884, at the Horace Gray home. To this union were born five children: William, born in 1888 - died in infancy; James Herbert, born in 1890 - died 23 Jan. 1947; George Albert, born 1896; Belle Louise, born in 1898 died 21 July 1975; and Donald, born in 1908.

Besides farming, both worked hard and long hours in earning a livelihood for the family. As we think of farmland today their farm between Lawrence and McLouth was extremely rough. Frank spent his leisure hours quarrying huge limestone rocks from the ground and placing them in a lumberwagon. When the wagon was filled, he and Frances boarded the wagon, he with his rocks and she with freshly churned butter and dressed chickens, and they were on their way to Mt. Oread in Lawrence, Kans. The rocks were used in the construction of the "Snow Building" on the campus of the University of Kansas. Frank sold his rock for $2.50 per load. Frances had no trouble in selling butter, eggs, and chickens to the wives of the University professors.

Later, they moved to the area near Perry and Thompsonville.

Grandchildren of Frank and Sara Frandle are the following: Maude Belle, and Betty L. Frandle Christian, daughters of James H. Frandle; Don Charles Welter and Mary Elizabeth Welter White, children of Belle L. Frandle Welter; Nancy Ann Frandle Clark and Sara Margaret Frandle Simpson, daughters of Donald Frandle.

John C. Brown 30

John P. Brown

John C. Brown was born 20 June 1844 at Andrew Co., Mo., son of Gideon Leeper and Ann (Blakeley) Brown, died 16 Oct. 1906 at Brown Co., Kans. buried Mt. Zion Cemetery east of Hiawatha, Kans. He married 3 Apr. 1867 in Buchanan Co., Mo. Margaret Jones, daughter of Josiah and Cynthia Lucille (Copeland) Jones. She was born 20 Dec. 1842 at Buchanan Co., Mo. and died 8 Jan. 1916 Brown Co., Kans. and buried at Mt. Zion Cemetery.

Their children were: 1. Sell Leeper born ca. 1868 at Buchanan Co., Mo., buried Parker, S. Dakota, married Bertha Gage; 2. Josiah born 22 Aug. 1870 at Buchanan Co., Mo., died 1 Sept. 1962 at Wamego, Kans., buried at Wamego, married 9 Nov. 1915 at Wamego, Kans. to Catharine Anastasia (Brannick) LaFontaine; 3. John C. born 1873 Buchanan Co., Mo. died 15 July 1960 at Brown Co., Kans. buried Mt. Zion Cemetery; 4. Robert E. Lee "Tim" born 31 Mar. 1880 at Brown Co., Kans. died 28 Sept. 1969 at Monett, Mo., buried Mt. Zion, Hiawatha, Kans.

John C. Brown was the eldest of 11 children and

his obituary states that he was the first white child born in Nodaway Co., Mo. (what was then Andrew Co.). He was a farmer and their first three children were born in Buchanan Co., Mo., the last in Brown Co., Kans., where they moved in 1879.

George Collins 31

Betty Lou Denton

George Collins and his wife, Elizabeth Ann (Billman) Collins, brought their family to Bourbon Co., Kans., from Tazewell Co., Ill., in 1883 to a farm in Marmaton Twp. 6 miles west of Ft. Scott. They lived there continuously until 1907 when he retired from active farming to live in Redfield, Kans.

Collins was born in Preble Co., Ohio, 14 Jan. 1837 and lived there until he married to Elizabeth Ann Billman on 24 Oct. 1861 at New Madison, Darke Co., Ohio. They lived in Darke Co. until 1864 when they moved to Illinois. Their third child was born 10 Aug. 1866 at Decatur, Macon Co., Ill. and their fourth child was born 29 Oct. 1868 at Delavan, Tazewell Co., Ill. (George's obituary, however, said the couple moved to Tazewell Co., in 1864 and lived there on the same farm until 1883 when they moved to Kans.). He died 8 Apr. 1911 at his home in Redfield after a 4 month illness with cancer. Services were at the home and were reported in the obituary as "one of the most largely attended ever held in Redfield". Burial was on 10 Apr. 1911 in Woods (Woodson) Cemetery, west of Redfield.

Children of the couple were: 1. Emma Viola, b. 7 Aug. 1862, m. 10 Sept. 1884 Calvin Gilfillan, d. 22 Feb. 1958; 2. William Lincoln b. 27 Mar. 1865, d. 10 Sept. 1865; 3. Charles Francis b. 10 Aug. 1866 at Decatur, Macon Co., Ill., m, on 15 Mar. 1892, Jessie Todd (b. 7 May 1867-d. 3 June 1956), d. 25 June 1950 at Ft. Scott, Bourbon Co., Kans.; 4. Harry Ellsworth b. 29 Oct. 1868 at Delavan, Tazewell Co., Ill. m. 18 Jan. 1899 Lila May Gross (daughter of John J. and Mary Jane (Tipton) Gross b. 9 May 1871) d. Ft. Scott, Kans. May 1952 buried Centerville Cemetery; 5. John Albert b. 22 Sept. 1871 m. Lillian Bell Jones 22 Sept. 1893 at Versailles, Mo., d. 4 Nov. 1961 at Melvern, Kans.; 6 Oliver Grant b. 4 Apr. 1878, m. Jennie Boone who died 19 Sept. 1900, then m. 22 Mar. 1905 Orpha Thomas, d. Oregon.

At this time George's parentage is uncertain. It is suspected that his parents were Barnabus and Ann (Miller) Collins. Record has been found of the appointment of William Collins as guardian for a George Collins (of the same age as our George Collins), a brother and sister.

A. M. Wilson 32

Frances Roben

A. M. Wilson, farmer, Section 23 P. O. Melvern, KS. Born in Highland Co., Va., 5 July 1810., son of Eli and Hannah (Hempenstal) Wilson. He was brought up on a farm, going to school part of the time.

He lived in Miami Co., Ind. from 1840-1869, when he came to Kansas and settled on the prairie in Olivet Twp., Osage Co. and improved a good farm out of raw prairie. He was the first settler on the prairie in that region.

He was married in Highland Co., Va. 12 Nov. 1834 to Miss Hester Fleisher, who died 21 Oct. 1842. He was again married 12 Nov. 1843 to Miss Ingabe Shirley.

Children by first marriage were: Henry b. 22 Feb. 1837, d. 8 Feb. 1839; Benjamin E. b. 29 Dec. 1838; Eliza C. b. 14 Jan. 1841.

Children by second marriage were: George W. b. 10 Sept. 1844, d. 7 Mar. 1864; Sarah Ann b. 9 Mar. 1845, d. Nov. 1860; Samuel B. (Bucey) b. 30 Mar. 1846; Harrison F. b. 25 Nov. 1847; Deborah H. b. 27 July 1849, d. 12 Mar. 1973; Jacob M. b. 26 June 1851; Elizabeth J. b. 27 Apr. 1854; John E. b. 11 Feb. 1856; James P. b. 28 Feb. 1859; and Mary S. b. 9 Jan. 1861.

Mr. Wilson was a member of the Methodist Church and was a class leader for a number of years.

Dickson 33

Nancy M. Henderson

Alexander Dickson, b. 24 Dec. 1808, Brechin,

Scotland, and his wife, Isabel (Anderson) Dickson, b. 27 Mar. 1808, Brechin, Scotland, their two children, Alexander, b. 27 Oct. 1841, Brechin, Scotland, and Isabel (no birth date known) started to the United States in the summer of 1842 from Scotland.

The family arrived in the United States about the 4th of July, 1842. Young Alexander was about nine months of age. Little Isabel died and was buried at sea or died shortly after they landed. The mother was invited to attend the services, a custom not usual in Scotland at that time for women.

The family first settled near Buffalo, N. Y. Later they moved to Waupum, Wisc., near Milwaukee. Mr. Dickson was a teamster by profession. At these two locations, four more children were born. They were: James, b. 1845, m. Elizabeth Cook and had five children, two sons and three daughters; Jennie I., b. 1845, m. Frank M. Stahl and had eight children, two daughters and six sons; William, never married; and Ellen, m. John Thompson and had five sons.

The family left Wisconsin and arrived by wagon at Auburn, Ks., in 1857 in the fall of the year. This was at a time when there was a large inflow of pioneers. They located on a farm, 160 acres of beautiful Kansas prairie. It is located two miles west of Auburn on the north side of what is now the main highway. It is part bottomland, but mostly upland.

The timber, with a stream running through it, was at the southwest corner of the farm. The creek, named Price's Creek, was often called "Clabber" Creek due to someone accidently spilling milk in it further upstream. This stream joined the Wakarusa River a short distance southeast. Dickson kin were to be on this farm for more than one hundred years. (In 1962 it was sold out of the family to settle the estate of Mary Isabel (Dickson) Henderson, granddaughter of the first Alexander and daughter of the second Alexander Dickson. She had lived her entire eighty-four years on the farm, passing away 3 July 1960.)

The first home, "the old house" as it was called, was at the west side of the place. It was near timber and stream for wood and water. Both were essential to the pioneers, for without them living would have been impossible, or at least much more difficult.

When the Civil War broke out, the three sons, Alexander, James and William left for the war to defend the Union. Alexander enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry as a member of C Company and and fought for three years. William never came home. He died in a prison camp hospital at Madison, Ind., in July 1864. It was said that he was seventeen years old. The parents and their daughters kept the farm going through the war years. (Jennie Dickson is mentioned in the book "One Way Ticket to Kansas" by Margaret Whittemore. Jennie married Frank M. Stahl in 1869. He was the main character in that book.)

Alexander and Isabel Dickson later moved to Auburn where a house was built at the west edge of the town on the same road as the farm was located. It had a magnificent view of the valley of the Wakarusa and another tributary of the Wakarusa to the south and west. Mr. Dickson worked at various occupations, including carrying the mail to and from Wakarusa, Ks. by horseback for $1.00 per day. He passed away at age sixty-seven on 1 Apr. 1876 (the United States Centennial year) of asthma complications.

After the death of her husband, Isabel (Anderson) Dickson lived her last years at the home of her daughter, Jennie Stahl, where a room had been built on the house for her use. She passed away 17 Mar. 1888. Both she and her husband are buried in the Auburn cemetery.

Alexander, the son, always referred to as Alex, had purchased "the old house" after the Civil War was over with money saved from war service, and married Nancy Ann Moran, 24 Oct. 1869, the girl who lived down the road and across the way. This became their home.



(Alexender Dickson 1841-1917—Nancy Ann (Moran) Dickson 1842-1924)

Nancy Ann (Moran) Dickson was born in Tennessee Nov. 1842, and came to Kansas with her parents, James R. and Mary (Hatcher) Moran in the fall, 20 Oct. 1854, by way of Saline Co., Ill., where they farmed for a time. There were five children: Nancy Ann; Samuel M.; Narsisey E.; John W. and Sarah, when they reached Kansas. James T.; George B.; F. Melvin and Alen H. were born in Shawnee Co., Ks. George B. and Alen H. died when infants.

Many others of the Moran and Hatcher families came to Kansas at that time. Some remained to settle, others left to find other locations. Many of the Moran sons and daughters remained in this area, raised families and prospered.

When the Morans first came to Kansas in 1854,

they started to build a log cabin between Wakarusa River and Price's Creek. Mr. Burnett, an Indian man, for whom Burnett's mound was named, came by. He told them that he had seen the whole valley under water at flood time, so they built another cabin above the flood line. This cabin was to serve them for many years. In later years they built a stone house of a rectangular shape. It was built about half way from east to west on the main road.

James R. Moran was b. 22 Mar. 1822, in Tenn. and died while yet a young man, 8 Aug. 1863. Mary (Hatcher) Moran was b. 15 Dec. 1820, in Tenn. and died 26 Aug. 1893. Both are buried in the Auburn cemetery. Mary Moran spent the last years of her life with her daughter, Nancy Ann Dickson, where a room was set aside for her use.



(Dickson Home Built in 1877. Still Standing)

Alexander and Nancy Ann Dickson had six children. The first four children were born while the family lived in "the old house". A new house was built in 1877 and on New Years day in 1878, the family moved into the lovely new home on the hill, facing south, with an awe-inspiring view of the far reaches of the Wakarusa Valley. It was near the east side of the place with access to the north-south road. (The house is still standing as I write this article in 1975.) In early years green shutters and wide porches made it especially attractive. It was said that lumber and other materials for the house and other buildings were brought by wagon from Leavenworth, a many days trip at that time. About 1881 a large bank barn was built out west of the house. Three access levels were available into the barn. The highest level at the north entry was into the mow, for hay, wagons, machinery and grain bins. The second level was to the horse stalls, more bins, a driveway and a corn crib, the length of the south side. Under the corn crib, the third level was shelter for other animals. Being built on a side hill provided good drainage for corrals. A well in later years was located at the barn's east entry. As the years passed, more nearby acreage was purchased making the farm ideal for livestock raising. A smoke house built of stone stands near the house. Meats were cured, beef was hung in winter with no thought of spoilage as the winters were quite cold. A large orchard provided a plentiful supply of fruits and a cider press was much used. Quite a few hired helpers enlarged the family size and made cooking a first priority. It was said a long table in the 20′ dining room was always ready for the next meal. Many happy years were spent by the family. One heartbreak stood out in all their memories when baby Hugh (their 2nd child) died suddenly with no sign of illness. Their children were: 1. William, b. Sept. 1860, m. Ora Carlot. Children: Grace, m. Paul Madden; Ruth, m. Russell Cazier; William A., m. Bernice Starbird; Lula, m. 1st Arthur Dyche, 2nd Raymond Hewett; Blanche, m. Elbert Renyer. 2. Hugh, died in infancy. 3. James, b. Oct. 1873, m. Bertha Johnson. Children: James; Darwin; Spencer A; and Benjamin. 4. Mary Isabel, b. May 1876, m. Humphrey A. Henderson. No children. 5. Matilda, b. June 1878, m. Robert D. Henderson. Children: Nancy M. (single writer of this article); Alexander Richard, m. Mabel Carlat; John Donald, m. Gladys (Bayless) Corbet; Robert Duncan, m. Esther Knight; Daniel Woodrow, m. Genevieve Russum; Janet Isabel, m. Thomas M. Bulkley; and Marjorie Alice, m. William A. Jenkins. 6. Nannie, b. Mar. 1884, m. James B. Stewart. Children: Mary E. (single); Wilbur J. (single). (In 1975, Nannie, age 92, is the only living child of Alexander and Nancy Ann Dickson. Her home is in the Auburn community.)

Alexander and Nancy Ann Dickson had forty-eight years together on their farm. Mr. Dickson passed away 7 Feb. 1917. Mrs. Dickson passed away 12 June 1924. Both are buried in the Auburn cemetery.

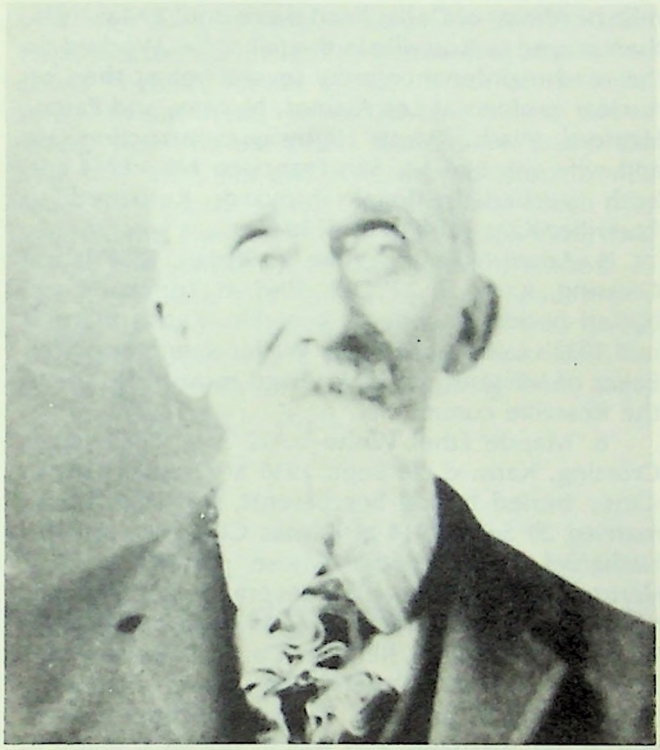


(Mary (Dickson) Henderson lived her entire 84 years on the farm.)

Hopefully we may find inspiration and more faith as we think of our God-fearing, hard-working pioneer ancestors who came with difficulty to the new undeveloped territory of Kansas and carved from rugged virgin wilderness a wonderful heritage for us all. We must never lose sight of all they have done and the sacrifices they have made.

Joseph Peter Wolfe 34

Thelma Duvall Carpenter



(Joseph Wolfe)

Joseph Peter Wolfe was born in Ohio in 1836, married to Sarah *Catherine* Hildebrand in Ohio. She was born in New Jersey in 1840 and came to Ohio as a very small child with her parents. Joseph was a farmer. Shortly after their marriage, Joseph and Catherine went to Washington Co., Ohio. After a short time there, they moved to Iowa where they made their home for several years.

In 1870 they took land in Washington Co., Kans. and established a homestead claim there in 1876. In 1878, they sold their homestead and moved to Jefferson Co., where they made their home and continued farming.

Joseph and Catherine moved to Topeka in the late 1890's. Joseph died in Topeka in 1907 and was buried in the Olive Branch Cemetery in Jefferson Co. Catherine died about 1910 near Ozawkie, Kans. and was buried beside her husband. Olive Branch Cemetery was moved by the Army Corps of Engineers when the construction of Perry Dam was begun. It is now located northwest of Perry, Kans. and is called Fairview Cemetery.

Their children were born in the various places that they lived.

1. Leonidus Lewis (Lon) b. 1861 in Ohio, m. 1880 to Margaret Ellen (Frye) Metzger, d. 28 Feb. 1943 in Oskaloosa, Kans., buried in Buster Cemetery in Perry, Kans. They had five children: four sons, one of whom died in infancy, and one daughter.
2. Mary Frances (Molly) b. 1863 in Ohio, m. William Andrews, d. 15 Dec. 1932 in LaCygne, Kans.
3. Peter LeRoy (Roy) b. 1865 in Iowa, m. Lucy Belle Bigham, d. 22 July 1951 in Topeka, Kans.
4. Ira J. b. 1868 in Iowa, m. Sally Croan.
5. Minnie (a twin) b. 1870 in Kans. m. William Hixenbaugh, d. in Twin Falls, Idaho.
6. Vinnie (a twin) b. 1870 in Kans. d. 1872.
7. J. H. born in Kans. 1874, died 1878.
8. J. Walter b. 1876 in Kans., m. Effie — d. in Calif.

James And Katherine White 35

Doris Roberta (White) Townsend

James Edward White was b. 13 July 1848, Switzerland Twp., Monroe Co., Ohio, d. 29 July 1935 at Rossville, Kansas and is buried there; the first son, second child of 13 children of Adam (b. 21 Dec. 1823 Switz. d. 19 May 1895 Wood Co., W. Va.) and Magdalena (Fankhauser) White) (b. 10 Nov. 1822 Monroe Co., Ohio d. of severe burns 27 Feb. 1915 Wood Co., W. Va.) In 1860, the family moved about 60 mi. down the Ohio River from Monroe Co. to rural Parkersburg, W. Va. About 4 years later, Adam enlisted in Co. G, 11th Regt., W. Va. Volunteers of the Infantry; awarded Congressional Medal of Honor. Adam and Magdalena are buried side by side in a small churchyard cemetery near Wadesville, Wood Co., W. Va. Adam's parents, Nicholas and Maria Weiss (White after arrival in America) are said to have come to this country about 1830. Supposedly, Nicholas was one of the Honor Guard

for Napoleon, and Maria a lady in waiting but no known documentation exists.

Magdalena Fankhauser was 1 of 4 daughters and 7 sons of Daniel & Maria (Walley?) Fankhauser. Her parents left Switz. about 1819 for America and enroute became parents of a son they named Jacob Ocean Fankhauser.

Magdalena was also called "Mattie" by some of her nieces and her name appears "Martha" on one document included in Adam's service records.

James Edward White left his W. Va. home in about 1865. He told them that he went to Colorado to be a cowboy. Nothing is known of his whereabouts until he arrived about 10 years later in Jackson Co., Kans. Here he met and married Katherine Ann Faidley at James Crossing 7 Nov. 1875; J. J. Lichty, a Dunkard minister performed the ceremony.

Katherine Ann Faidley was b. 7 Apr. 1857, Fair Haven Twp., Carroll Co., Ill.; left there 1866, arrived Jackson Co., Kans. 1867, d. 10 Mar. 1944 Rossville, Kans. is buried there beside her husband.

The children of James Edward and Katherine Ann (Faidley) White are:

1. Arthur Esmond White b. 31 Aug. 1876 Pottawatomie Co., Kans., d. 14 June 1966 at So. San Francisco, Cal.; is buried Rossville, Kans. beside his wife and oldest son. He married 29 Jan. 1909 at Topeka to Grace Evelyn Myers and had 10 children b. Shawnee and Pottawatomie Counties, Kans. all reared in these and Jackson County. He enlisted in the U.S. Marines.

2. Ida Abigail White b. 16 Oct. 1878 Pottawatomie Co., Kans. d. 13 Aug. 1958 Minco, Okla.; married Samuel Coleman McAdams 22 Mar. 1907 in Kans., lived in Okla. They had 2 sons and 1 daughter reared in Okla. Ida and her husband buried Minco, Okla. He was born 25 Dec. 1868 Washington, Ind. d. 20 Apr. 1929.

3. Daisy Bell White b. 17 Dec. 1881 Jackson Co., Kans. d. 6 Apr. 1972 Ventura, Cal; buried beside her husband, Kansas City, Kans.; married 24 Dec. 1902 Rossville, Kans. to Frank Russell Rice, son of Richard Newton and Julia Ellen (Bartley) Rice, lived most of her married life in Kans. where 2 daughters, and 3 sons were born and reared.

4. Charles Preston White b. 24 Jan. 1884 in a log house at James Crossing, Grant Twp., Jackson Co., Kans.; d. 5 May 1962, VA Hospital, Topeka, Kans. buried Rossville, Kans., m. 17 Oct. 1919 at Emporia, Kans. to Edna Marie Myers. They had 1 daughter, and 2 sons living, second son Gerald Preston d. 29 Feb. 1924 (13 months old), Jackson Co., Kans., buried beside his grandparents, paternal, Rossville, Kans. In 1912, Chas. Preston and brother, Adam Norman and Frank Jamieson went to San Francisco; took jobs on a boat dredging the American Forks River at Folsom, Cal., visited his father's brother Elliott Adam White and family at Pasadena, Cal. before returning to Kans. The brothers went each year to Lipscomb, Iowa to shuck corn and while there visited their many relatives nearby. Charles Preston White was accepted for enlistment in the US Marine Corps at Kansas City, Mo. in mid-June 1917 for the duration of the war; reported 24th June to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C.; honorably discharged 13 Feb. 1919 at Overseas Depot, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; his discharge states: Qualified as sharpshooter; Obedience, excellent; Military efficiency, excellent; Sobriety, excellent; Character, excellent; 5 ft. 9 ¾ in. tall, brown eyes, dark brown hair, ruddy complexion, occupation, farmer. After discharge, drove a street car in Topeka until 1 Nov. when he and his bride moved to Delia and then to a farm 1¼ mile northeast of Delia; lived there until 1 Mar. 1936, then moved to Rossville in the fall of '36. Worked on the road maintenance crew several years; then on nuclear projects at Los Alamos, N. Mex. and Pasco-Hanford, Wash.; Alcan Highway construction. He and wife went to So. San Francisco May 1944 and both worked in local shipyard. Returned to Rossville, Kans. to live May 1947.

5. Adam Norman White b. 26 Jan. 1886 James Crossing, Kans. d. 17 Oct. 1969 at Topeka, Kans. buried beside his wife at Rossville, Kans.; married mid 1930's to Brownie Baker Waller daughter of Zeb Baker of Missouri, no issue; lived most of his life in the Rossville community.

6. Maude Ethel White b. 22 Aug. 1888 James Crossing, Kans. d. 16 Sept. 1936 at Council Grove, Kans.; buried beside her parents, Rossville, Kans., married 30 Sept. 1914 at Kansas City, Mo. to John Nathaniel "Don" Yoder whose parents lived at Herington, Kans.; he died several years after her death somewhere in Idaho. They lived near Kansas City, then Effingham, Ill., later Council Grove where both were photographers. They were a stunning looking couple, no issue. She was a school teacher before her marriage, and was in nurses training in the east at the time of the death of a younger sister.

7. Nora Estella White b. 18 Feb. 1892 at "Penash" the family home about 2 miles north of Rossville, died there 8 Jan. 1913 unmarried, a beautiful, popular, well liked young schoolteacher in the community; her sudden death was most shocking to the family, friends, and the entire community. She is buried beside her parents at Rossville.

8. James Abram White b. 18 July 1895 "Penash" d. 6 Nov. 1969 and is buried Waukesha, Wis., married about 1925 Alma Mitchell (Wyatt), daughter of Charley and Deal Mitchell; her 2nd marriage. Had 2 daughters by her first husband, older widowed and lives in Fla., younger lives in Waukesha. James and Alma had one son, Jr. killed in a tragic accident in Wis. June 1968 (no issue). Alma d. a couple of years after her husband. He was a schoolteacher; in the

army WWI; foundry worker in Wis.

9. Grace Manila White b. 11 June 1898 "Penash" living 20 Sept. 1975 next door to Post Office in Rossville, Kans., unmarried. Has lived most of her life at Rossville, except for brief periods over the years at Kansas City, Council Grove, and Minco, Okla.

James Edward and Katherine Ann (Faidley) White established their first home near St. Clere, Pottawatomie Co., Kans. on the "Stuver" place in 1875. While living there, Kate found time to do midwifing and to usher, St. Clere's claim to fame, one-time heavy weight boxing champion, Jess Willard into the world; he was later the playmate of her own first 3 children. The family was enumerated in Emmett Twp., Pottawatomie Co., Kans. 7 June 1880; they moved after that to Jackson Co. and by Jan. of 1884, they lived in a log house on Section 15, Grant Twp., Jackson Co. In 1891 they moved to a farm they called "Penash" about 2 miles north of Rossville. While living there, James Edward White served several terms on the Cedar Bluff School Board. On Mar. 1st, 1920, Jim and Kate moved about a mile south of "Penash" to the Oldfield place which they had bought. They lived there until 13 July 1935, then moved to Rossville where James Edward White d. 29 July 1935. Kate and Jim were loved and highly respected in the communities where they lived. Their many descendants visit regularly with those living in the vicinity of Topeka, coming from many states from coast to coast.

Frank Waldo Caldwell 36

Joyce A. Ritchey

Frank Waldo Caldwell, born in Ohio, was married 3 Mar. 1887 in Henrietta, Tex. to Dora Lee Martin. He owned and operated a general store in Trinidad, Colo. when it was a thriving coal mining community. He owned the first automobile in Trinidad. He died in June 1936 at Center, Colo. His wife was of Indian descent related to the Mississippi Choctawas and a relative of actress Mary Martin. She died 18 May 1910 in Trinidad, and both are buried there. Their children were: Frankie Mae, born 22 Nov. 1887 at Henrietta, Tex., married 22 May 1911, Denver to Earle K. Carmichael, died 13 Dec. 1968 in Trinidad; Clar Nelle born 15 Mar. 1898, Trinidad, died 10 Aug. 1916, Trinidad; John Wm. born 25 June 1889, Trinidad, married 5 Nov. 1913, Pueblo, Colo. to Magdalena Elizabeth "Lena" or "Lee" Miller.

John William Sr. was an adventurous ambitious young man. He won a trophy inscribed "Trinidad Hill Climb July 4, 1912" for being the first man to go over the Raton Pass in a passenger automobile. Raton used to be about 40 miles from New Mexico. It would take half a day to drive this distance because of the hairpin curves, and one had to go clear to the top of the mountain. It was a beautiful drive with wild turkeys and antelope to watch along the way. Santa Fe put a tunnel through the mountain cutting the driving to about 20 minutes. The trophy, standing about 1½ to 2 feet high is now owned by his son, John William Jr. of Topeka, Kans. He also drove people in their cars to California.

John William Sr. was the first man to introduce Lucky Strike cigarettes to Colorado, in Denver. He met Magdalena Elizabeth Miller while she was visiting her sister, Martha Patterson, in Trinidad, Colo. They were married 5 Nov. 1913 in Pueblo, Colo. They moved to Colorado Springs where he was a sugar broker for the western part of the United States. Later he sold and introduced Kirsch Rods to Kansas. Lena, one of 11 children, did not want to leave Topeka and her family in 1928, when her husband was offered the State of California to sell the rods. He declined the offer and moved to Topeka in 1934 where he became the eastern Sales Representative for the Hill Packing Co. for 18 years. He made several trips throughout the United States and Europe while associated with Hills. He died on a business trip 8 Oct. 1952 in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Lena died 6 June 1967 and both are buried in Mount Calvary Cemetery, Topeka.

Their children are: John Wm. Jr., born 5 Nov. 1918, Trinidad, Colo., married Dolores Heim 3 May 1941, Topeka; Clara Helen, born 18 July 1915, Winfield, Kans. married Robert Allen Heberling, 17 Feb. 1939, Topeka; Dora Lee born 10 Oct. 1920 Pueblo, Colo. married Kenneth Fleming, 14 June 1941, Topeka; Norma Jean, born 23 June 1923 married Ted Whelan 14 Oct. 1944, Denver; Frank Norman, born 23 Jun 1923, married Lola Schwalie, 20 May 1947, Topeka.

Joseph J. Flora 37

Grace A. Flory

Mr. Flora was born in Smithburg, Maryland in 1849. He was the son of John C. and Rebecca Flory. After the Civil War in 1865, he and two brothers moved to Cleveland, Ohio. Upon leaving, the boys changed their name to Flora.

Joseph was married 3 July 1877 in Shelby Co., Ohio to Ella Sarah Brown, the daughter of Oliver G. and Elizabeth M. (Caster) Brown. Shortly after their marriage, they came to Russell Co., Kans. by covered wagon. They had an 80 acre homestead and lived in a sod house. The house was built against a hill, with only three walls; it had two rooms and dirt floors. They burned buffalo chips for heat.

Ella S. (Brown) Flora was the great grand daughter of Capt. Oliver Brown of Mass., who served in the Revolutionary War. Joseph Flora was the great grandson of John Flory of Penn., who also served in the Revolutionary War.

Joseph died 31 Jan. 1880. He is buried in Delhi Cemetery in Delhi, Kans. Osborne County.

To this union were born two children: Claudia E. and a son that died at birth, a few months after his father's death. After Joseph's death, Ella married her brother-in-law, John Jacob Flory.



(Claudia (Flora) and Frank Stine) taken on 12 Feb. 1959 60th wedding anniversary.

Claudia Elizabeth Flora b. 20 Mar. 1879, d. 3 Jan. 1966, m. 22 Feb. 1899 Frank Wesley Stine b. 2 Dec. 1874, d. 27 Sept. 1963. Children: Charles Clarence Stine b. 20 May 1904; Elmer Edgar Stine, b. 17 Aug. 1906, m. 8 Aug. 1930 Avis Allen, b. 27 Feb. 1909.

Charles Clarence Stine married 19 May 1935 LaVera Bossinger, b. 2 June 1908. Children: Robert Milton Stine, b. 4 Oct. 1936, m. 22 Nov. 1963. Glenda R. Terry, b. 15 Nov. 1945. Children: Mark Allen Stine, b. 12 Feb. 1960 (first marriage); Ronda Michelle Stine b. 23 Jan. 1968; Tonya Rochelle Stine b. 20 June 1972.

Boat Rides Enjoyable 38

Elizabeth S. Ward

Copied from newspaper clipping, Topeka Daily Capital, Sat. Apr. 13, 1974. Paul T. Cooper, the author of the letter, is my uncle. He speaks of the row boats they had to rent at the boathouse. I am sure my father, Ona J. Boten, built some of these small boats for whoever operated this boat dock for Garfield Park. E. S. W.

To the Editor:

Perusing the columns of the Sunday Capital-Journal, I usually read congratulations to marriage anniversaries and sometimes am rewarded by finding the anniversary of a friend. In the March 24 issue, the 65th anniversary of Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Blazier was announced for March 31.

Perhaps a little prior to, or shortly after this marriage; I was acquainted with Ernie Blazier.

In the days of boating on Soldier Creek, a floating dock, supported by Coca-Cola barrels, was conveniently chained near the boathouse maintained for boat rentals in Garfield Park. Oars were available, and for 25 cents an hour you were master of a wooden boat, one of perhaps 20 chained to the dock. One or two privately owned motorboats added to the thrills of boating as small waves gently bounced the rented boats.

During the boating season about 1908, a brand new craft appeared at the dock. Ernie Blazier had built a boat somewhat larger than the others. It was equipped with a motor, christened by Ernie as the "Sunflower" and several passengers could be seated in the boat.

Ernie was chief engineer, pilot, and promoter of "round-trip" cruises - the fare being a thin dime. Most trips were downstream, passing a native stone building known as the ice house - creek ice was cut and stored in it in sawdust. The cruise continued under "Three Bridges" and on to the mouth of Soldier Creek, where it entered the Kaw River.

Sometimes the presence of lady passengers caused nude bathers to scamper into the weeds and willows.

Signed Paul Cooper

John G. Miller 39

Joyce A. Ritchey

John G. Miller, son of Peter and Mary (Lorch) Miller, was born 13 June 1871 in Chicago, Ill. At 49, a member of the firm of Klingaman & Miller, a whole sale cigar and tobacco firm, died suddenly at his home, 255 Harrison, Topeka, Kans. May 29, 1920.

He came to Topeka when he was 2 years old. He was a salesman for Geo. Burghart's cigar factory for several years and in the cigar manufacturing business with R. T. Kreipe for five years. In 1913 he had been in business for himself, in partnership with Frank Klingaman.

He was married to Margaret Degand. They had a son B. George Miller and a daughter Teresa.

Hays, Kansas 40

Bettie Norris

The offices of the county all resided in the new courthouse except the Treasurer. The county did not own a secure safe so the commissioners permitted the County Treasurer, Hill P. Wilson, to move the office of the Treasurer to his place of business, the Bank of Hays City on South Main Street in Aug. 1879. In Oct. 1880, the county purchased a burglar proof safe and the Treasurer's office was again in the courthouse.



(Treasurer's Office 1879-80)

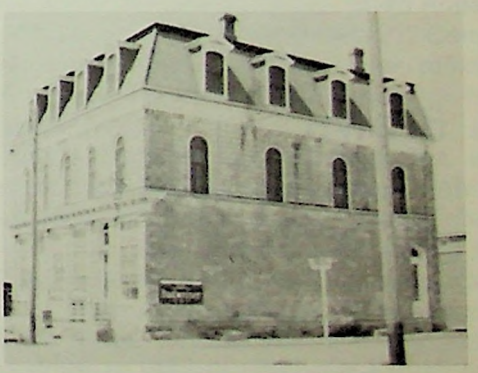


(First National Bank Courthouse)

This courthouse served the public until that cold crisp night Jan. 21, 1896, when the citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the alarm of fire. The entire population soon gathered to save what they could of their precious records. Books, papers, and some furniture was quickly carried to places of safety. When the records were invoiced it was found that one book of the commissioners proceedings, one from the Probate Court and one from the Register of Deeds office besides about 500 case files from the Clerk of the District Court, the entire records of the sheriff, the County Superintendent and County Attorney were destroyed.

The offices were moved to the First National Bank building. The sheriff's home and jail took up quarters at the Fort, and his office was moved to a small wooden building located where we now find the Markwell Book Store; the courtroom was moved to the second floor of the Kruger Building. For the rent of these buildings the County paid $53 per month.

The commissioners collected $10,000 from four insurance companies for this loss and it was Nov. 1897, before the electors of Ellis County voted to issue $6,000 worth of bonds for the erection of a new stone courthouse.



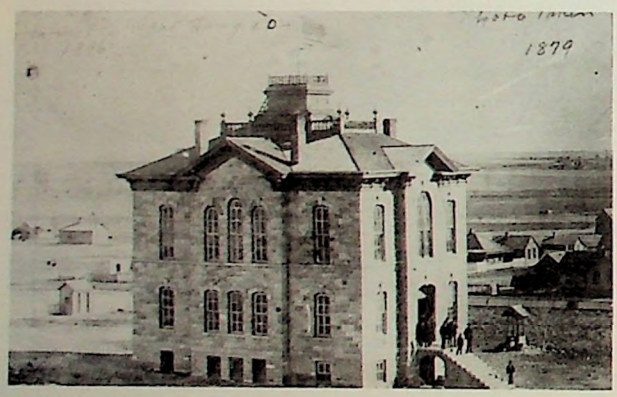
(Kruger Bldg. Courtroom)

The contract was let Jan. 24, 1898, to Zeigler & Dalton for the sum of $13,599. On 13 Apr. 1898, the board of County Commissioners gave the contractors $500 additional money for a hard stone face on the building.



(1898-1942)

It was finished in the fall of 1898. The District Court opened the new building Sept. 6, 1898, with the following officers present: Hon. Lee Monroe, Judge; Nick Loerditsch, sheriff; Ed Rae, court stenographer; J. P. Shutts, county attorney; and B. M. Dreiling; clerk of the district court.



Courthouse 1873-1896

John Brown 41

Doris Hiatt Matney

John Brown was born in 1810 in Buhl, Baden, Ger. He came to the United States in 1834, and received his naturalization papers in 1843. He was a tailor.

Magdalena (Rappe) Brown was born in Ger. in 1812. They lived in Mt. Pleasant, Ind. and came to Kansas in 1856, where he pre-empted land in Glenn district, near Lecompton, Kans. The grant was signed by Pres. Buchanan. He died in 1876 and Magdalena died in 1857 at Lecompton. Both are buried in the Maglario Cemetery in, Lecompton.

Their children were: Caroline (Brown) Munger born 1839; John Christian born 1842, married Ann Eliza Hickox; William born 1845, married Elizabeth Shirley; Joseph Augustus born 1848, married Nancy Jane Hickox; and Mary married Albert Brown, a cousin.

Enos Shreffler 42

John V. and Ester P. Dobbs

Enos Shreffler was born 5 July 1823 near New Berlin, Union Co., Penn., the sixth child of Peter and Regina (Fulmer) Shreffler, descendants of early German immigrants and Revolutionary War patriots, and they operated a weaving and dyeing shop near New Berlin.

In 1834 shortly after the death of Enos' grandfather, Henry Shreffler, Peter, Regina, and their eleven children moved to Fremont Co., Ohio where they farmed and operated a sawmill, and Peter continued to weave coverlets. The twelfth child of Peter and Regina was born in 1836.

On 13 Mar. 1845, Enos Shreffler married Mary Elizabeth Lash, the daughter of Peter and Mary Catherine (Barnett) Lash, at Lower Sandusky, Ohio. At the insistance of his brother, Aaron, in early 1846, Enos, Elizabeth, their parents and some forty-five other families migrated to Ill., buying land in what is now Kankakee Co., near the Kankakee River from the U. S. government for $1.25 per acre. While most of the families bought 80 acre farms, Enos bought 200 acres of this land, all of which was covered by Sheepskin patents dated 1847.

When the Shrefflers and other families arrived in Ill., their neighbors were sure they were all wealthy, as they had horses instead of oxen for their wagons and field work. However, the Shrefflers and other families spent the first winter in Ill. in sod caves as it was too late in the year to complete houses. They finally got another sawmill started, and with

hauling lumber from Chicago, homes were built. The house built by Peter and Regina Shreffler in 1847 is still occupied by some of their descendants.

From the time Enos came to Ill. until the Civil War, he farmed, bought and sold land to support his growing family. In Aug. of 1862, Enos, age 39 and his brother, Peter, age 32 enlisted in Co. B. 113th Regt. Ill. Volunteer Infantry. At the time of their enlistment, Enos had seven children, the youngest an 8 month old son, and Peter had four children. Enos was injured in the battle of Vicksburg and lost an eye from the injury. He also contracted tuberculosis, and was discharged from the army in 1864. Peter died the same year at Corinth, Miss.

In 1869, Enos sold the last of his land, an 80 acre tract part of original patent land in Kankakee Co., Ill., and with Elizabeth and their seven children came to Kansas. The government had just opened part of the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation for settlement. Enos and his two oldest sons, Daniel and David, filed on some 320 acres of this land in what is now Newberry Twp., Wabaunsee Co. Here Enos built a home for his family. There were numerous Indian families in the area that were farming and were good neighbors. A school was started in the loft of a cabin, attended by the two younger children of Enos and Elizabeth. Their son, Edwin, was more interested, as were many of the Indian boys in riding their ponies over the prairie range, than attending school.

The five older children of Enos and Elizabeth were married in the home or at Alma, and their marriages are all recorded in the county records of Wabaunsee County.

Enos returned to Ill. about 1871 or 1872 to visit his parents and relatives. Records are not clear whether he brought his brother, Michael and his family, back with him to Kansas or if they came later. However, Michael and family moved to Ridge Twp., Dickinson Co., Kans. and soon after that Enos and his family also moved to a farm in the same township. Enos, unable to overcome the ravages of tuberculosis contracted during the Civil War, died at his home 9 June 1878, and was buried in what is now known as Liberty #12 cemetery at Upland, Dickinson, Co., Kansas. Michael Shreffler, who died in 1884, is also buried in the same cemetery as is Michael's widow who died in 1912.

After the death of her husband, Elizabeth, with her two young children, went to live with her oldest son, Daniel and his family, near Clay Center, Kansas. She continued to live with her son after her youngest son and daughter were married and she died 3 May 1898 at his home in Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans. She was buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery north of Richland.

Enos and Elizabeth Shreffler had nine children, the first born in Ohio, the other eight in Salina Twp., Kankakee Co., Ill.: 1. Nathaniel, b. April 1846. (His grandfather, Peter set aside a plot of land, part of his farm as a family cemetery, where the baby was the first to be buried. This cemetery is still in use and many members of the family are buried there.)

2. Daniel who married Amanda Cordelia Patton, at Alma, Kans. farmed in Wabaunsee Co., later farmed and operated a hotel at Clay Center, Kans. then a General Store at Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans. until 1901 when he opened a grocery store in North Topeka. However the flood of 1903 destroyed the store and merchandise. He then moved to 21st and Kansas Ave. in south Topeka and opened a grocery store until about 1920 when he turned the store over to his youngest son. Daniel died 2 Feb. 1929 and was buried beside his mother in Pleasant Hill Cemetery near Richland, Kans. Amanda died 17 Jan. 1940 in Calif. and buried there.

3. David married May Ralston at Alma, Kans. and farmed in Wabaunsee and Dickinson Counties, later moved to the Indian Territory, and then to Colo., where he died in 1906 and is buried at Mances, Colo. His widow and family returned to Okla. where she died about 1912.

4. Mary Catherine married George T. Hart, a butcher at Alma, in 1889. When the Oklahoma Territory was opened he filed on 80 acres of land in what is now Springvale Twp., Logan Co., Okla. He later returned to Kans. and sold his claim to his brother-in-law, Edwin Franklin Shreffler. Mary Catherine died 25 Jan. 1882, on the same day as her sister, Martha Alice. Nothing is known of George T. Hart except that he lived in Calif.

5. Martha Alice married William T. Mahan, who came to Wabaunsee Co., Kans. at an early age with his parents who settled on the edge of the Pottawatomie Reservation. William was Captain of the 20th Kans. Cavalry during the Civil War, and was the first surveyor of Wabaunsee Co. Martha Alice died 25 Jan. 1882 and is buried in the Alma Cemetery. William died 24 Nov. 1922 and is buried in the Alma Cemetery beside his wife.

6. Sarah Anna married Louis P. Fox, a successful farmer and landowner of Dickinson Co., Kans. They were married at her parents' home. Sarah Anna died 21 Aug. 1890 and was buried in Liberty #12 Cemetery near her father's grave. Mr. Fox later remarried. However, when he died in 1907, he was buried beside Sarah Anna.

7. Edwin Franklin married Benjaline Insley, daughter of Benjamin F. and Margaret (Johnston) Insley, at Alma, Kans. and related to their children many times how they drove in a horse and buggy from Ridge Twp., Dickinson Co., to Alma, Kans. to be married. After their marriage the young couple returned to Ridge Twp. to start a home and farm where their three oldest children were born. Later, due to bad weather, loss of crops and farm animals,

the young couple moved to Topeka where Edwin joined his brother, Daniel, and brother-in-law Eri Jones, in a dairy located near the present Boys Industrial School. Early in 1890 Edwin and Benjaline and family moved to the Oklahoma Territory and settled on the claim Edwin had bought from George T. Hart, living in a small log cabin already built. He later built a larger cabin and after obtaining more land, built a frame house for his family. When the larger cabin was finished, the wood not suitable for lumber was cut into firewood and sold to the City of Guthrie waterworks for fuel. In 1901 Edwin took the examination for Rural Mail Carrier, moved his family to Guthrie, Oklahoma Terr. and carried mail until his retirement in 1928. He died 11 Nov. 1930 and was buried in Summit View Cemetery, Guthrie, Okla. Benjaline lived until 14 Sept. 1959 and she is buried beside Edwin Franklin.

8. Rosa Belle married Eri Richard Jones, a farmer and dairy operator in Wabaunsee, Dickinson and Shawnee Counties. They had eight children. Rosa Belle died 11 Dec. 1912 and is buried in the Foster Cemetery, 3900 Burlingame Rd., Topeka, Kans. beside three of her sons. Eri Richard Jones died 6 Jan. 1925 and is buried beside his wife and sons in the Foster Cemetery.

9. Melissa, the youngest child was buried beside her brother Nathaniel.

Enos and Elizabeth Shreffler have over 200 descendants, many of whom live in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, Colorado, California, and Michigan. The oldest are sons and daughters of Edwin and Benjaline Shreffler, 92,88,82 and 76 years of age.

A Red Flannel Petticoat 43

Ethel Avery Griffing

A sketch recorded by Asahel B. Eustace, Wakefield, Kansas, handed down by "word-of-mouth" and printed records.

(By 1876 George Avery and six of his eight living children had emigrated from Vermont to Kansas in the Wakefield vicinity. When his wife Delilah died that summer, George went back to Vermont for a visit, accompanied by his daughter Lucia Elkins and her infant son Clouden. On their return trip in January 1877, Sarah (Mrs. William Richardson), another daughter of Mr. Avery's, along with her son Berton, age 15, and her daughter Elsie, seven years, decided to come to Kansas with them.)

At this point the petticoat comes into the story. Webster says, "A petticoat is a woman's loose underskirt." In pioneer days a flannel petticoat was prized as a wonderful protection and comfort in winter. Red was the favorite color as it was thought to be warmer.

Mrs. Elkins had two of these precious garments. One she wore and the other she used to wrap Clouden in for sleeping. In those days hotel rooms were not heated. People had to govern themselves accordingly.

In Ohio, in the excitement of getting off to catch the morning train, Lucia forgot the petticoat that little Clouden had slept in. When they arrived at the station, it suddenly dawned on her what she had done. She knew exactly what she had to do. She handed Clouden to her sister Sarah and said, "Keep him while I run back to the hotel and get his red flannel petticoat."

At this particular time the Ohio River was at flood stage, as it so often is. The train did not wait for Mrs. Elkins to return. It started on its way across the river. The party, of course, never once thought of going on without Clouden's mother, so there they were when she arrived with the article that for some unknown reason she had overlooked that morning.

When the engine of the train had crossed the middle span of the bridge, it collapsed, taking the entire train into the river, and everyone aboard was lost.

God chooses strange ways his wonders to perform!

(Mr. Richardson joined the family the following year; in 1879 Florence (Richardson) Eustace was born. She proved to be the genealogist of the George Avery family in Kansas, and it was through her efforts and careful records that the genealogy of the Kansas Averys was compiled in 1940. Her son, Clifford Eustace, retired Kansas Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, assisted in producing its supplement in 1975. Asahel farmed the Richardson-Eustace home place for many years until the Milford Reservoir inundated it in 1963. He is now retired and living in Wakefield.)

A Jack Of All Trades 44

Nicholas L. Clark



(Jim Clark)

James Peter Clark was born 15 Mar. 1886 on Dog Creek in Newbury Twp., Wabaunsee Co., Kans. Jim was the son of John and Mary Eliza (Woody) Clark and grew up in the Dog Creek community. Jim attended school at Snokomo and completed the third grade, after which he had to quit and work the farm.

During his boyhood, Jim developed a love for animals which was to mark his life until his death in 1948. Jim could work horses all day and never have to wonder about what troubles he might have with the team, because animals loved him and wanted to work for him. For this reason he always loved farm work.

At the age of 24, Jim married Mabel Rachel Jones and they moved to a farm in the Snokomo community where Mr. Clark began to "trade" in horses. Soon Jim acquired a reputation in the area for knowing good horse-flesh and folks came to him to buy their stock. Jim had success at this, because he could sense immediately if an animal was unruly and within a few minutes, with the reins in his hand, he knew the disposition of a horse.

After a few years, Mr. Clark and a cousin, Lee Wilson, purchased the Maple Hill Livery Barn so he could deal in horses more extensively. Having a livery barn was no easy job. There were several wagons of varying sizes which had to be maintained, three buggies (one single and two double-seated varieties) and two sleds. Then there was a minimum of six teams which were kept by the livery barn and rented to folks who needed to make a trip. Drs. Silverthorne and Kemper both used livery rigs, and the livery barn owner had to make the trips on calls with them many times. The livery barn also operated a dray service and hauled hay and other freight to various points in the community. With as many as one dozen trains stopping at Maple Hill, there was always a lot of freight to deliver and to pick up and take to the station. You usually took a buggy to the station during the daytime when trains arrived, because in those days there were nearly always passengers on every train who needed a ride home. The combination of all these tasks made for long days.

Mr. Clark returned to farming in the Maple Hill community after a few years. His wife, Mabel, took a job as Central Office Operator for the telephone company in Maple Hill. In addition to his farming, Mr. Clark was road maintainance man for Maple Hill township. This was a job which required maximum skill with horses because often you were required to handle one or two spans of four horses which was a big job in itself. In addition, there were no hydraulic lifts to help you raise and adjust the road grader blade, you had to adjust it by turning large wheels. The days were long and hot behind the big team, and it was a rather thankless job since roads were not graveled and it seemed an endless task just to keep them leveled enough to be passable after summer and winter rains. However, Mr. Clark kept this job for nearly twenty years.

A favorite past time for Jim was coyote hunting with greyhound dogs. Just before every holiday or at least several times each year the community would gather for a coyote drive. Men would bring their shotguns and Jim would supply the sleek greyhounds which would chase the coyote. The men would form a ring in one of the large pastures and close the ring in until the coyotes were within range to shoot. The dogs would chase the coyotes toward the opposite side and make the work easier. The same method was used to hunt jack rabbits which were too plentiful. Mr. Clark had the best group of greyhounds in the area and was called on by neighboring communities to bring his dogs to hunt.

During the 1930's and 1940's, the Clarks operated a milk service in Maple Hill. Mr. Clark and his son, Tim, delivered milk to customers early in the morning, which again made long days.

Jim Clark was proficient at operating the switchboard which his wife managed, and often was substituted in her place when she had to leave to assist with an illness or attend a social function.

Today there are few horse traders left in the country. Likewise, there are even fewer central offices, livery barns, and many other of the occupations which Jim Clark practiced. Today's society makes us all specialize and learn only one profession, and perhaps even a minute detail of a profession. Jim Clark may have been one of a kind in being a "Jack of all Trades".

James Wilson Montee Sr. 45

Betty L. Ramsey



(James Wilson and Harriet (Robinson) Montee and children) Photo taken at the Montee home near Cherokee, Kans. about 1880 or early 1890's.

James Wilson Montee was born 25 July, 1834, in Crawford Co., Ohio. This later became Wyandot Co., Ohio. There his father, Francis Abraham, operated a grist mill and worked in the lumber trade. The Montee family traces back through Francis Abraham (above) who was in the War of 1812 in New York to his father, Francis Monty, who was a Pvt. in Hazen's Canadians in the Revolutionary War, to his father, Francis Monty, Sr., who was a Lt. in Livingston's Unit, and a part of the Canadian volunteer forces with the Revolutionary troops. Lt. Francis fought in the storming of Quebec and throughout the Revolutionary War. He and his son, Francis, and other sons and nephews also served this new country. Lt. Francis' father was Jean Monty, a soldier for the French King, who came to Canada in the late 1600's. His parents were Dominique and Jeanne (Benoit) Monty, of an Army fort near Toulouse, France. The ancestors of the Monty (Montee) family served in the military for many generations, as have many of their descendants in WW I and II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam War.

In the 1850's or 1860's, James Wilson, along with his parents and family, moved to Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill. He had by this time married on 19 Dec., 1855, in Wyandot Co. to Harriet Lucinda Robinson. They had two children, Leafie Elnora, born 21 Sept., 1856, and Charles Clifford, born 22 Aug., 1860, both born in Wyandot Co., Ohio. After the move to Ill. the rest of their family were born, including James Wilson, Jr., on 22 Oct., 1862, Harriet Ann, born 22 Dec., 1864, Francis Abraham, born 29 May, 1867, and William Arthur, born 11 Nov., 1869.

In the 1870's, along with his brothers, Francis, Theodore, and Clois, James Wilson and Harriet brought their family to Crawford Co., Kans. Here they purchased a farm near Cherokee and lived for the rest of their lives. The children grew up and married there. The oldest daughter, Leafie, married Bejamin F. Cummings, in Beulah, Kans., year unknown. Charles Clifford married Daisy May Kelly in 1883. They lived on a farm west of Pittsburg until 1921, when they moved into Pittsburg. James Wilson, Jr., homesteaded near Dodge City, Kans., spent some time in Ohio, and then went to Oregon where he married Margaret Julia White of Woodburn, Ore., on 6 Dec., 1893. They moved later to southern Calif., and lived there the rest of their lives. Harriet Ann and Stephen Millard were married in a double wedding ceremony with her brother William Arthur and Nora Julia Woodling at the Montee home near Cherokee on 1 Mar., 1892. Harriet and Steve lived many years in Linn Co., near La Cygne. Francis Abraham married Catherine O'Donnell. They lived in southern Calif. for many years and were both tragically murdered on 12 Apr., 1912. William Arthur and his wife, Nora, lived in Kansas, homesteaded in Colo., moved back to Kansas and were divorced and she later married again. William spent the last years of his life in Linn County, except for the last three, when he lived in Pleasanton, Bourbon County.

Harriet Lucinda (Robinson) Montee died on 21 June, 1898. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. James Wilson died 24 Jan., 1914, and both are buried in Cherokee Cemetery with a large stone marking their graves.

These early Kansas pioneers had been pioneers in three states, Ohio, Illinois, and Kansas. They helped to settle the country and helped to bring civilization to the frontier. Indians still roamed the countryside in the days when they arrived. The children who were born in the early days of settlement here, lived in the time of the oxcart and the jumbo jets. Many scattered to all parts of the country and indeed their descendants to other parts of the world. The name of Montee became very well known through one of the sons of this couple, James

Wilson Montee, Jr., who was awarded the Air Medal of France for his contributions to aviation. His sons were all pilots, and all four had much to do with the pioneering of aviation, and with safety and other regulations in that field.

The Montee family are a long lived family, many of the descendants of this couple, and the others, having lived into their nineties.

Conrad H. Pieper 46

Everett H. Wells

Conrad H. Pieper was born 7 Dec., 1841, in Lippe, Ger. When he was 3 years old his parents, Antone and Dora (Hill Kirk) Pieper, decided to come to America, so in 1844 they and four children set sail for New Orleans. They made their way up the Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers to near Evansville, Ind. The father, a cabinet maker by trade, after coming to America took up farming. He came to this country with scant means, and borrowed money to begin life here. He made good use of his time and money, and was able to improve a good farm. Their family consisted of seven children, six sons and a daughter. The daughter and one son died in childhood. The five sons were Fred, Conrad, Herman, Theodore, and Charles. The father, Antone, was born 1809, and died 1896. The mother was born 1816, and died 1872. They are buried in Indiana.

Conrad H. Pieper was reared to farm life by helping his father and brothers clear and improve their small farm in southern Indiana. His education was very meager, in a small log school house. Books were very rare, mostly reading, writing, and arithmetic. He remained at home, working on the farm until he was 21 years old. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 80th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served 3 years until the close of the War. He was wounded in the side at Perryville, Ky., and spent several weeks in the hospital. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Atlanta, Ga., on 22 Aug., 1864, and was held prisoner in the Andersonville pen for fifty-six days. He was exchanged Oct. 16, when he joined his Company until the War's end.

After his discharge in 1866, he came to Linn Co., Kans., and purchased 160 acres. He later sold this land for a good profit and purchased more farms in the same locality. He had been a thrasher in his youth, so with some of his profits he bought a Thrashing Machine, and between thrashing wheat and trading land he was able to lay away considerable money. His next move was to Sedgwick Co., where he purchased a quarter section of land. This he sold for a good profit and moved to Bell Twp., Reno Co., in 1884.

On 4 Dec., 1858, before he left Linn Co., he married Mary Jane Sproul. She was born in Iowa in 1849, and was the daughter of Thomas Sproul, a native of Ireland, who migrated to Ohio, then to Iowa, and then to Kans. In 1856, they drove over the country from Ohio to Kans. in a wagon pulled with 2 yoke of oxen. Mary Jane's mother died in 1863, leaving 2 daughters and 3 sons. Her father died in 1894 at the age of 72 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Pieper had seven children, four sons and 3 daughters, Byron, Harriet, Thressa, Thomas, Laura, William, and Leonard. All grew up and raised families in southern Reno Co., Kans., except Hattie, who died at the age of 17.

Mr. Pieper farmed in Miami Twp., Reno Co., and also had extensive farm interests in western Oklahoma. He died 1 Feb., 1922, and is buried on the Pieper plot in the Lerado Cemetery in Bell Twp., Reno Co., Kansas.

Dr. N. R. Weede And Wife 47

Dorothy Weede Bethel

Dr. Nathaniel Reuben Weede was born 4 Dec., 1836, in Indiana Co., Penn., the son of Rev. Nathaniel Cooper and Jane (Campbell) Weede. His father was a minister in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. When Nathaniel was 12 years old his parents emigrated to Ill., first in Peoria then to a farm in La Prairie Twp., Marshall Co., Ill.

At age 21, in 1858, Nathaniel entered Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., working at various jobs to pay his tuition and board bills. When Ft. Sumpter was fired, he was among the first to enlist and was mustered in in May, 1861, to the 17th Ill. Regiment, Co. F., Infantry. After brief field service he was transferred to duty with the field hospital, later serving with brigade, post, and general hospitals, and as an executive for the 5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

At the end of his three year service he attended

The Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, and the College of Medicine and Surgery of Cincinnatti, from which institution he received his degree in medicine. He returned to Vicksburg and army medical service. He was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, and he served in this capacity until sometime after the close of the Civil War. He served under Gen. Grant in the campaigns through Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Louisiana.

Through his father, Nathaniel was descended from family lines of Baird, Wiseman, McClurken, Richardson, Richards, Beamon, Jackson, Westcott, and others, his immigrant ancestor of the Weede line being Jonas who came with Winthrop and Saltonstall in 1630. In his mother's line he descended from Patrick Campbell of the Revolutionary War, and Robert Campbell of the War of 1812.

Nathaniel Reuben Weede was married 9 May, 1865, to Diantha Caldwell, daughter of James and Sabels Wilson (Hay) Caldwell, of Chillicothe, Ill. On her father's side she was descended from Robert Caldwell, who came to America from Ireland about 1797, and from Capt. Thomas Kemplain, who left England for America a few years before the Revolutionary War, in which he served. On her mother's side from family names of Jefferies, Atkinson, Booth, and from Col. John Hay, Sr. and Jr. both from Scotland, through Alsace Lorraine to Virginia about 1740.

Nathaniel and Diantha (Caldwell) Weede left Ill. and lived for a few years in Van Buren Co., Iowa. In 1889, they settled on a homestead in Ness Co., Kans. After the homestead was proved up, they removed to Sterling, Kans., where they lived the remainder of their lives. There were three children born to Nathaniel and Diantha. Luna, who married Rev. Rolla Jamieson, Fred, who married Maude McKee, and Garfield who married Ethyle Porter. Their grandchildren and great grandchildren are scattered over all parts of the United States.

Anna Aitken (Aiken) 48

Betty Lou Denton

Anna Aitken Todd was born in Edinburgh, Scot., on 26 Feb., 1840, to James Aitken and Ann Akin. Although the exact time when she came to the United States is not known, her obituary said that she was "Raised according to good old Scotch customs" and lived and grew until at quite a young age, she moved with her parents to America, where she met John Todd, was married, and the couple moved to Marmaton Kans., where her husband had a store.

"They lived happily for years and years and watched Marmaton's chance to become a city, and they saw the little town fail. The little store has prospered and while it is not as big as some, they have obtained a very comfortable living from it and are now the wealthiest residents of the Marmaton neighborhood."

Details in this account are not exactly as indicated in the biography of her husband, John Todd, or in the family Bible, which says the couple was married at Marmaton, Bourbon Co., Kans.

There are other stories which were told to Mary Pearl Hall Collins, wife of Walter E. Collins, their grandson, the only child of Jessie Todd and Charles Francis Collins, and an undated clipping from a newspaper in Jessie Collins' Bible declaring, "Bourbon County Had the First Carry A. Nation Raid," and telling how Mrs. Mary Todd, wife of John Todd, at one time a Justice of Peace at Marmaton, led a group of women, shortly after the removal of the county seat from Marmaton to Ft. Scott (this happened in 1858), in destroying the saloons which had flourished there while the town was the county seat and which became even more reckless and lawless after the county seat was removed.

John Todd was Justice of the Peace for a number of years; so the woman leading the raid would have had to have been Anna Todd. The account in part says, "Mrs. Todd organized the destroying force. It consisted of 6 women, armed with real axes, the 4 and 5 pound kind, with long handles - the kind the men folks used in getting up the winter's wood. That bunch of Amazons would have scorned Carry's toy hatchet.

"The half dozen destroyers moved on the saloons. When the bars, tables, shelving, and chairs had been reduced to kindling wood, and there was not a whole bottle left in either drink 'emporium", the women called it a day and went home. And it was a complete success. The saloons did not reopen in Marmaton.

"But an upstart town like Wichita, or a poor imitator like Kansas City, cannot steal the glory that belongs to Bourbon County."

(Although I do not know Anna Todd's actual size, she was always referred to as "Little Grandma", and I was led to believe that she was quite small.)

Among the stories told to Mrs. Walter E. Collins was the one about hiding the children under the bed when Indians came, taking the Indians to where the meat was hanging, and persuading them to take the meat and some beads and trinkets rather than

destroy her home. Their home was one of the few left standing; however, the store was destroyed. When the store was rebuilt, it and other buildings in the town of Marmaton were moved one mile north of the former town.

Since many of the details parallel the burning of Marmaton during the Civil War, there is a strong possibility that Anna Aitken was living in Marmaton and caring for children other than her own at the time. In accounts of the raid, reference is made to one general store, called Knowles and Aitken, and to Aitken, with the author of the newspaper account expressing surprise at his youth. This may have been Anna's brother, James. There is also the possibility that the year of John Todd's arrival is wrong. Names of the Todd children and statistics about them are included in the biography of John Todd.

Anna Aitken Todd died 9 Aug., 1913. Burial was at Marmaton Cemetery.

Joseph Milton Clark 49

Mary Warthen Trimble

From the Westmoreland Register, Thursday, July 12, 1934.

Joseph Milton Clark died at his home in Wheaton, Kansas, July 6, 1934. Mr. Clark was born in Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, June 20th, 1852. Hence, he was 82 years, two weeks and two days old at the time of his death.

Mr. Clark can be considered as a real pioneer in Kansas, for he came with his parents to the state in the year 1866, two years after the close of the Civil War. That was one of the years of the great migration from the Eastern states into the new free state of Kansas. It must have been a great adventure for a boy of fourteen years of age, traveling across these prairies with his parents to find a home in what was then considered the Kansas wilderness. But J. M. Clark stuck; he did not go back or move on, he lived his life in Kansas, and here he died and here in Kansas soil he was buried. So, J. M. was one of the original Kansans.

On March 1, 1876, he married Anna Good at Moodyville. Thirteen years later in 1889, sorrow fell upon him and his house. He lost the wife of his youth, leaving him with five motherless children, two sons and three daughters.

On May 4, 1891, he married again. Mrs. Augusta Therolf became the mother of the home, bringing with her one child by a former marriage. To them were born four sons and one daughter. Here was a happy family of husband and wife and eleven children.

In an early day there was a Christian Church at Modyville and Mr. Clark became a member of it. Later he joined an Evangelical church at Union Ridge.

In 1926 the Clarks retired from farm work and moved to Wheaton. On April 2 of this year, Mr. Clark fell and broke his hip and has been bed-fast ever since. He was a patient sufferer through these last three months of his life, and it might truthfully be said that like a tired child at the end of the day, he just fell asleep. A large concourse of neighbors, friends, and relatives attended the funeral service, Sunday afternoon at two o'clock at the Wheaton Congregational Church. Rev. E. V. Gardner officiated.

Mr. Clark's children are Willie, of Denver, Colorado; Omer, of Twin Falls, Idaho; Clarence of Wheaton; Raymond and Ollie of Oakland, California; Nora Toothaker, Wheaton; Lulu Buchanan, Westmoreland; Addie of Fostoria; Isla Andrick, Centralia; Betty Buchanan, Twin Falls, Idaho; Walter preceded his father in death.

Thus is recorded the passing of a good husband, father, neighbor, citizen, and friend, and a pioneer.

Francis Marion Montee 50

Leigh McGee

Francis Marion Montee, his wife, Mary Emmiline Montee, nee Purdum, and their seven children came to Sheridan Twp., Crawford Co., Kans. on Feb. 28, 1874.

Frank Montee was born 25 May 1840 in Little Sandusky, Crawford Co., Ohio. He died 4 May 1925 at Pittsburg, Crawford Co., Kans. Both he and his wife are buried at Mt. Olive Cemetery, Pittsburg, Kans.

In 1825 he moved with his parents to Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill. He was the son of Abraham Montee and Hester Ann Wilson. Abraham Montee was born 22 Apr. 1800 at Plattsburg, N. Y., and died 14 Feb. 1877 at Macomb, Ill. Abraham's father, Francis Monty and grandfather, Lt. Francis Monty both served in the Revolutionary War. Hester Ann Wilson

was born 2 Mar. 1806 at Plattsburg, N. Y. and died 5 Nov. 1882 at Macomb, Ill.

In 1860, Frank herded cattle near Paola, Kans. He made friends with the Miami Indians and the Indians cared for him when he had typhoid fever. His friendship with the Valley and Batist families of the Miami tribe lasted throughout his life. When he returned to Ill., he joined the 84th Illinois Regiment. He was wounded during the Civil War and received a medical discharge.

Frank Montee was proud that he had served as an escort to Abraham Lincoln on the occasion of Lincoln's debates in Ill. with Stephen A. Douglas.

On 18 Aug. 1861 he married Mary Emmiline Purdum in Macomb, Ill. She was born 6 Feb. 1844 at McDonough Co., Ill. She died 8 Nov. 1927 in Pittsburg, Kans. Her father was Samuel Purdum, the son of Walter Purdum and Priscilla Browning. Samuel Purdum was born 10 Sept. 1801 at Montgomery Co., Maryland and died 22 Aug. 1878 at Schuyler Co., Ill. Her mother was Elizabeth Ann Tullis, the daughter of Rebecca Doll and John Tullis. Elizabeth Ann Purdum was born 15 Aug. 1825 at Ross Co., Ohio and died 15 Oct. 1912 at Pittsburg, Kans. John Purdum, the father of Walter, and Jonathan Browning, the grandfather of Priscilla Browning, both signed the Oath of Fidelity in Montgomery Co., Md. to support the American Revolution.

Frank Montee was a leading Republican in Crawford Co., Kans. He was elected county commissioner in 1894. In 1900 he was elected county treasurer for a three year term. He was also one of the best known Short Horn cattle breeders in Crawford Co.

On 18 Aug. 1911, Frank and Mary Montee celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home Cedar Lawn Farm. All of their 13 children and her mother, Mrs. Samuel Purdum, were present. In 1911 there were 39 grandchildren and 10 great grandchildren.

The 13 children of Frank and Mary Montee are as listed:

1. Anna Alice Montee was born 5 June 1862 near Macomb, Ill. and died 17 Dec. 1946 in Stillwater, Okla. She married John Parkee Hoke on 4 Sept. 1879 in Cherokee, Kans. John Hoke was born 27 Aug. 1854 near Taylorsville, N. C., and died 26 Apr. 1941 in Stillwater, Okla. In 1894, they moved to Quay, Okla. where Mr. Hoke continued farming. When he retired, they moved to Stillwater, Okla. Mr. Hoke was very active in the Rotary Club's services to crippled children. They are both buried in Fairlawn Cemetery, Stillwater, Okla. Their 11 children were: Addie, John, Charles, Harry, Mary, George, Mac, Rhoda, Roy, Jesse, and James Hoke.

2. Emma Harriet Montee was born 3 Dec. 1863 near Macomb, Ill. and died 21 Oct. 1946 in Coldwater, Kans. She is buried in Uniontown Cemetery, Uniontown, Kans. Emma often served on the school boards for Uniontown, Bourbon Co., Kans. In Girard, Kans. on 23 Feb. 1882 she married James Edward Monroe Biles. He was the son of the Kansas pioneers, Alexander William Biles and Mary Jane Burrage. James Biles was born 19 Feb. 1855 in Stanly Co., N. C. and died 25 Oct. 1942 in Wellston, Mo. Their six children were: Mary (Mayme), Flora (Floy), Maude, Lloyd Montee, Juanita, and Ferne Marion Biles.

3. Mary Elizabeth (Libbie) Montee was born 31 Aug. 1865 near Macomb, Ill. and died 17 Feb. 1940 in McAlester, Okla. She married Rufus A. Biles on 1 Mar. 1888 in her parents' home, Cedar Lawn Farm. Mr. Biles was a baker. Rufus A. Biles was born 7 Apr. 1863 in Stanly Co., N. C. and died 9 Oct. 1936 in McAlester, Okla. They are both buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, McAlester, Okla. Their children were: Francis, Dessie, and Edith Biles.

4. Francis Edward Montee was born 1 Aug. 1867 near Macomb, Ill. and died 31 Dec. 1924 in Pittsburg, Kans. For many years he was a commercial traveler. He first married Annette Andrew on 26 Dec. 1887 in Macomb, Ill., and their children were: Jesse, Stella, and Grace Montee. Then he married Olive Quinby on 12 Mar. 1902 and their sons were Francis Edward Jr. and Stanton Quinby Montee.

5. Albert A. Montee was born 5 Dec. 1868 near Macomb, Ill. and died 23 Mar. 1946 at Hepler, Kans. He had been a tax assessor in Crawford Co., Kans. He is buried at the Walnut Cemetery, Walnut, Kans. His first marriage was to Mrs. Amanda Cooley on 15 Oct. 1891 and his second was to Lenora Harris on 16 June 1904. Lenora Harris was born 18 July 1886 at Walnut, Kans. and died 8 July 1923 at Cherokee, Kans. The 7 children of Lenora and Albert were: Paul, Gerald, Mary, Albert Jr., Dale, Clarence, and Charlotte Montee.

6. Charles Finley Montee was born 15 July 1870 near Macomb, Ill. and died 30 May 1928 in Pittsburg, Kans. On 18 Nov. 1897 he married Ina Isabelle Scott in Macomb, Ill. They had two children, Isabelle and Kenneth Montee. Mrs. Montee died on 25 Feb. 1910 in Colchester, Ill. On 30 Apr. 1911, Dr. Montee married Eva Willey in Crawford Co., Kans. Charles Montee was graduated from Ohio State University with a Ph. D. in pharmacy and from Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Mo. with a degree of M. D. He returned to Macomb, Ill., where he practiced medicine until 1910. When he came to Pittsburg, Kans. in 1910, he was staff physician at the Samaritan Sanitarium.

7. James Walter Montee was born near Macomb, Ill. on 23 May 1872 and died 6 Sept. 1950 in Joplin, Mo. He had served several terms in the Kansas House of Representatives and was four years a State Senator from Crawford Co., Kans. He was a member of the Republican State Executive Com-

mittee. He was a druggist and he owned a drug store in Girard, as well as in Ft. Scott and Arcadia, Kans. and Joplin, Mo. Mr. Montee was married 31 Jan. 1899 to Letitia Kennedy. Letitia Kennedy was born 12 Aug. 1872 in Jacksonville, Ill. and died 6 Mar. 1947 in Joplin, Mo. They had one child, Sarah Frances Montee.

8. Samuel Theodore Montee was born 27 Jan. 1875 near Cherokee, Kans. and died 19 May 1967 at Girard, Kans. He is buried at Mt. Olive Cemetery, Pittsburg, Kans. He was one of the first conductors of street cars on the Joplin and Pittsburg Railroad. He also served as Crawford County treasurer from 1923 to 1927. On 24 May 1899 in Galena, Kans. he married Freda Ada Downing and they had 3 children: Ruth, Ralph, and Nadine Montee. Mrs. Freda Montee was born 22 Mar. 1879 at Council Grove, Kans. and died 6 May 1910 at Pittsburg, Kans. In Carl Junction, Mo. on 28 Aug. 1913, he married Effie Luellen Vance. They had two sons, Theodore and Norris. In 1963 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mrs. Luellen Montee was born 22 July 1884 at Seligman, Mo.

9. William Valentine Montee was born 11 June 1877 near Cherokee, Kans. and died 27 Jan. 1969 at Billings, Montana. He is buried at Mountview Cemetery, Billings, Mont. He married Elizabeth Norman on 4 Oct. 1899 in Pittsburg, Kans. She was born 29 Mar. 1871 and died 10 July 1934 at Billings, Mont. Their 12 children were: Hazel, Florence, Thelma, William Jr., Harold, Helen, Clyde, Elizabeth, Marguerita, Charles, Bernice, and Richard. His second wife was Edith White.

10. Florence Aetna Montee was born 9 Nov. 1879 near Cherokee, Kans. and died 4 May 1962 at Topeka, Kans. On 20 Aug. 1917 she married Jess Wells Miley. Jess W. Miley was born 13 Dec. 1878 in Coffey Co., Kans. and died 4 Jan. 1952 at Topeka, Kans. They are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kans. They had 2 daughters, Dorothy Jean and Frances Marian Miley. Mr. Miley was Crawford Co. Superintendent of Schools before he was elected as Kansas State Superintendent of Schools.

11. Nellie Alemta Montee was born 16 Oct. 1881 near Cherokee, Kans., and died 13 Sept. 1954 at Winfield, Kans. On 10 Apr. 1904 she married John Clement Starnes. He was born 21 Feb. 1877 in Worthington, Ind. and died 1 Dec. 1944 at Winfield, Kans. He was a druggist at Winfield. They had no children. Both are buried at Highland Cemetery, Winfield, Kans.

12. Dolly May Montee was born 7 Apr. 1884 near Cherokee, Kans. and died 22 Aug. 1962 at Pittsburg, Kans. On 3 Aug. 1909 she married Fred Muse. Fred Muse was born 8 Mar. 1888 at Clinton, Mo. and died 27 July 1957 at Pittsburg, Kans. They are buried at Highland Park Cemetery, Pittsburg, Kans. Col. Muse was a farmer, an auctioneer, and an insurance businessman. They had 2 children: LeRoy and Edith Muse.

13. Clarence Martin Montee was born 16 Feb. 1886 near Cherokee, Kans. and died 6 Dec. 1967 at Pittsburg, Kans. In 1910 after he received his M. D. from Barnes Medical College in St. Louis, Mo., he practiced medicine in Pittsburg, Kans. for nearly 60 years. He was Mayor of Pittsburg, a candidate for Governor of Kans., and was a past president of the Kansas Association of School Boards. On 1 Nov. 1908 near Arcadia, Kans. he married Sarah Catherine Mohon. Their 3 children were: Mary Elizabeth, Bejamin Mohon, and Dennis Lee Montee. Dr. and Mrs. Montee are buried in Sheffield Cemetery near Arcadia, Kans. Sarah Catherine Mohon was born 1 Apr. 1889 in Crawford Co., Kans. and died 22 Apr. 1972 at Hutchinson, Kans.

Earl Chandler 51

Lois M. Arthur

On a cold, snowy February in 1901, young Earl Chandler, a gangling sixteen year old, was making his way through snow drifts to the State House in Topeka.

Earl had an evening job, after school, assisting the custodian at the State House. "A broom pusher", Earl termed the job.

As he prepared to enter the State House at the east door he glanced down Ninth Street. There seemed to be a crowd at the Kansas Avenue intersection. Lighted torches flickered in the dusk.

As young Earl went into the basement door he was met by his employer. "Son, history, good or bad, is on Kansas Avenue tonight. Carry Nation and her hatchet pals are out to wreck all the joints. You go on up there and watch."

Earl did not hesitate but was off like a shot.

Soon he was more than an observer. The young blades from Washburn College, in their zeal to assist Carry Nation, came with a battering ram made from a huge tree limb. They were anxious for more young, strong backs to help and Earl joined the fray.

Many years later, Earl Chandler, then assistant Fire Chief for the City of Topeka, reminisced about the occasion and said, "Mostly it was shouting and yelling. The joints had had ample time and warning. Their mahogany bars and mirrors were in storage.

The joints were almost empty. All I remember about Carry Nation was her constant effort to keep her bonnet on straight."

Jerome E. Barncord 52

Grace A. Flory

Mr. Barncord was born in Franklin Co., Penn. 11 Apr. 1855, the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Davis) Barncord, both born in 1820 in Pennsylvania.

In 1874 he was married to Caroline McFerran (5 July 1850), the daughter of Samuel and Margaret McFerran of Franklin Co., Penn. To this union nine children were born. Two sons were born in Penn.: William Henry 18 Feb. 1876; and John Franklin 20 Apr. 1877.

In 1878 the family moved by covered wagon to Lancaster Co., Neb. There they lived in a sod house while Jerome broke sod on a small farm. Five children were born to them in Neb.: Alice (1879), Mary Elizabeth (1880), Monroe (1882), Samuel Jacob (1883), Mabel V. (1886). Samuel died in Lincoln, Neb. 24 June 1886. After his death the family moved by covered wagon to Kansas as Jerome had a brother, Emmanuel and sister, Rhuhama, in Abilene, Kans. In 1888 they had a son born to them in Kans., his name was Charles Elmer. The family then moved to Nevada, Mo. where their last son, Andrew Richard, was born in 1890. Sometime after 1895, they came to Topeka, Jerome working as a teamster, and William and John working for the Santa Fe.

On 20 Sept. 1899, John was killed in the Santa Fe yards. William H. then quit the railroad to harvest out around Abilene, coming back in the fall. On 3 May 1905 he married Jennie Louise Illston (15 Apr. 1888), the daughter of William H. and Annetta Louise (Turrell) Illston. To this union were born four children: Elmer E., Grace Adele, William H. Jr., and Mildred Louise. William H. Sr. was a Stationary Engineer working for J. B. Billard Mill, I-H Mill, and Edisons, now Kansas Power and Light.

Their son Elmer Emmanuel (13 Mar. 1906) married on the 15th of Apr. 1928 Nila Spaulding in Topeka. They had two children: 1. Elmer E. Jr. (18 Jan. 1931). He is married to Shirley Crowel and they have three children: Vickie, Elmer E. III, and Lori 2. Gayla LaVon (9 July 1937) married Fred Sturm and they had two children: Rory and Dori Sturm.

Grace Adele Barncord (18 Sept. 1907) married 9 Oct. 1925 in Lawrence, Kans. to James Eldon Flory.

William Henry Barncord Jr. (11 May 1910 - 23 Jan. 1938) born and died in Topeka, never married.

Mildred Louise Barncord (12 Feb. 1912) married Melvin Harold Lewis 1 Jan. 1928 in Perry, Kans. and they had two sons: 1. Melvin H. Jr. (31 Dec. 1928) m. Alice Swaim and they had four children: Melvin H. III, Ronnie D., Roy, and Lanetta 2. Clifford Dean Lewis (25 Apr. 1932) m. Elizabeth Ragel in Baldwin, Kans. They have five children: Michael Dean, Sharon Ruth, Steven G., Alan P., and Carol Ann.

William H. Barncord died 1 Oct. 1955 in Topeka; Jennie L. died 23 Mar. 1934. They are buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery with their son, Wm. Jr.

Caroline Barncord died 30 July 1911 in Topeka, no record of burial. She died from complications of smallpox. After her death, Jerome moved to Richland, Kans. where he married Estella Garner. Jerome died 14 July 1929, they are buried in Bethel Cemetery, east of Topeka.

Jerome E. Barncord is the great great grandson of Peter Barncourt who was in the Revolutionary War from Penn. This surname has been spelled several different ways: Barncourt, Boncord, Barncard, and Barncord.

An Early Country Store 53

Vera Vincent

Grandpa's country store would be nearly a century old. I remember it as a small child and seeing it through a child's eyes. It was not only a general store which supplied the needs of many in the large area in southern Jefferson Co., Kansas, on Rock Creek and Delaware River, which is now swallowed up in the Perry Dam and Reservoir, but, also, was a gathering place for the people in the area. This location is now a government owned recreation area known as Jefferson Point.

The store and farm home were located about an equal distance from Perry, Ozawkie and Meriden. A private road separated the home and store. The store faced north and was a frame and log structure, with a part basement carved into the side of a hill, and the basement walls were made from native stones. The main floor was built level with the ground. The entrance was covered by a narrow,

long, low porch, complete with foot scrapers. Hitching racks where the farmers' horses were tied, were located near the store. Guessing its size, it may have been forty feet by twenty feet, which made it a long narrow building. The entire inside was plastered, even the log part. Wide board floors completed the inside room, while the basement had a dirt floor.

The neighbors came to the store to trade, buy supplies, and exchange mail. The Ozawkie and Meriden mail carriers met two or three times a week to exchange letters for the patrons. The men would sit around the large wood burning stove and exchange news of the communities.

The store was stocked with many necessary and useful items of the 1890's and early 1900's. Drygoods could be described as from calico, unbleached and bleached muslin, outing flannel, thread, buttons, pins, needles, scissors, and thimbles, also some laces, hair ribbons, shoe laces, and I'm sure yarn, because many mittens and gloves, even some stockings were knitted by hand.

High button and lace shoes for women and girls, and long black cotton stockings were there. Men's and boys' shoes were heavy laced ones and sometimes low shoes were worn with button spats. Men's socks were cotton and heavy woolens in winter.

Gloves, mittens, stocking caps and scarves were worn with heavy woolen coats and lined jackets. Red and blue bandana handkerchiefs were a familiar part of men's attire.

The drygoods were piled high on shelves along the walls on a home made counter for measuring and wrapping. The shirts and overalls were piled on long tables on the opposite side of the room, with the various sizes and styles of overshoes (two, three, and four buckles), and knee high and hip high rubber boots were tied in pairs and hung from nails and hooks driven in the walls. The shoes were stored in boxes piled on the floor.

Small tools, hammers, nail rakes, hoes, hand saws, large long cross cut saws, shovels, spades, pitch forks, even barbed wire were stocked.

The stock of foods included dry beans, rice, crackers, sugar, corn meal, and macaroni and were sold in bulk. These were stored in large barrels, weighed and packaged by hand. Flour came in twenty-five and fifty pound cloth sacks. The empty sacks were very good dish towels. There were some canned vegetables and fruits. Wheels of cheese could be had most of the time.

Coffee was another food sold in bulk, also tea. The coffee was in large, whole, brown beans and was ground in a large machine turned by a hand crank, while you waited. Many families had their own small grinders and ground the coffee each day as it was used.

Chewing tobacco came packed in a long, narrow, wooden box wrapped in foil, it was then cut by a machine with a sharp blade into smaller pieces to be sold. Smoking tobacco was in cotton cloth pouches, small and large.

Sorghum was a food produced by neighbors working together in the fall after the cane was nearly ripe. It was put in half-gallon and gallon buckets. Honey could be had in the comb in season. Nearly every farm home had its cellar or cave and a vegetable pit to use for storing a winter supply of apples, potatoes, and other vegetables.

At Christmas time hard candy and peanuts were a treat. Much taffy was made from sorghum.

Penny pencils and Big Chief tablets were the delight of every school child.

Kerosene was stored in large metal drums in the basement along with the vinegar barrel. People brought their individual containers for these items.

Grandpa's store had rope to sell for swings, halter ropes, ect. It was stored in bales or coils in the basement, and pulled to the store floor through a hole, secured by a large knot.

Another memory was the switch-board or telephone exchange located in the home. It served for long distance calls to Perry, Ozawkie, Meriden, and from as far as Topeka.

The scene from a high hill where the store and home were located, was a panorama of large wheat and corn fields in summer. Many trees along the rivers added charm to the landscape. The rolling hills were colorful with wild flowers. Many herds of cattle could be seen, adding another dimension to the view. This created a typical Kansas scene.

L. L. Wolfe was the grandfather who owned the store. He was the first child of Joseph and Sarah Catherine (Hildebrand) Wolfe. He married Margaret Ellen (Frye) Metzger in 1880. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter. One son died at the age of two years. Their children were Harry, Marion (son), Pearl, Ollie (the child who died), and Lester (Bud).

Theron Hiatt 54

Doris Hiatt Matney

Theron Genajah Hiatt, son of Henry and Abigail (Mead) Hiatt, was born 31 July 1868, "The Last Day of the Fourth of July" at Twin Mound, Kans. He attended the Twin Mound School, and the Lawrence

Business College. As a small boy he watched the covered wagons headed west, and thought the sky was solid, with an archway for them to pass through. He was employed by Wells Fargo in Pueblo, Colo. but returned to Topeka in 1900 when his brother, Homer Hiatt, died, to run the grocery store in North Topeka. Homer left a widow and two small children.

On 6 Nov. 1902, he married Mary Alice Fraser, daughter of Sylvester and Mary Matilda (Guffin) Fraser. She was born 6 Aug. 1874 near Meriden and as a child moved with her parents to near Dover. When the family moved to North Topeka, she attended the old Quincy School. She worked as a dressmaker until her marriage, when they moved to a farm at Twin Mound, Kans. She was known as "Mom Hiatt" to her many friends.

Their children are: Alice Hiatt born 1904 (Mrs. George Richardson); Grace Hiatt born 1908 (Mrs. Ted Cox); Clyda Hiatt born 1910, died 1968 (Mrs. Howard Deay); Doris Hiatt born 1912 (Mrs. Clarence Matney); and Jay Hiatt born 1914 who married Hazel Wells.

Theron Hiatt was descended from John and Mary (Smith) Hiatt who were said to have come to Penn. with William Penn in 1682, William and Prudence Clayton who settled in Chichester, Penn. in 1671, Thomas Jordan who settled near Jamestown, Va. in 1608.

Joseph Herman Heberling 55

Joyce Ritchey

A Topeka resident most of his life, Mr. Joe Heberling was born April 20, 1890 in Overbrook, Kans. He was a member of the Methodist Church at Scranton. He was employed several years at the Gage Park Zoo as a mechanic. The following is a story about Joseph and Helen Marie (Vawter) Heberling as told by Uncle "Slim" C. J. Vawter:

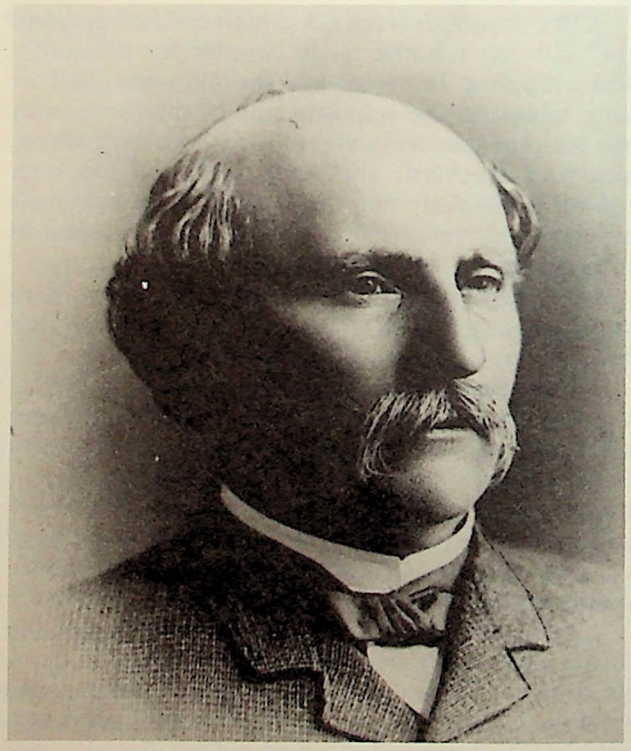
Joe and some friends took Helen snipe hunting on Stony Lonesome. They told her to be sure and be still and hold the sack and they would run the snipes to her. She was wise to the game so as soon as the boys were out of sight she hurried home. The boys came in laughing and sat around for an hour or so. Kate finally said, "You boys had better go look for that girl." So they did and spent hours looking for her and were very upset when they could not find her. They were very scared when they returned to the house to tell Kate they could not find Helen. Kate told them the whole story and that Helen had been at the house the whole time. There were mixed emotions over this episode but it ended in a happy marriage.

Samuel J. Crawford 56

Tom Muth

Samuel J. Crawford was born in Lawrence County, Indiana on 15 April 1835. His younger years were spent on his father's farm and at the age of twenty-one, he entered the Cincinnati College Law School. He graduated in 1858. In the spring of 1859, Crawford settled in Kansas Territory and opened a law school in Garnett. He was elected to the first Kansas State Legislature in 1861.

Having been instilled with his father's anti-slavery ideas, he resigned from the Legislature when President Lincoln called for volunteers to fight the Rebels. He was assigned to the Second Kansas Infantry and mustered into the U.S. Military service. Crawford displayed great skill as a cavalry leader and in 1863 he was promoted to colonel.



(Samuel J. Crawford)

He was nominated for Governor by the Republican Party while still in battle. His outstanding participation in a confrontation with Confederate soldiers led to his promotion to brigadier general in April, 1865.

In 1864, at the age of twenty-nine, Samuel Crawford became the third governor of Kansas and was re-elected in 1866. He spent a great deal of his time in establishing and maintaining state institutions and projects which previous administrations had begun. Crawford encouraged others to come to Kansas by assisting in the preparation and distribution of pamphlets which promoted the state of Kansas.

Samuel married Isabel Chase in November, 1866 at Grace Church in Topeka. Isabel was the daughter of Enoch Chase, one of the founders of Topeka. The Crawford's daughter, Florence, was the wife of Arthur Capper; Topeka publisher, State Governor, and U. S. Senator. Mr. Crawford died at the age of seventy-eight in his Topeka home. His wife died in Topeka in 1920 at the age of seventy-two. Both were buried in Topeka Cemetery.

Crawford was a noted Indian fighter and resigned as governor in 1868, in order to conduct a victorious campaign over the Indians. When the campaign was over, Crawford returned home and resumed his law practice. He also maintained a farm and was a publisher. In 1877, he was appointed state agent in Washington, D.C. Part of his responsibility was the settling of war claims for public lands. He recovered over one million acres of land in Kansas.

With the money earned from his claims work, Crawford built the Crawford Building in Topeka, located at 5th and Jackson Streets. The planned cost of the structure was $35,000 but the actual cost amounted to $75,000. It was ready for occupancy in the summer of 1888.

Each of the upper floors of the building had ceilings sixteen feet high. Hall floors were of patterned tiles and wainscoting decorated the walls. Each floor had several fireplaces and large walk-in fireproof wall safes.

The exterior of the building was of red brick and stone with trim of terra cotta and stone.

The Crawford Building was designed by Seymour Davis (1869-1923). Davis was from Philadelphia and served for several years as state architect for Kansas. During this time he planned the wing extensions for the State Capitol Building. Davis also designed the Columbian Building (built in 1888 and originally called the Knox Building) located at 112-114 West 6th Street in Topeka.

Henry Bennett, of Topeka, constructed the Crawford Building. He was responsible for the construction of the old Topeka Public Library (on the State House grounds); the old governor's mansion, remodeling of the east wing of the Capitol Building as a Senate Chamber, and interior finish work of the dome area. He also constructed many buildings for the railroads in Kansas and other states.



(Crawford Building)

Crawford was President of the KANSAS FARMER Publishing Company which occupied the basement of his building. George Stone's art school was located there as were offices for attorneys, insurance firms, various publishing firms and other businesses. In 1897, Arthur Capper moved the offices of the MAIL AND BREEZE to the Crawford Building. The structure was used as an office building until 1964 when it was vacated.

The building is now the property of Crawford Landmark Plaza, Inc., and has been listed in the National Historic Register. Restoration to the 1888 period is planned with the building being used commercially for offices, restaurants, and shopping areas.

Stoker Mortuary 57

Elizabeth S. Ward

The Stokers had a mortuary at the NE corner of 5th and Jackson Streets. The building has been torn down and a branch drive-in bank of the Merchants National now stands on this corner.

The Stoker home was on The Drive, in the early days, in the addition known as Auburndale. According to records I find they came to Topeka in 1873. They were the undertakers at the time my husband's grandfather, Anthony A. Ward, died in 1874. Other members of the Ward family also were taken care of by the Stoker Mortuary.

After they moved from their house they had apartments above the mortuary. They were elegantly furnished in the style of the day. The living room and halls were thickly carpeted in light background carpeting with large deep pink roses in it. Both the senior Mr. J. Stoker and his wife Lydia A. and their son, Milton E. Stoker, and his wife, Carrie May Summers, (they were married 18 Apr. 1888). Much of this information about how they lived was told to me by my mother, who used to stop there many times on her way home from high school. Carrie May Summers Stoker was her father's sister.

Uncle Milt's chair was of brown leather, it was so big it almost made him look lost in it. They had a leather covered straight couch that was of the period. I have some furniture in my home that was in that apartment, a hand made cherry wood book case, a large hand carved oak grandfathers rocker and a beautiful oak desk with a carving of a Roman's head on it. We always had the book case from the time I remember, the chair was given to Mamma's older sister Margaret Summers Wingett and remained in her home until after her death in 1948 because it was in a bad state of repair. I could have it or it was going to the second-hand man. My father, Ona J. Boten, restored the chair and it is a conversation piece in our home today. The pretty needlepoint on the seat is the work of Aunt Margaret Wingett. The desk was in my grandparents' home, then Aunt Margaret's and then it was given to me and my father restored it. We are very proud of all of this fine old furniture. I don't know what ever happened to the white bear skin rug that was in the parlor of their apartment. It lay on the parlor floor in front of a long mirror. The frame of this mirror is in our possession now, and we hope to restore it.

My greataunt, Carrie M. Summers, born in Georgetown, Ohio had married at the age of 15 to Will Morton, the son of a wealthy wholesale jeweler in Connellsville, Ohio. She had been reared in the style of the day, to do fine fancy work, play the piano and it was a marriage arranged by their parents. She had two sons right away and she wasn't allowed to do anything for them, they had servants and nursemaids, she couldn't even bathe them. Her husband, some older than she, was a young man with too much money and he wasn't true to her.

She came out to Kansas to attend her mother's funeral in 1887. She met Milt Stoker, a young man she knew in school in Ohio. They fell in love. He persuaded her to send a lawyer back to Connellsville to get her sons and a divorce. The Mortons had too much money and influence, she didn't get the children, in fact the parents adopted them, saying their mother deserted them and the father wasn't fit to raise them. Uncle Milt adored her and he lavished fine clothes on her and she had her own driving horse and a "hug me tight" buggy, that she drove everywhere and life was quite full for the both of them. She was a very beautiful woman with titian hair and fair skin.



(Milton Edger Summers—Mrs. Milt Stoker Trimmed the Casket)

In the early days the undertakers trimmed their own caskets and Aunt Carrie used to help when needed or for someone they wanted something special for. They had two hearses, a black one and a white one and two teams of Arabian horses, one black and the other white. The stable where the horses were quartered was to the back of the building and it was kept clean and the groom would run with a bucket and clean after them, they were treated almost like humans. At the time of the 1903 flood, they had just purchased the first electric hearse in town and the senior Stoker didn't want it used to carry people and flood refugees, but young Milton used it anyway. He would meet people that would get off the boats that brought them across the river and he would take them to a place of safety uptown.

Lydia A. Stoker, the mother, died in 1891 and she had a most elaborate funeral, royal purple velvet casket. She was buried in a vault in the Topeka Cemetery.

Shortly after there was another undertaking establishment in Topeka owned by John Knight. They slashed prices and there just wasn't enough business for two undertakers. Things seemed to go from bad to worse. Father Stoker married "Tillie", the German girl that had been their housekeeper for years, and it hurt the son deeply to see Tillie move out of the ser-

vants quarters and into the place where his mother had lived. To this marriage was born a son "Jonnie", who of course was his mother's pride and joy. I think Tillie and her son went back east to live after she was no longer living with Mr. Stoker. They are both dead now, but I remember her being in Topeka in the 20's and coming to our house.

Due to financial difficulties, the father Stoker sold the Vault and Mother Stoker was taken out of the vault and buried in the ground in back of the tomb. The vault is the first in a row that faces NW and now bears the name of Sherman. Mr. Stoker died in 1919 and was buried beside his wife, Lydia, in the plot back of the tomb.

Both father and son had always known the very best of everything, they wore tailor made suits. My grandmother used to practically clothe her boys with clothes made from wonderful material from these suits. Sometimes they were hardly worn.

The following is from Who's Who in Topeka - by Howard D. Berrett - 1905 - Adams Brothers Publishers, Topeka, Kansas:

STOKER, Milton E. - Born, Shelby Co., Ohio, June 28, 1860; son of J. and Lydia A. S.; educated, Topeka High School; married Carrie May Summers, Topeka April 18, 1888; has been a funeral director and licensed embalmer in Topeka for 30 years; to Topeka 1873. Office 417 Kansas Ave.

The marriage of Milton E. Stoker and Carrie M. Summers ended in divorce in the early 1900's. She worked for a time in the Pension Office here; she married Frank A. Lewis in 1907. Milton E. Stoker died in the early 20's in Kansas City, Mo.

Sylvester Fraser 58

Doris Hiatt Matney

Sylvester Faulkner Fraser was born in 1827 near Frankfort, Ontario, Canada.

He married Mary Matilda Guffin, born in 1837 near Belleville, Ontario, Canada. They moved to a farm near Meriden, Kans. in 1870, then to near Dover, and later lived in North Topeka, where they were members of the North Topeka Baptist Church. He died 8 Nov. 1902, and she died 5 June 1901. Both are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Sylvester Fraser was a farmer and cabinet maker. While living in Canada, he worked in New York. He was the son of William and Adeline (Faulkner) Fraser, and great-grandson of William and Mary



The Fraser Family Corrine, Lewis, David, Alice, Adah, Sylvester, Mary, Susan

(Chisholm) Fraser, who are said to have come to the U.S. from the north of Scotland, and crossed into Canada about the time of the Revolution.

Their children were: Louis P. born 1853; Daniel W. born 1859; Susan (Mrs. Elmer Porter) born 1861; Adaline (Mrs. Douglas Tayler) born 1865; Corrine (Mrs. James M. Cunningham) born 1867; all born in Canada; and Mary Alice (Mrs. Theron G. Hiatt) born 6 Aug. 1876 near Meriden, Kans. and Ed Eugene born 1879 near Dover.

Abraham Flory 59

Gale E. Honeyman

Abraham Flory born 29 Sept. 1807 Montgomery Co., Ohio, married Lovina Kensey who was born 5 Aug. 1811 in Ohio, died 7 Apr. 1886 near Pleasant Grove, Douglas Co., Kans. and buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery. Abraham and Lovina were married 21 Dec. 1828 in Montgomery Co., Ohio. He died 21/31 Jan. 1888 near Pleasant Grove, Kans., buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

Their children were: 1. Christopher born 26 Oct. 1829 Montgomery Co., Ohio, married 9 May 1852 to Mary Shofner, died 25 Dec. 1899; 2. Sarah born 26 Nov. 1830 married 16 Mar. 1851 to Daniel Royer, died 26 Feb. 1914; 3. Emanuel K. born 16 July 1832 Montgomery Co., Ohio, married 1st, 5 Feb. 1854 Polly Brumbaugh, died 11 Apr. 1906; 4. Eve born 9 Mar. 1834 married 1st to Isaac Grabill, died 16 Oct. 1919; 5. Magdalena born 11 Mar. 1836 Montgomery Co., Ohio, married Jacob Winebrenner, died 15 Apr. 1856; 6. Samuel born 19 Jan. 1838 Montgomery Co.,

Ohio, married 20 June 1867 to Elizabeth Barnhart, died 12 Aug. 1900; 7. Esther A. born 9 Jan. 1840 married 26 Oct. 1861 Samuel C. Smith, died 6 June 1907; 8. Isaac born 5 Jan. 1842, married to Sarah Pence, died 19 July 1922; 9. Barbara born 24 Sept. 1843 in Montgomery Co., Ohio, married to Thomas Warne, died 23 May 1906; 10. Levi born 27 Nov. 1845 married 1st to Sarah Butterbaugh on 16 Mar. 1869, died 28 Jan. 1923; 11. Abraham E. born 19 Oct. 1847 Montgomery Co., Ohio married 21 Feb. 1869 Sarah Fager, died 12 Apr. 1906; 12. Jacob born 4 Sept. 1849 Montgomery Co., Ohio died 27 Nov. 1905; 13. Wesley born 31 Jan. 1852 Montgomery Co., Ohio, married 22 Jan. 1871 to Susannah Ulrich, died 23 Sept. 1927.

The Ashton Family 60

Blanche & Chet Thompson

John Ashton was born in 1816 in Lincolnshire, Eng. Hannah Taylor was born in 1820 in Eng. John and Hannah were married in Eng. 1838. They came to the U.S.A. in 1847, they settled in Lagrange Co., Ind. They came to Kansas in 1860 by covered wagon, and settled in Wild Cat Twp., Riley, Kans. John and Hannah Ashton are buried at Riley, Kans. Their grave stones are still in good shape, John 1816-1896, Hannah 1820-1880. They were the parents of six children: Maria born 1840 in Eng.; William H. born 1841 in Eng.; Elizabeth born 1844 in Eng.; Jane born 1856 in Riley Co., near Keats, Kans.; John C. born 1859 in Riley Co., near Keats, Kans.; Ann born 1863 in Riley Co., near Keats, Kans.

John C. Ashton's first wife was Betty Dagen of Keats, Kans. They were married in 1881. They had three sons: Albert b. 1887, near Keats, Kans.; Joseph b. 1889 near Keats, Kans.; Robert b. 1882, d. as an infant and buried at Riley, Kans. beside his mother, Betty. Albert and Joseph are buried at Wamego, Kans. Joseph was in WW I. John C. Ashton's second wife was Ella Mae Craig of Wabaunsee Co. They were married at Junction City, Kans. in 1896. They made their first home in the Tabor Valley community in Wabaunsee Co. John C. Ashton and Ella Mae Ashton moved to a farm west of St. George in Pottawatomie Co., in 1908, then they moved into St. George, Kans. in 1910. They were the parents of eight children: Ben F. b. 1897 in Tabor Valley; Richard L. b. 1899 in Tabor Valley; Blanche V. b. 1903 in Tabor Valley; Chester C. b. 1908 in Tabor Valley; Louisa b. 1909 west of St. George, Kans. d. as an infant; Phillip L. b. 1911 in St. George, Kans.; John b. 1913 in St. George; Marie M. b. 1919 in St. George. Richard L. was in WW I and is buried at St. George, Kans.

John C. and Ella Mae Ashton are buried at St. George, Kans. John C. 1859-1935, Ella Mae 1872-1934. Ella Mae Craig's first husband was Frank Timmons. They were married in Lexington, Neb. They were the parents of four children: Samuel and Ella Mae b. 1890 in Lexington, Neb.; James M. b. 1891 in Lexington, Neb.; Mabel Fay b. 1894 Lexington, Neb. James M. was in WW I. He is buried at Ft. McPherson, National Cemetery, Maxwell, Neb. 1891-1967.

Swen Olson 61

Larry Olson

Among the homes in the vicinity of Sumner Grade School, Roosevelt Junior High School, and Meade Garden Center is one, still in the Olson family at 135 Fillmore St. Mr. and Mrs. Larry Olson now own and live in this home.

Larry's father, Swen Olson, was the original owner. It was built following the turn of the century. He was born in Sweden in Nov. 1875 and migrated to the U.S. at age 16. He was at one time employed at the Santa Fe Shops. He is better known in this community as a neighborhood groceryman for some 40 years or more in a store located at 1010 West 2nd St., immediately west of the house. He also was the original owner of that building, which housed a grocery business operated by another party, but around the years 1905 to 1910 he began operating the store itself.

Mr. Olson was married in 1908 to Elizabeth Enander who also migrated from Sweden. Four children were born to them: Byron "Barney" in 1909, Lawrence "Larry" in 1910, Grace in 1912 and Kenneth "Kenny" in 1914. The mother passed away in 1922. The grocery business was his means of existence in rearing and providing for his family.

The business operated as the Olson Grocery and served the neighborhood clientele through the years. Up until his own death in May 1969, Swen was well known as a member of the First Swedish Baptist Church, now West Side Baptist Church at 4th and Fillmore St., and as a connoisseur of various Swedish products carried at his grocery store. Customers sometimes came for miles around, each Christmas

season to purchase Swedish delicacies for their festive tables, because other stores did not have them.

Swen loved children, many of whom can still remember buying candy from him as they went to and from school and during the summer vacation months.

The eldest of his children, Barney, passed away in California on 30 Oct. 1975. Grace and Kenny have lived for a number of years in the Los Angeles area. Swen has a grandson and a grand daughter by Grace, three grandsons by Kenny, and one grandson by Larry.

The grocery store, which for so many years was an integral part of this community, continued operations for a few months following his demise, but closed its doors permanently on 1 Jan. 1950. This has been the story of many a small neighborhood store in the past several years. So endeth the career of a pioneer groceryman whom we honor in this American Revolution Bicentennial Year of 1976.

William Wilson Gooden 62

Blanche Gooden

William Wilson Gooden, native of Indiana, born 2 June 1845, son of John and Elizabeth (German) Gooden, reared in Shelby Twp., Tippecanoe Co., near Lafayette. He was a father by occupation. As a young man, age nineteen, wanting to serve his country in the Civil War, he volunteered and enlisted for one year as Pvt. Co. B 150th Regiment Infantry from Indiana. In late 1860's he, with his parents and family, moved to Missouri and lived near Carthage. According to family legend, his mother, Elizabeth, died in Jan. 1872. Later the same year the family moved back to Indiana.

After he married and had a family he decided to come west again. Knowing he had relatives in Kansas, he thought it would be a good place to settle. In 1886, he and his family left Indiana by covered wagon train traveling west. It was bitter cold and snow covered the roads when they arrived in Shawnee Co. They first lived in Valencia and Dover, later moving to Topeka. He was employed plowing ground and working for Sardou's orchards in Oakland. He bought a home at 374 Winfield in Oakland where he was living at the time of his death.

William Wilson and Miss Hannah L. Smelser were married 18 Sept. 1872 in Lafayette, Ind. She was born 23 May 1852 in Ohio, the daughter of Abraham and Juda or Judith (Howard) Smelser. Born to this union in Indiana were five children: Charlie M. and Mary Lizzie, who died in infancy; Eddie born 2 Jan. 1881, died 13 May 1887 at Valencia; William born 4 June 1876, died 1 July 1942 in Topeka, married Ora Mae Walker 25 Feb. 1900 in Topeka. She was born 22 Aug. 1882 at Jane Lew, W. Va., died 19 Nov. 1921. Born to William and Ora were three children all living in Topeka. Mildred Bernice married Carl H. Bayard, Buena Mae married Clarence F. Miller Sr., and Roy Walker Gooden who married Mary Blanche Shehi. Buena Mae and Clarence F. Miller Sr. have two children: Francis and Marian both married, with children and grandchildren. Roy Walker and Mary Blanche Gooden have two children: Deanna Kay and Donald Roy. Laura Belle born 9 June 1883 in Ind. died 27 Jan. 1924, married George Stone and had one son, Ralph.

William Wilson, of our sketch, died at his home 16 Jan. 1916 with pneumonia. His wife, Hannah, died 8 July 1925 at the home of her son, William, Route 4 in Topeka. Both are laid to rest in Topeka Cemetery. Their sons Eddie and William, Williams wife, Ora, and their daughter, Laura Gooden Stone, are also buried there.

The father of our subject, John Gooden, was born 27 Sept. 1813 in Scioto Co., Ohio. At 14 years of age, he emigrated with his parents and family to Indiana. He married Miss Elizabeth German in 1838 in Indiana. She was also a native of Ohio and the daughter of William and Frances (Gray) German. Eight children were born to this union in Indiana, of whom three died in infancy. The other children were: Mary Jane born 1842, married 1st Jacob Shoaf, 2nd Robert Stokes; William Wilson of this sketch; Rebecca E. born 1849, married Samuel J. Bair; Frances S. born 1850, married John Downs; John Nelson born 1854, married Olive Blanche Stitsworth. John's wife, Elizabeth, preceded him in death. He, as a widower, migrated from Indiana to Shawnee Co., Kans. in 1892 with his daughter, Frances S. and John Downs family with whom he made his home. He died 19 Aug. 1909 at Tecumseh, Kans. at the age of 95 years, 10 months, 19 days. He was laid to rest in Stull Cemetery in Stull, Kans.

William W. Gooden, wife Hannah L., son William and dau. Laura.



Claire Hurd 63

Ethel Hurd Rogers

Claire Hurd was born 4 Dec. 1882 near Glasco, Cloud Co., Kans. died 14 Aug. 1947 Wainwright, Muskogee Co., Okla. He was the son of Charles Leslie Hurd and Mary Malinda Armstrong. Claire Hurd married Ona Jane Mathews. She was called Ona Mae. They were married 2 July 1900 near Oswego, Labette Co., Kans. Ona Jane was the daughter of George Washington and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Mathews.

Claire and Ona Jane (Mathews) Hurd were the parents of: 1. Winifred Mae born 7 Aug. 1901 at Oswego, Kans., married 16 Aug. 1920 Carl Kenneth Bates; 2. Leslie Albert born 24 Jan. 1903 at Oswego, Kans., married Bessie Alatha Mayberry 21 Dec. 1922; 3. Ethel Ione born 28 Jan. 1905 Oswego, Kans., married 17 June 1922 Lowell Glen Rogers; 4. Creek Pauline born 26 Nov. 1906 at Creek Indian Nation now Muskogee Co., Okla., married Ewell Melvin Stone on 26 Aug. 1925; 5. Virginia Elizabeth born 28 July 1910 south of Wainwright, Okla. married Virgil Lou Johnson 12 Oct. 1928. Ona Jane and Claire Hurd moved from Oswego, Kans. to Indian Territory, Creek Nation, near what is now Wainwright, Okla. in 1905.

Irene Covert Bishop 64

Helen Bishop Templar

My grandmother, Irene Covert Bishop, told me she came with her family on a boat to Atchison, Kansas, from St. Louis, Mo. She was born near Kankakee, Illinois, in 1860, and was a little girl when President Lincoln was assassinated. She remembered the sadness and grief, and hearing about the special train that brought the President back to his home in Springfield, Illinois.

My grandmother's father, William Covert, settled his family on a farm about 16 miles west and north of Atchison, in Claytonville Twp., Brown County, Kansas. The Indian reservation was west of their farm. There was a small creek on the farm, and this is how my Dad described the farm to me, when I began my research for his grandfather's family in that area. From the description, I found the information in an old Brown County History book, and then located the family in the 1870 Federal census. My great grandfather, William Covert (Covart) sold his Brown County farm for $1,000 and moved to Butler County, Kansas, south of Augusta. A land office had opened in Augusta. William and his son, James Covert, a Civil War soldier, purchased several acres of land about five miles south of Augusta. I asked my Dad why his grandfather sold that good land in Brown County and bought the upland farm in Butler County. He said, his grandfather could buy a lot more land with the money. People were "land-crazy" at that time.

William Covert liked to be near the new frontier, where he could work at his stone mason's trade. The family lived on the farm in Butler County, raising food with a big garden, chickens and livestock, while he worked in the frontier town of Arkansas City, Kansas.





(William and Elizabeth Miller Covert, my great grandparents)

William Covert traveled to Arkansas City, which was on the north edge of the Indian Cherokee Strip Land, and worked at his stone mason's job, building schools and other structures for the new town. This is where my grandfather, John Wesley Bishop, found William Covert, and began learning the stone mason's trade from him.

John Bishop had come to Kansas from Washington Co. Iowa, in a wagon with three young men. He told me, he came through Topeka and they shot prairie chicken and quail. They shot other game, as they traveled across Kansas, to the new frontier town of Arkansas City, on the border of Indian Territory. John Bishop came to Butler County, with William Covert, to visit. He met Irene Covert, daughter of William on these occasions.

In my research, I found a letter William Covert had written and it was filed away in the N.Y.

Genealogical Society, about the spelling of his last name. His grandfather, James Covert, a Rev. soldier, told William that when he applied for his pension after the war, the Government required the Covart's, Coevert's, Couvert's, to spell their names "Covert" for easier handling.

John Bishop and Irene Covert were married Sept. 25, 1879, in Butler County, and began their married life on a farm near the William Covert family. John Bishop continued to work at his stone mason's trade in Arkansas City.



(John Bishop children 1888 Augusta, Kans.)

In the picture, Walter on the left, Cora above, James LeRoy seated, Clarence on right, My Dad, James LeRoy was born 18 Jan. 1884, and there were two older brothers, Clarence and Walter. A little sister, Cora Emily.



(John Bishop Family in 1892)

Irene is to the right in picture. Clarence, LeRoy, Walter seated, John with Cora Emily.

The John Bishop family lived on the Butler County farm until John made the "Run" into Old Oklahoma April 22, 1889, and got a farm nine miles northwest of Guthrie, Okla., where he moved his family, and began his stone mason's trade in the new frontier town of Guthrie.

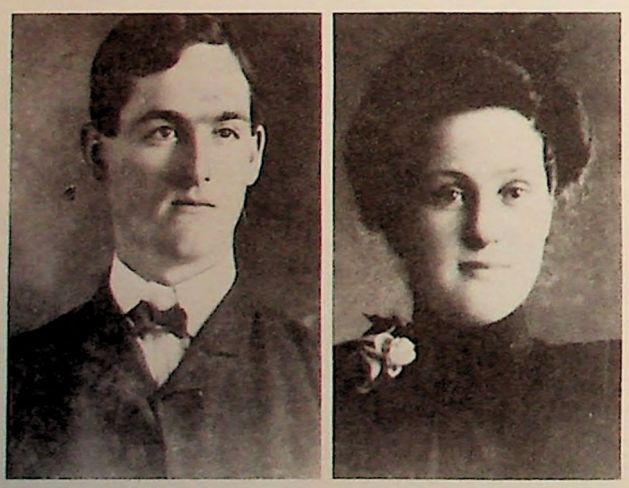


(Early Pioneer Homestead of John Bishop)

My Dad 13, is on the left in the Homestead picture, Walter 15, Clarence 17, Cora 9, Tina 4, Irene 38 holding Ethel 1, Sarah (Evans) Bishop 75, mother of John, John 45. Stock in picture left to right, Jim & Jack, Jack & Dick, Doll & Hon. Doll was Clarence's saddle horse. Hon was Walter's.

I remember one Christmas eve in the front room of this pioneer home of my grandparents. When I was very young, I came with my parents in a horse and buggy to spend Christmas with my Dad's family. When darkness arrived, my grandmother lighted the wicks in the kerosene lamps. We were gathered in the front room, when there was a knock on the door, and in came Santa Claus. I sat motionless and wide eyed, when he gave me a small bag containing candy, nuts and a gift. Then wishing everyone a very Merry Christmas, Santa walked out of the door and into the night. I was very impressed, for me to remember this as if it were yesterday, instead of 67 years ago. Santa Claus that night, was my Aunt Ethel, one of my Dad's younger sisters.

My Dad grew to manhood in this frontier country northwest of Guthrie. He worked for a Fruit and Vegetable Produce House in Guthrie. He traveled by train to the small towns not far from Guthrie, selling produce to the stores. He married Mary Elizabeth Mettz 17 July 1904. She had come to Oklahoma from Carroll Co., Mo. with her parents Holman Arnold and Martha Brock Mettz, when she was 6 years old. Their farm was 6 miles northwest of Guthrie. My Dad took my mother to neighborhood square dances which were held in the homes. He drove a horse and buggy, which he kept spruced up and shining.



(James LeRoy and Mary E. Bishop)

My mother helped her mother with the many household and farm chores. She worked for a neighbor family, the Mort Carey's, helping with their large family. This money and the money she earned helping her Dad pick cotton at harvest time, enabled her to buy her clothes and to go to school in town, where she graduated. After her marriage, she took on the responsibilities of her own home. A new Singer sewing machine purchased in 1906, kept her busy making clothing for her family. She was still using the foot pedal machine, when she passed away in 1971.



(Children of James L. and Mary Bishop 1915)

In the spring of 1913, my Dad became the manager of the Dawson-Bishop Produce Co. in Arkansas City. Our furniture was loaded into a freight car, with the surrey and the driving horse in one end of the car. A neighbor man, Mr. Hensley, rode with the horse and bird dog to care for them.

In the 1915 picture, taken in Arkansas City, left to right: my brother Marvin, Helen standing right rear, Vera seated at left, Enid in middle, Esther standing at right.

My Dad spent the rest of his life in Arkansas City, passing away in May 1970.

U.S. Judge George Templar, my husband of 50 years, was born northeast of Arkansas City in the historic "Magnolia Ranch" mansion, which was built in 1883 by Col. Arthur H. Green, a Civil War soldier who lost a leg at the battle of Bull Run. He had been in an "import" business in the east, before deciding to come west. The stone two story 23 room mansion had twin cupolas on the roof, a full basement and verandas. Among the original buildings still standing are two stone barns, each with an elevator. A stone "ice house" where ice cut in winter from the Walnut river nearby, was stored. Magnolia trees lined each

side of the quarter mile drive from the highway to the house. The ranch consisted of about 1,000 acres. Pure bred cattle, horses and hogs were raised there. My husband's father, John Templar, lived in the Magnolia mansion with Col. Green and worked at Magnolia ranch 16 years, before moving to farm for himself near Rock, Kans. on the Walnut river. In the fall of 1904, flood waters ruined everything for John and his wife. Col. Green asked them to live with him in the mansion until they could recover. My husband, George, was born in this famous picturesque old mansion October 18, 1904. Col. Green had George carried to the highest place in the mansion before taking him downstairs, so George would "go up in the world."

A short distance down the Walnut river from Magnolia ranch, lived my husband's great grandfather, Christian Harader, Dunkard minister, who built the Dunkard Mill in 1881, where grain was ground for the people who lived in the community. Many Harader descendants gather in Arkansas City each year for the annual family Reunion.

The deep roots of our pioneer ancestors in this southern Kansas area, entice us back to the sunny southland of Kansas for our retirement.

William Alva Caudle 65

Joyce B. Hensen

William Alva Caudle, fondly known as "Alvie" among his friends and acquaintances, was born 15 Aug. 1899 in Howell Co., Mo. He was the seventh and youngest child of George Pleasant Caudle and Lucille Margaret Bennett. His paternal grandparents were George Annual Caudle and Elizabeth (Electa) Frances Head (a full blooded Cherokee) both natives of Surry Co., N.C. George and Elizabeth Caudle took their children and left their home at the end of the Civil War. They went to Wright Co., Mo. in 1869 and homesteaded on Sec. 6, Twp. 28, R13 in Clark Twp. It was on this farm that Alvie Caudle spent most of his first thirteen years, his father moving back to Wright Co. after the death of his wife, Lucy. Besides farming, George P. took the call to preach the Gospel in the Caudle Baptist Church built by George P's. uncle, Amos Caudle, a Baptist minister, 4 miles north of Norwood, Mo. who was the influence in his nephew's preaching.

Looking for a better life for his children, George P. moved to Chanute, Neosho Co., Kans. in 1913. Here he continued his preaching, attending camp meetings throughout the countryside. He began working for the Santa Fe Railroad and spent over twenty years working in the roundhouse in Chanute. George P. Caudle died 12 July 1939 in Chanute, Kans, at the age of 89 years, 4 months, and 17 days and is buried at the Elmwood Cemetery, Chanute.



William Alva Caudle

The subject of our sketch was married 26 Dec. 1921 in El Dorado Springs, Mo. to Effie Rozella McGinley, daughter of George Washington McGinley, and Sarah Elizabeth Noble, natives of Gentry Co., Mo. Mrs. Caudle was born 28 Sept. 1899 in Montgomery Co., Kans. Her great great grandfather was Thomas Peery, a Revolutionary War veteran. To this union were born seven children: William Raymond, born 27 Nov. 1922 in Chanute, Kans. now residing in Wichita, Kans.; Dorothy Rozella, born 28 Aug. 1924, Kansas City, Mo., now Mrs. Reno Lottie, Shinglehouse, Penn.; Ruth Irene, born 15 Apr. 1926, Chanute, Kans. now Mrs. Thomas Walenta, Billings, Montana; Helen Christine, born 19 Nov. 1928 Ottawa, Kans., now Mrs. Donald Fenwick, Topeka, Kans. Norman Alva born 17 Mar. 1930 Ottawa, Kans; now residing in Topeka; Joyce Beatrice born 20 June 1933, Ottawa, now Mrs. Donald Hensen, Topeka; and Margaret Geneva (Ogden) born 4 Jan. 1935 at Ottawa, now residing in Topeka.

At the age of 17, Mr. Caudle began a career that is now one of the lost arts, the art of broom making. He began working in the Chanute Broom factory,

going to the Ottawa Broom Co. in 1927 and to the Lyndon Broom Co. in 1939. He knew broom making from the dying of the broomcorn, to sorting, to making the broom, to the stitching, the painting of the handle, to the final touch, the placing of the label. For many years Mr. Caudle produced the finest brooms ever made in this part of the country. For more than 50 years he made brooms that ended up in thousands of Kansas homes. Mr. Caudle died on July 23, 1973 in Ottawa, Kans.

John Chris Schmidt 66

Thelma Duvall Carpenter

John Chris Schmidt was born 30 Oct. 1846 in Berlin, Germany. An older sister brought him and another brother with her to America, landing in Philadelphia. He was a young child at that time.

He was married 7 Oct. 1871 in Delaware, Kans. to Mary Ellen Churchill, daughter of James Miller and Nancy (Jones) Churchill.

They moved to Topeka in the late 1870's, where he established a home. He, with Chas. Wolff and Fritz Leuenberger, started a meat packing house. He disposed of his interest in the packing house a little later. This business eventually became known as the Chas. Wolff Packing Plant. He became interested in the mercantile business, which he owned and operated. This business was located at the corner of 4th and Kansas Ave.

John Chris and Mary Ellen (Churchill) Schmidt were the parents of nine children.

1. Rose b. 6 Aug. 1872 married Frank Buckley, died 11 Oct. 1928.

2. Mattie b. 14 Sept. 1874 married August Lewis died 17 Dec. 1939 in Topeka.

3. Edward Lansing b. 16 Jan. 1876-77 married Sally May Coleman, died 13 Feb. 1928 in Topeka.

4. Orville Charles b 9 Aug. 1879 married Mrs. Maude Finnie, died 6 July 1948 in Topeka.

5. Elizabeth Lavina b 24 Jan. 1881 married John Aaron Sheetz, died 29 Oct. 1957 in Topeka.

6. William Frederick b 17 May 1883 married Lena Strauss, died 7 May 1957 in Topeka.

7. Harry Levi b 18 Nov. 1886, married 1st Hope Clark, married 2nd Mabel (Breeding) Hudspeth, died 4 Feb. 1962 in Barstow, Calif.

8. Ethel May b. 12 Mar. 1889 married Harry Carpenter, died 24 May 1973 in Topeka.

9. Anita Marguerite b. 5 Aug. 1891 married Harry Carpenter, died 14 Oct. 1918 in Topeka. She was one of the first victims in Topeka of the World War I flu epidemic. After her death, Harry Carpenter, married Anita older sister, Ethel May.

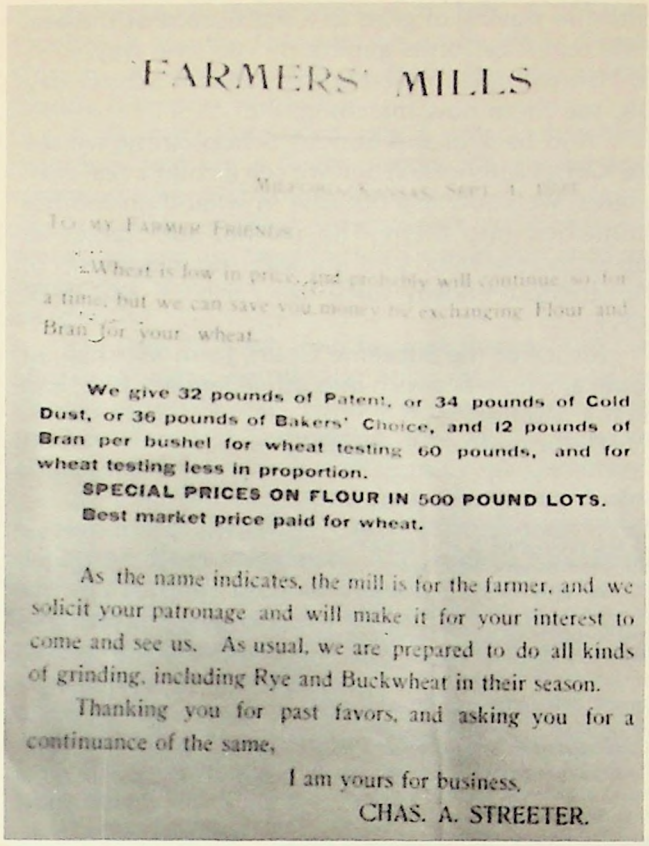
Grist Mill 67

Ethel Avery Griffing

Mills were very important to the Kansas pioneers enabling them to build frame homes and grind their flour. There were many early plans to try damming Kansas streams to power such mills but the earliest mills used steam power. The boilers and milling machinery were sent by the New England Emigrant Aid Company of Boston in 1855-56 for the benefit of the free-state settlers. The largest one was retrieved by the Bachelder Town Company (now Milford in Geary County) from the Missouri River after border ruffians had dumped it overboard enroute at Quindaro. Laboriously it was hauled across country and set up at Bachelder in 1858, doing a fine business for three years until forced to close down because of judgements against it.

A. B. Whiting purchased it and set it into operating again in 1866. For the next nine years it was in daily operation grinding as much as 300 bushels or more of wheat and corn, never shutting down for more than two weeks, night and day, a great deal of the time. No other mill ran so continuously or drew patronage from as large a territory as this mill at Milford in the late sixties. In addition to the grain, the sawmill, run by the same engine, cut from two to three million feet of lumber in the course of ten years. The business discontinued in 1880 however, and the mill was dismantled.

In 1883 Bradley E. Fullington, one of the early founders of Milford, owned a farm on the north edge where two streams of pure spring water, Madison Creek and Spring Creek, united to form one fine stream capable of running a mill wheel. His son-in-law, Charles A. Streeter, erected a grist mill at an expense of $5,000. It had a daily capacity of 100 bushels of wheat and 300 bushels of feed. The Farmers' Mill, later called Streeter Mill, using stone burrs, made three grades of flour besides breakfast cereal and feeds. Custom grinding was solicited from farmers from miles around, as advertised in a letter dated September 1, 1898. (See photograph). Later C. A.'s son Lyman operated the mill until 1942.



FARMERS' MILLS

We give 32 pounds of Patent, or 34 pounds of Cold Dust, or 36 pounds of Bakers' Choice, and 12 pounds of Bran per bushel for wheat testing 60 pounds, and for wheat testing less in proportion.

SPECIAL PRICES ON FLOUR IN 500 POUND LOTS.

Best market price paid for wheat.

As the name indicates, the mill is for the farmer, and we solicit your patronage and will make it for your interest to come and see us. As usual, we are prepared to do all kinds of grinding, including Rye and Buckwheat in their season.

Thanking you for past favors, and asking you for a continuance of the same,

I am yours for business,

CHAS. A. STREETER.

(Advertising letter from Farmers' Mill)



(Streeter Mill)

In 1890 C. A. built his family home one-fourth mile east of the Mill, later the home of Lyman and his family. Sometime in the twenties, Lyman, being of an inventive mind, decided to make things easier about the farm. He installed a separate turbine - type water wheel at the mill to drive a generator which provided electricity for use in the mill and also at the farm home a quarter of a mile away. The power was used for lighting, milking, clipping sheep, churning butter, cleaning the dairy barn, and turning the ice cream freezer.

A unique feature of the setup was a system devised for controlling the power from the home. Two heavy wires, suspended on swinging arms on poles and kept taut by heavy weights on each end, were strung from the house to the mill. Cables were attached, wrapped around large drums, making it possible to pull the wire back and forth with a hand crank. The wires not only completed the electric circuit but were used for opening and closing the water wheel, thus turning on and off the power and regulating its voltage. This power source was used until REA became available in the early 1940's. Lyman was an REA booster and worked to bring it into the Milford community.

The Jenks Family 68

Helen Hersh Franklin

The Jenks family were pioneers in Howard Co., (now Elk Co.) Kans., coming there in 1872. The father first came in 1871 and took up a claim on Mound Branch, six miles southwest of Howard, Howard Co., Kans. He then went back to Racine, Wis. and brought the family. They came by train to Atchison, Kans., where they were met by Braun and Henry Howland, whose mother was an aunt of Chauncey P. Jenks (the father). They came with two teams and wagons to take the household things to the home he had built for them. One of the early impressions of one of the daughters, was the many prairie rattlesnakes that were all around the house and all over the farm. Another experience was when two of the young sisters were sent to a neighbor's, one-half mile west and one-half mile north, for some farm tools. On their way home, they were chased by a Texas steer and in running from it, got turned around and were lost. They walked all afternoon till they found a cattle trail and turned around toward home. They got home about sundown.

Chauncey P. Jenks, the father, was born in Watertown, N.Y. 30 Apr. 1830. Leaving there in 1851, he went to Calif. where he met Mary Jane Morrill. After the death of her mother and sister near Stockton, Calif., the father started back to Arkansas, where they had lived. Mr. Jenks followed and Chauncey and Mary Jane were married in Tucson, Ariz. 27 Apr. 1861.

On the way to Calif., he suffered Indian raids and other hardships, but made it in time. After their marriage, the family continued to Morrillton, Ark.,

where they lived until 1864, when the Civil War was close. They moved to Racine, Wis. where Mr. Jenks' father, brother and sister lived. Then in 1871, he began his move to Kansas.

Chauncey and Mary Jane (Morrill) Jenks had the following children: 1. This child died soon after birth; 2. Laura Ann born in Ark. 3 Mar. 1863, married Henry P. New, and had three children; 3. Addie Florence born 30 Nov. 1864 in Wisconsin, married John W. Marshall, 10 Nov. 1882, died 27 Oct. 1952 in Topeka, Kans. John Marshall became one of the Kansas Supreme Court Justices. Their children were: Roy, b. 1 Aug. 1883; Maud Bell, b. 20 July 1885, who married John L. Hersh, 11 June 1911, (contributor's father and mother); Ralph Edwin, b. 4 June 1891, died 9 Nov. 1968, buried Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka; and Clad Vernon, b. 13 Sept. 1894, died 15 Dec. 1975. 4. Hattie May b. 14 Feb. 1866, died 1 May 1955, buried Howard, Kans. She never married. 5. Edith Marie born 20 Sept. 1867, lived many years in Topeka, Kans., died 23 Apr. 1945 and is buried with her sister and parents at Howard, Kans. 6. Charles Walter born 29 Oct. 1868. 7. William Clarence born Mar. 1870. 8. Chauncey P. born 20 Aug. 1871, 9. Nellie May born 24 Jan. 1874 d. 25 Dec. 1968 at the Methodist Home in Topeka, Kans. She had married 1st Fred W. Adams and had one son, Chester W. Fred W. Adams was born 11 Mar. 1876. Nellie May married 2nd W. A. Marsh, 1 Feb. 1918. 10. James W. born 16 Apr. 1877, lived in Colo. 11. Gertrude Morrill, born 21 Apr. 1885 and died 30 Oct. 1967, married Thomas A. Evans 2 Aug. 1917 and lived in Baldwin, Kans., where he was with Baker University as Alumni Secretary for many years. They had one son.

The following article was written by Mrs. Belle Reid Yates, Pastor of the Christian Church of Elk City, Kans. to honor the mother of John W. Marshall, a Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court. This article was presented to the Study Club, Jan. 19, 1927.

KANSAS

Kansas is the best state in the Union, because it has come up through great tribulation. First, some people wanted to make this a Slave State, which made trouble. A war was the consequence. Margaret Hill McCarter's book, "A Wall of Men", describes the awful sacrifice of life that we might have a free state. Then came drouth, and grasshoppers, and floods. But above all this, the manhood of Kansas has stood the test. Men may be shot down, but as long as the spirit of right and honor possesses one noble soul standing for a worthy principle, the cause cannot be put down or conquered. Back in the early days of Kansas, we used to sing:

"Away o'er the prairies wide rolling we see,
With the waving of grass like the bosom of the sea,
Little fairy-like forms gliding on o'er the way,
To Hail with glad greeting the Sabbath School day
Oh, see them now marching, etc"

And back of this Sunday School army, we see the Kansas Mothers. When we see a child a real conqueror, we know it is because of what their mother inbreathed into them. The mother subcharges its sub-conscious mind and life with the magnetism of the greatest known force on earth — MOTHER LOVE.

Justice of the Supreme Court, John Marshall, of Topeka, who was sworn into office January 10th, had such a Mother.

Dedicated to her memory —

Sitting by my cabin window,
Looking out across the lea,
Of the rosin weeds and grasses
Like the bosom of the sea,
Visions come to me in fancies,
Crowding out the billowy plain,
And in place of weeds and grasses,
There are fields of waving grain.

Dugout walls seem to be widening,
Rising high above the ground,
'Til on every quarter section,
A neat cottage can be found.
Prairie chickens too have vanished,
With their Boom B-o-o-m at early morn;
And we hasten to the doorway
As our chauffer toots his horn.

Turning then to bank the fire,
Which upon the hearth burns low,
Twilight seems turned to magic brightness
And the room is all aglow -
For the candle dip has melted,
Electricity takes its place,
And the whole world seems amoving,
Like the Ben Hur chariot race.

Then I think me of my children.
Where are they amid the throng?
Of the restless moving masses,
That are pushed and spurred along?
Moisture seems to blur my glasses,
Do my fancies play me flaws?
For I can see my little Johnny,
In the State House making laws.

Yes, making laws for our loved Kansas,
With its prairies broad and grand,
With its hills and dales and valleys,
And its rivers full of sand.
Its fifty years since in her cabin,
She beheld this vision true.
The State that makes best men and women,
KANSAS - we will drink to you.

John Lewis Heberling 69

Joyce Ritchey

John Lewis Heberling was b. Feb. 4, 1862, at Ovebrook, Kansas. He spent his entire life in Osage County. A son of James A. Heberling and Susan Florida (Hopper) Heberling.

A farmer, John also ran a steam thrashing machine, and ran a livery wagon. He owned and operated the Heberling Restaurant in Richland. There wasn't anything he couldn't do. If anyone were looking for trouble, John could accomodate them; but he would give the shirt off his back if you needed it.

On Dec. 13, 1889, John became President of the Literary Society. He died at St. Francis Hospital in Topeka at age 79 years. Funeral services were held at the Lee Home in Carbondale, Rev. W. M. Randles officiating. Interment was in Lynn Creek Cemetery.

An article in the Overbrook paper states: "John L. Heberling and Miss Gerty Stanley took their departure from Overbrook last Sunday. Mrs. Long had but recently secured a divorce restoring her to her maiden name of Gerty Stanley, and as the laws of Kansas forbid marriage within 6 months from the time a divorce is granted, it is presumed they have gone to Missouri to become Mr. and Mrs. Heberling. Mrs. Long's husband deserted her about 4 years ago, since which time nothing has been heard of him, hence the divorce.



(Gerty Stanley Heberling)

Miss Gerty Stanley was raised by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Endicott with whom she has resided since she was 8 years old. When the boys called to pay their respects to John Heberling the other evening, they were informed he had just gone downtown, but little Charlie was heard to comment that he was too in the house. John had to come forward. The boys turned out and gave John Heberling and wife a grand charivari on their return from Missouri."

Their children are: Joseph Herman, b 20 Apr. 1890, m. Helen Marie Vawter; Dessie J. b. 17 Apr. 1896, m. Horace A. Jordan; Mamie b. 17 Jan. 1898, m. Claude Mercer; Sam D. b. 10 Feb.—, m. Lillian Lula Davison; Fred H. m. Eula Longstaff; Lena Juanita b. 17 Jan.,—m. Don Upton. Three other children died in infancy.

Mrs. Heberling's child by her first marriage was named Charles Long.

George W. Sutlief 70

LaRita M. Neeley

George W. Sutlief was born in New York State in 1828, his mother was Amanda Fredenburg. George married Lydia Green in Bureau Co., Ill. in Dec. 1856. She was born in Vermont in 1829. They came to Atchison Co. Kans. in the spring of 1859 and settled in Pardee Township.

The children of G. W. and Lydia Sutlief were, John, Amanda, Alberta, George Jr., Ada and Richard. Lydia died in 1873. John married Clauda Bailey Nov. 1881. Amanda b 1862 married Samuel A. Neely. 30 Dec. 1879, he's the son of Frances and Samuel G. Neeley. Alberta married Mr. Hobbs and lived in Holden, Mo. George E. married Zetta Hobbs, their children are Zetta, Harvey H., Hugh, and Herbert. Ada married 1st Henry Kunz and 2nd Mr. Harper.

On 25 Dec. 1877 George married Nannie Wilhelm. She had several children. George Sutlief died Nov. 1919.

John Christian Brown 71

Doris Hiatt Matney

John Christian Brown was born 25 Nov. 1842 in Mt. Pleasant, Ind. He was the son of John and Magdalen (Rappe) Brown. He went to St. Louis, Mo.

as a young man to learn the trade of a confectioner and baker. He came to Lecompton, Douglas Co., Kans. with his parents in 1858, and farmed in the Glenn neighborhood. He died 16 Mar. 1909.

He married Ann Eliza Hickox, daughter of John and Martha Jane (Baird) Hickox, b. 11 Oct. 1841 in Clearfield Co., Penn.



(John Christian and Ann Eliza (Hickox) Brown)

After her husband died she took her three sons, ages, 15, 17, and 27 to Colorado to homestead a farm near Eads. They drove cattle to Ottawa, Kans. and shipped them by rail. Joe, the oldest son, had been accidently shot and blinded as a boy.

When she became ill with cancer, she returned to the home of her daughter, Martha (Mattie Brown) Matney, where she died 2 July 1921.

Both are buried in the Maple Grove Cemetery, west of Lecompton, Kansas.

Their children were: Joseph Clarence, b. 1878; Martha Magdalen (Mrs. John Matney) b 10 Oct. 1879; John Joseph b 1883; Pearly b 1893; and Lloyd b 1895.

The Anthony A. Ward Family

Elizabeth S. Ward

Anthony A. Ward was born in 1812 in Belmont County, Ohio. He was the fifth son and fourteenth child born to his parents, Mercer and Lydia (Goodwill) Ward. His grandparents were Thomas Ward, born 1748 in Northhamptonshire, England and Phoebe Mercer, born 1750 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Thomas Ward arrived in the Colonies before the War of the Revolution. He was with the London Grove Co., under Capt. Cunningham and Col. Evan Evans, 2nd Bat. Chester County Militia. Thomas and Phoebe Ward had eight children: Jesse, who operated a theatre in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Thomas, Jr., a doctor; David, a dentist in Iowa; Elizabeth; Allen Fleetwood, an itinerant Baptist preacher and later a prominent tailor in Philadelphia; Asahel, a woolen weaver in Ohio; Mercer Ward, a farmer in Ohio; and Philip, a shoemaker and farmer.

Both Thomas and Phoebe were members of the Society of Friends but were disowned for marriage by a "priest" even though her parents disliked the idea and tried to prevent it. Phoebe Mercer Ward came from an old and prominent colonial family. She was the youngest of six children born to Daniel Mercer, Sr., and his wife, Marn, from Anyo-on-the-Hill in the county of Northhampton. They settled in Westtown where Daniel died about 1716.

Three of the Ward men located in Kansas. In 1840 Anthony A. Ward settled, for a time, near Westport, Missouri. That same year he married Mary Jane Foster of Rock Creek, Missouri, in Independence. The couple moved to the Shawnee Methodist Mission in 1841. The Mission, known originally as The Indian Manual Labor School, was situated near what is now Fairway, Kansas.

Edgar Ward arrived in Kansas Territory in 1849 and joined his cousin, Allen T. Ward, at the Mission. John Ward, a wagon maker, arrived in Kansas in 1867 and began farming on land that was to become the Arlington Heights subdivision on West 6th Street, Topeka. His wife was Anne Elizabeth Russell of Virginia. Her father had been presented with a Bible by General George Washington in 1783; it is still in the possession of family descendents.

In 1839, the Mission School, an establishment of two thousand acres, consisted of three large barrack buildings and thirteen smaller buildings. The enrollment consisted of nearly 200 Indian boys and girls. The Mission School was, for years, the outpost of civilization on the Western frontier. The Santa Fe and Oregon Trails passed near its doors. In 1854 it became the Executive offices of the first Governor of the territory of Kansas. The legislature convened there to pass the first Territorial laws. The School was the scene of many conflicts between anti-slavery and pro-slavery groups. In 1862 the School was discontinued. During the Civil War the buildings were barracks for Union troops and in 1864 a battle was

fought on the Mission fields.

Anthony Ward was employed by the Federal Government at the Shawnee Mission School. A wheelwright, wood worker and farmer his abilities were recognized by those who knew him.

Six children were born to Anthony A. and Mary Jane Ward while they lived at the Mission and two of them died there. Those children surviving were: John Allen, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. David Lakin), Emily Jane (Mrs. John Mackey Meade), and Alice (Mrs. Hugh Ross).



(Mary Jane (Foster) Ward)

Allen T. Ward taught school and built and managed the first mill at the Mission (and in Westport). In March 1847, Allen wrote to his sister in Ohio about living at the Mission: "I have again been teaching the female school since November and I feel well satisfied with my situation and should not think of leaving did I not think I could make more in some other way and as I now have a family to provide for it seems my duty to do as well as I can for them."

Allen T. had married one of his pupils on 10 January 1844, after she had graduated. Cordelia Laurima was a Peoria Indian whose name was Wahponkequa (Princess). Her father was a Frenchman from Dubuque, Iowa and her mother a Peoria, named Chauteau. Miss Chauteau's parents were French and Peoria. Wahponkequa's mother died soon after she was born and her father remarried, placing the child in the Mission school. The Rev. Johnson and his wife were at the Mission when it closed and they took several of the children with them, including "Wah". She lived with them at the Methodist Manual Labor School and was adopted by them. Johnson County, Kansas was named for this family.

Allen's letter to his sister continues, "My long experience in teaching and especially, teaching Indians, qualified me much better for this place than any strange teacher whose requirements in other respects might be far superior to mine, but why don't you come out and see us? You who have never been further from home than down to the Big Bridge, or up to the big hill to Hurford's, or across the meadow to Penrose's or maybe up to the mouth of Flat Run to Murry's Who-la-me. If you and Milt would jump on a steam boat and steer your course right toward sunset, a little this side, I tell you, you would see the largest prairie that you will ever see, for I believe there is but one all the way to Santa Fe. You would also see a great variety of animal called human; from the wildest tribes of the red men to the more polished but less generous tribes of the pale faces . . . My little family and myself continue to enjoy excellent health. In fact, our country never has been known as healthy as it has been for the last six or eight months, so much so that the doctors say it is distressingly healthy . . .

"Our little Mary E. or "Coon" as we generally call her is certainly one of the finest children in the world . . . Wahponkequa thinks you might step out and see us and spend this summer . . . we have two large pleasant rooms . . . With respect to a beau answering your description, I can find one tall and making a dignified appearance. Black hair and eyes are very common here, especially on this side of the state line. They are generally frank and courteous. You might have to study Shawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo or Potawatomie before you would know much about his conversation. Good teeth?, why girl, you don't know anything about teeth in your country; I could show you teeth here that the very sight of them would make an old tough buffalo scamper off as though he'd been shot at by a regiment of Uncle Sam's dragoons. As to him having a change of shirt and wearing his own coat, if you happen to come in buffalo season you will be suited on that score, so I think you have no excuse, so come along."

Anthony A. Ward went West during the Gold Rush of 1849. There was much excitement concerning the gold "diggins". His company consisted of two Shawnee Indians and himself. The Shawnee were brothers, one of them an apprentice of Anthony's and the other a man of great experience in hunting buffalo and traveling the plains. They took a wagon, four yoke of oxen, three ponies and

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MANHATTAN, KANSAS

horses for buffalo hunting. In addition, clothing and provisions sufficient for twelve to eighteen months was taken.

Anthony left his family at the Mission in the care of his cousin, Allen T. Ward. His wife's brother had been in California for three years and had acquired about $100,000 in gold. He had written his mother and mentioned that he intended to be home sometime in the spring. However, he was murdered shortly after the letter was written. After traveling six or seven hundred miles, Anthony and his party were informed that the grass was very sparse around Laramie, Wyoming. Knowing that it would be very difficult to feed the cattle and horses, the whole party returned to the Mission and gave up the idea of searching for gold.

Edgar, his brother, and a man by the name of J. W. Brown worked for him and boarded with the family. Mr. Brown purchased the cabins and the site of the old Catholic Mission from the Shawnee Indians. A village grew up around his claim and became known as Brownsville but the name was later changed to Auburn, Kansas.

In 1851, Anthony A. Ward became the Trading Post agent for the Potawatomie Indians. So he, his wife Mary Jane and their children left the Shawnee Methodist Mission and settled in Uniontown, Kansas. Uniontown was located about twelve miles west of what was to be the site of Topeka. Ten or fifteen white families were living there in 1850. A seventh child was born to the Ward's during their stay in Uniontown. Anthony A. Ward arrived 24 March 1853.

Anthony Ward had to make frequent trips to Leavenworth and Westport for supplies. During these trips he sighted some very desirable land near the area that was to become Topeka, Kansas. In 1854 he cut down several large cottonwood trees near the Kansas River, sold the wood and raised the $100.00 needed to purchase this land from Joe-Jim (a half-breed Kaw Indian named Joseph James). President Buchanan signed the deed to the property. The Indian was jubilant over the $100.00 in cash he had received and boasted that he had the best of the bargain.

(Anthony A. Ward Log House)



Locating housing for his family on the newly acquired land was of prime importance to Anthony Ward. Three small log cabins were perched on a nearby hill but none were large enough for a large family's home. However, by combining the three cabins into a single unit, he was able to provide a two-story home with three rooms on each floor. The middle section, which was slightly taller than the rest, contained a large fireplace. Large flat rocks served as porches for each of the doors. The windows in the log house were small and few in number. The walls were not plastered but the parlor was the first in Topeka to have wallpaper. Mr. Ward tacked a heavy cloth to the logs and Mrs. Ward pasted the paper, a pattern of red roses on a light background, to the cloth.

An eighth child, William Dick Ward, was born in the log house on 18 January 1855.

Cooking was done entirely in the fireplace in a dutch oven. Mary Jane prepared biscuits by baking them in the hot ashes of the fireplace. She also made "ash cakes" by combining one quart of sifted cornmeal, one teaspoon of salt and some water. This mixture was kneaded to make a stiff dough and then shaped by tossing quickly from one hand to the other until each was of the desired round or oval shape. Each cake was then wrapped in green cabbage leaves or corn husks and covered with hot ashes in the fireplace. Butter was served with the cakes. Cooking utensils were made of iron with the exception of the tin coffee pot. There were no matches so all fires were started from flint and steel igniting cotton sprinkled with gun powder. As was the custom, beds were placed in most of the rooms of the house. The children slept in trundle beds. All beds were corded and had corn shuck or straw mattresses.

In 1856, Mr. Ward made the first of a series of improvements in the log house. He tore away the east section and connected the remaining two by a brick wall. He also added a kitchen and front porch and constructed a smoke house. The Ward home became known for friendliness and hospitality and Mrs. Ward, for many years, kept a light burning in a window to guide travelers.

Anthony Ward was not the only person who liked the land and the area around the Kansas River. In December, 1854, Cyrus K. Holliday and nine other men organized the Topeka Town Association. Mr. Holliday was elected President of the Association and also became Topeka's first Mayor. The following is from his account of Topeka's founding as he wrote it in 1883: "On November 11, 1854 a party consisting of eight persons left the town of Lawrence for a trip up the Kansas River to its head at the confluence of the Smoky Hill and Republican. During our trip three points were selected and agreed upon as eminently suited for town purposes. First, the site of

the present city of Topeka; second, that of Manhattan; third, that of Junction City. Our party stayed at Tecumseh on the night of November 21, camping out, and left Tecumseh at 9:00 o'clock on Wednesday morning, November 22, 1854. Having crossed the Shunganunga, we emerged from the timber near what is now known as Kline's Grove; our whole party was in raptures at the beautiful conformation of land spread out before us and its complete adaptation for the building of a city, as far as the site was concerned, but in those days a good steamboat landing was one of the requirements in determining a site for a new city. To determine this matter, two of our party mounted saddle horses and started for the Kansas River but first all agreeing that we would rendezvous at a new house then being erected upon the high land West of us near the River timber. This was the house of Anthony J. Ward. Besides the natural beauty of the townsite, there were other and much more important reasons why the present site was selected. First it could be easily drained. Second, the stone, sand and timber gave assurance of cheap and convenient building material. Third, the high land two or three miles west, and over which we immediately passed showed that the city, when its size and population should demand it could be easily and cheaply supplied with water. Fourth, Lawrence was the largest Free State town in the territory and this location was far enough from Lawrence to not seem to come in competition with it; while on the west, no competing town could be built for at least thirty miles as the Potawatomie Reserve, thirty miles square, was located there and occupied both sides of the River. But fifth, and most important of all, the two great trails of the continent, one from Independence and Westport and Ft. Leavenworth to Santa Fe, crossed each other at this point on the well-known "Pappan's Ferry". Instead of being moved by slow process of ox team or even the overland stage, they are conveyed by those two great marvels of modern times, the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads."

Christmas, for the Ward family, in 1854 was a happy time. However, emphasis was placed on a fine Christmas dinner rather than on many presents. Such a dinner would consist of wild turkey, pies, wild fruits, jellies and other good things to eat. The children did hang their stockings on the fireplace mantel and small presents such as hair ribbons, a new dress or a pair of boots would be received as gifts.

Indians were not an uncommon sight for members of the Ward family and most were friendly. The Indians were especially attracted to little blonde Alice Ward whom they called "Papposey." One of the old Pottawatomie Indians wanted Alice for a Christmas present because she was so pretty and small. He offered Mrs. Ward a shiny twenty-five cent piece for Alice and was refused. The second time he offered the same coin and a little parasol. On his third and last visit he offered the shiny coin, the parasol and several strings of beads. Mary Jane Ward chased him away and he was never seen again.

The Rev. S. Y. Lum, a Congregational missionary from the East, came from the Lawrence settlement on December 29, 1854 and preached the first sermon in Topeka to a handful of people who had congregated in the Anthony Ward home.

In the spring of 1855, the settlers decided to have a social and picnic. As none of the homes were large enough for such a gathering, the grounds between First Avenue and the Kansas River were selected for the picnic. This area, now traversed by Kansas Avenue, was once covered with a dense growth of timber and shrubs, which lended itself perfectly for a large gathering of people. May 17, 1855 was the appointed day and people from miles around were invited to attend. The men cleared away the underbrush and provided temporary tables. The women prepared various foods and delicacies. Mrs. Ward contributed a roast pig and the Kansas River yielded a twenty-pound catfish for the occasion.

For many years the Ward family lived comfortably in the old log house; however, in 1870 they decided to build a new house very close to where the old one stood. The new home was very large with three rooms and extra halls on each floor. The north and west walls were constructed of native stone while the south and east walls were of brick. Brick was being made in Topeka by this time and had become more fashionable than stone. This is the reason for using brick for the two front sides of the house. The windows were large, the deep sills just a foot from the floors. The floors were of six-inch wide pine. Fireplaces heated the parlor and the dining room but the upstairs was unheated.



(Ward Home as built in 1870)

Much of the furniture for the new home was purchased from a family by the name of Trott. They

had moved to Topeka from Boston and decided to return to the East after becoming dissatisfied with conditions here. They brought with them the first piano in Topeka and a fine set of horsehair furniture which fit nicely into the new Ward home.

There had been some question about whether or not the old mantels from the log house were used in the new residence. An article in the Topeka Capital-Journal, December 11, 1960 clearly indicates, however, that the mantels were not transferred from one house to the other. According to the article, the head of the gavel used by the Woman's Day Club in 1918 was made from part of the Walnut mantel of one of the fireplaces from the old log house.



Anthony Ward Home 1885 - 1890

The Ward property included the land bordering the Kansas River and the family sold sand for five cents a wagon load. A young man by the name of Fritz Luenberger (he later owned the Gem Grocery Store) worked for Mrs. Ward as a stable boy and he also tended the gates where the sand wagons went through and collected and sold tickets. In later years, there was a slot in the screen door where customers could deposit a card and then proceed to the River for a load of sand. This screen door was later in stalled on the back porch of the Maude Bishop home at 16th and College in Topeka.

Anthony Ward did not have much time to enjoy his new house for he died in 1874. Mrs. Ward continued to live in the house until her death in 1897. The property was then bequeathed to her daughter, Jennie Ward Meade.

John Mackey Meade was from Virginia. His railroad career began with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. He later came to Kansas and began working for the Atchison, Topeka, and the Santa Fe in 1877. Meade was truly one of the railroad's early pioneers and builders. His work with Santa Fe necessitated a move to Pueblo, Colorado where he and his wife, Jennie Ward began rearing a family of seven children. When the Meade family returned to Topeka in 1898 to live in the old Ward home, they found it too small for their large family. Therefore, that same year they added a kitchen, bedroom and porches to the home. In 1905, they again remodeled, this time completely replacing the East porch with four large classic columns which were reportedly shipped from Chicago. This, and other changes, gave the home much the same appearance as that of the Meade ancestral home near Winchester, Virginia.

John Mackey Meade died in 1924 and his wife, Jennie, died in 1925. Their descendants continued to live in the house until the property was purchased by the city of Topeka in 1961. In April 1963, the Meade Park Garden Center Association was created which provided for the care of the remaining five acres of original Ward property and the home, which was to be used as a garden center. On June 27, 1968, the John Haupt Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a placque on the south side of the house, noting it as Topeka's oldest home.

In January, 1975, American Heritage, Inc. was formed as a tax-exempt corporation with the sole purpose of restoration and preservation of historically important properties in Topeka. The Ward-Meade home restoration has been the first project. It is their hope to restore, as closely as possible, the front parlor, the sitting and the dining rooms to the original 1870 period. Exterior restoration will resemble, as much as possible, the 1905 period when the last major remodeling was completed.

Through the efforts of American Heritage, Inc., the Ward-Meade home has been placed in the NATIONAL HISTORICAL REGISTER.



(Ward Home after Restoration 1905 — Taken in 1976)

The obituary for Anthony Ward appeared in the local Topeka newspaper: "Anthony A. Ward, a

prosperous and highly honored citizen died April 16, 1874. A brief notice of his history will doubtless be acceptable to many, for there's scarcely a living white person whose experience in Kansas antedates that of the deceased. It will be seen that Mr. Ward had been a resident of Kansas for thirty-three years. His is, it is believed, the oldest white family who have resided continually in the territory and state, the oldest settler of Shawnee County. Mr. Ward was one of our best known and most esteemed citizens. His farm is an ancient landmark, if anything in Kansas can be said to be ancient. His experience has been an eventful one. From the home of the Indian, exclusively, he had seen the then undefined territory expand into a great state, with half a million people with railroads, colleges, schools and all the appliances of civilization. From nothing he had seen Topeka develop into the beautiful capital of this thriving commonwealth with an assured future of prosperity. The intelligence of his death was received with sadness, not only because of his personal worth, but because of the associations which were identified with his name and history, and which death has rudely severed. The sympathy of the community goes with his bereaved family, as was evidenced by the large concourse present at the funeral, among whom were many of our oldest citizens."

Mary Jane Ward died March 25, 1897. The following is from the *Topeka Daily Capital,* March 26, 1897: "The first white woman settler in Shawnee County died in this city yesterday afternoon. It was Mrs. Mary Jane Ward, who for many years lived in the old Ward place at the foot of Fillmore Street. At 4:00 o'clock yesterday she died of heart failure, having been afflicted with dropsy for some time...Mr. Ward died twenty years ago and Mrs. Ward has lived in the old home place ever since. She was the mother of eight children, four of whom are now living. They are: Mrs. David L. Lakin, Topeka (Mary); Mrs. John Mackey Meade (Emily Jane) Pueblo, Colo.; Mrs. Hugh Ross (Alice) Englewood, Ill.; and William Dick Ward, Wabaunsee County, Kansas. Her son, Anthony A. (Tone) died in January of this year. Mrs. Ward was well known and had a large circle of friends. She was a member of Grace Cathedral of this city. The funeral will be held at the late residence at the foot of Fillmore St., on Saturday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. The interment will be in Topeka Cemetery in the family plot. Dean Bodley of Grace Cathedral will conduct services."

James Wesley Moats 73

Earline Tibbs Pugh

My grandfather, James Wesley Moats, first came to Kansas in 1869 with his father, stepmother and brothers, at about eleven years of age. His father died in 1870 and the stepmother returned to West Virginia with the children. James had liked it in Kansas and returned here and married. He worked at the Santa Fe shops in Topeka as a blacksmith at the time their second child was born, he then moved back to Silver Lake and operated the grain elevator. By 1891 he had a stationary Case steam engine which was pulled by two horses from job to job. He did custom threshing from Rossville to Menoken, Kansas. The family bought a farm about five miles north of Silver Lake and built a house upon it. The family moved to the farm in March of 1894. He had a blacksmith shop at the farm where he did work for the neighbors. By then he had a self-powered steam engine for threshing and also a "clover huller" that he took from farm to farm in the winter to glean the seed from the clover and alfalfa the farmers had stacked.

James Wesley Moats' grandfather, Henry Moats, was born in 1790 and died about 1877. A son, John P. Moats, was born in 1835 and lived in the Cairo, Va area. He married Melvina Gibson and to this union were born six children. Drusilla, the oldest, died at the age of 3 or 4. She was scalded in her grandfather's slack tub in his blacksmith shop where he had worked all day. She fell in the tub while gathering eggs. James Wesley Moats, b. 12 July 1858 at Harrisville, Ritchie Co., W. Va. (died 5 Aug. 1926 at Silver Lake, Kans.); George Washington Moats, b. 9 Jan. 1863 (died 1 Jan. 1938 in W. Va.); John Robert Moats, b. 8 July 1864 (died 2 Feb. 1927, buried Byron, Ill.); Samuel M. Moats, b. 24 May 1866 (died about 1964, Parkersburg, W. Va.); and William H. Moats, b. 9 July 1868 (died 21 Feb. 1963, Canton, Ohio).

Melvina, the mother, died in 1868 and is believed buried in W. Va. John P. Moats' deceased brother's wife had been taking care of Melvina's children during her illness. John later married her and they came to Silver Lake, Kans. soon after. John P. Moat's second wife, Lydia, had a son, also named James Moats who was John's nephew.

James Wesley, son of John P. Moats, was the only one of his family to return to Kansas. His brothers remained in the W. Va., Ohio, and Illinois areas until their deaths. James W. married Sarah Elizabeth Pressgrove, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Pressgrove, at Silver Lake, Kans. 21 Feb. 1886. Their children were: Byron Alva Moats b. 11 Dec. 1886 at Silver Lake, Kans. (died 7 Feb. 1973 at Wamego, Kans.) married Pearl Bradford 23 Nov. 1927. They had one child, Byron Luther Moats, b. 17 Apr. 1939 (died 16 June 1970 at Wamego, Kans.). Byron had son, Marvin, and a daughter, Linda, living at Wamego.

Clara Frances Moats, born 5 Nov. 1888 at Topeka, Kans. (died 23 Aug. 1975). She never

married. She lived many years in the Silver Lake community with her mother and cared for her. She nursed her mother after a broken hip and until her mother's death in 1953 at 97 years of age. Clara resided for some years with her sister, Ruth Moats Burkepile, at Hoxie, Kans. and enjoyed making quilts for her nieces and nephews and their children and grandchildren. Clara lived for a short time again at Silver Lake where she enjoyed being with long time friends.

Effie Lavina Moats b. 7 Aug. 1891, married Earl Johnson Tibbs 26 Jan. 1927. To this union were born two children, myself, Sarah Earline Tibbs, b. 1 Mar. 1928 and Edgar Wesley Tibbs, b. 26 Mar. 1929. Edgar Tibbs and wife live north of Topeka in Shawnee Co. and Earline Tibbs Pugh and family live in Jackson Co., Kansas.

Mary Alice Moats, b. 21 Feb. 1894 at Silver Lake, (died 18 Feb. 1929) married Stonewall Bailey, a widower. They had three children, Daryl, Earl, and Mary Frances. They resided in Grove Twp., Shawnee Co. Mary died of Spinal Meningitis, and is buried at Walnut Hill Cemetery. Earl Bailey and his wife reside at present in Oklahoma. Daryl and Mary Frances and their families live in Colorado.

Ruth Evelyn Moats, born 2 Nov. 1895 at Silver Lake, married Dewey Burkepile 25 June 1919. They reside at Hoxie, Kansas and have two daughters, each married and each have a son and two daughters.

My grandfather, James Wesley Moats, was the only member of his family who chose to return to Kansas. One hundred years later there is only one male descendant of his bearing the name of Moats living, his great grandson, Marvin Moats, of Wamego, Kansas.

John Long Honeyman Sr. 74

Gale E. Honeyman

John Long Honeyman was born 23 Apr. 1825 in Fayette Co., Penn. He married Sarah Jane Jarvis 22 Apr. 1847 in Union Co., Ind. She was born 20 Aug. 1827 in Tenn. and died 26 Dec. 1901 in Greenwood Co., Kans. and buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Clay Center, Clay Co., Kans. He died 6 May 1875 in Clay Co., Kans. and buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Clay Center, Kansas.

Their children were: 1. George Washington b. 17 June 1848 in Union Co., Ind. married Sarah Thornton. 2. Josephine (a twin) b. 3 July 1850 in Union Co., Ind. married 28 May 1866 to William Woodward, died 4 Oct. 1886. 3. Mary Icevene (a twin) b. 3 July 1850 in Union Co., Ind. married 24 Sept. 1867 to Cyrus Davis. 4. Isabella Anna b. 5 Oct. 1852 Union Co., Ind. married 11 Aug. 1870 to Thomas McGreer. 5. Rebecca Emma Alice b. 7 Aug. 1854 married 1 June 1873 to Emanuel Eisenhour, died 9 Mar. 1897. 6. Candace M. Jarvis b. 27 Mar. 1857 Union Co., Ind. married 8 Feb. 1874 to Andrew Reed. 7. John Long b. 16 July 1860 Union Co., Ind. died 13 July 1861. 8. Luranah b. 5 July 1864 Union Co., Ind. married 21 Sept. 1881 to Ancil Whitsett, died 14 May 1904. 9. William Jackson b. 25 Oct. 1866 Mercer Co., Ill. married 13 Feb. 1889 to Rebecca Long, died 27 Apr. 1947. 10. Hortense Lealliawah b. 19 Feb. 1871 Clay Co., Kans. married 16 Feb. 1887 to Francis Long, died 25 Sept. 1958.

Mr. And Mrs. Avery Washburn 75

The Committee

This article is a newspaper clipping from The Topeka Daily Capital, Nov. 11, 1911.

Seventy years ago today Mr. and Mrs. Avery Washburn were married in Rushford, N. Y. Mr. Washburn came to Kansas in 1856 and settled on 160 acres of land. The patent for the land bore the signature of President James Buchanan. After residing on it for a while, he returned to the East where he remained until 1869 arranging business matters for his permanent removal to Kansas.

In 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Washburn came to the place which Mr. Washburn had preempted and began farming and improving the property. The house at 1127 Washburn Avenue in which the aged couple are now living is the one which he built in the early days, with the exception that some additions have been made.

Mr. Washburn was born in Conn. a little more than 93 years ago. He spent the early part of his life near his birthplace, living on a farm a part of the time. At the age of 16 years he went to Franklinville, N. Y. where he later taught school. It was while he was teaching school in Rushville that his meeting with and marriage to Miss Casson Gordon occurred.

For a number of years Mr. Washburn was a County Commissioner of Shawnee Co. and for a time he held the chairmanship of that body. He has been connected with several banks here.

Mrs. Washburn was born in Rushford, N. Y. in 1820. She lived on a farm in her younger years. Her ancestors had a part in the struggle for liberty in this country. James Gordon, a relative, came to America in 1775 and the following year joined the patriotic army at Portsmouth, N. H. He became aide-de-camp on the staff of Washington. Enos Geary, a grandfather of Mrs. Washburn, also was one of the Revolutionary soldiers. Frank M. Washburn is the only living child of Mr. and Mrs. Washburn. Two others died before becoming of age. The son lives at 1137 Washburn Avenue, a short distance from the homestead.

In celebration of their 70th wedding anniversary a reception for their friends and relatives will be held this afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Washburn.

Honor (Trembath) Trezise 76

Charlotte Brown Orsborn



(Honor Trezise)

Honor (Trembath) Trezise was born 10 Aug. 1824 in St. Just, England. She died 7 Sept. 1904 in Adrian Twp. Jackson Co., Kansas, and is buried in Adrian Cemetery. She married Henry Trezise.

She stayed in England with the two boys, Henry Jr. and James. Her husband, Henry was a tin miner in England and tin miners only lived very short lives. So, he came to America, and worked in the copper mines, in Ishpeming, Mich., where their 4 younger children were born. They came to Kansas in 1870. Their house burned later and he, with Henry Jr. and James, mined for gold in Colorado. His wife died in 1904 - he then married Bess - and lived to be 91 years old.

My grandmother, Honor Trezise came to America in 1862. For security, she sewed her gold coins in her girdle. I have one of those gold coins made into a necklace, dated 1846. I also have a string of glass beads she bought when she was 16 years old.

While her husband was mining gold in Colorado, Indians kept begging for food. One stuck his finger thru the latch string hole, and my Uncle Wm. cut the finger off with a butcher knife.

They surrounded their 160 acres of land with Osage Orange trees and hoed them by hand. A few are still standing.

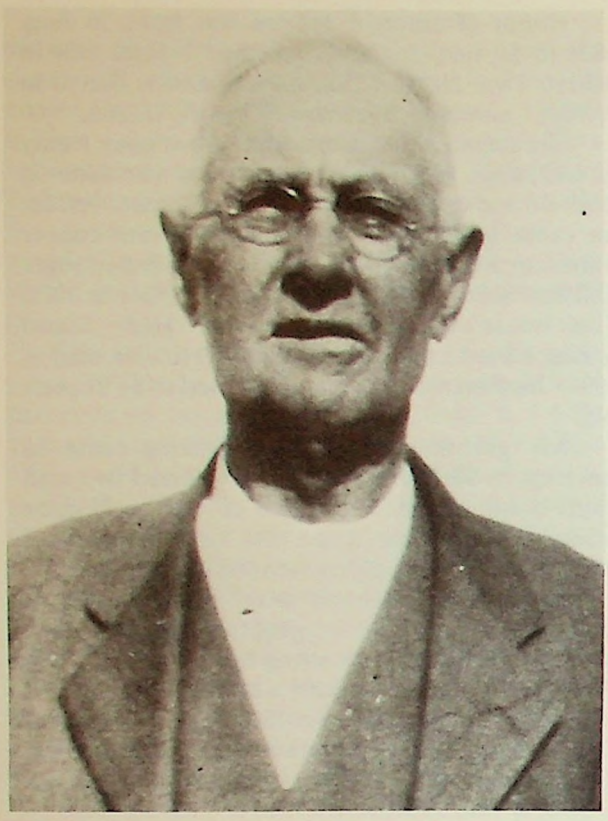
William Daniel Legg 77

Livonia Legg Jacobe

My grandfather, William Daniel Legg, was born Dec. 16, 1857 in Lewis Co., Missouri, the oldest of ten children born to George Clark Legg and Elnora Reese Legg.

"Will" Legg followed his parents to Great Bend, Kansas in 1879 after the harvest was over in Missouri. He worked with his father in the blacksmith shop. He was a quiet, tall, well-built man with black eyes and black hair and beard.

Mr. Legg married Sarah Ann Morgan Nov. 24, 1881 in Great Bend, Kansas. They were the parents of three sons. Their oldest son, Charles Franklin Legg died Jan. 6, 1883 when he was five months old, from smallpox. The disease had been brought into Great Bend by a transient worker who had stopped in town because of illness. Mrs. Legg's six-year-old brother also died of the disease during the smallpox plague. Mr. and Mrs. Legg's other sons were George Lester Legg and Morgan Addison Legg.



(William D. Legg)

Will Legg bought the blacksmith shop from his father when his parents returned to Missouri in 1883. He ran the shop until 1903 when he moved his family back to Missouri. They returned to Kansas in 1922.

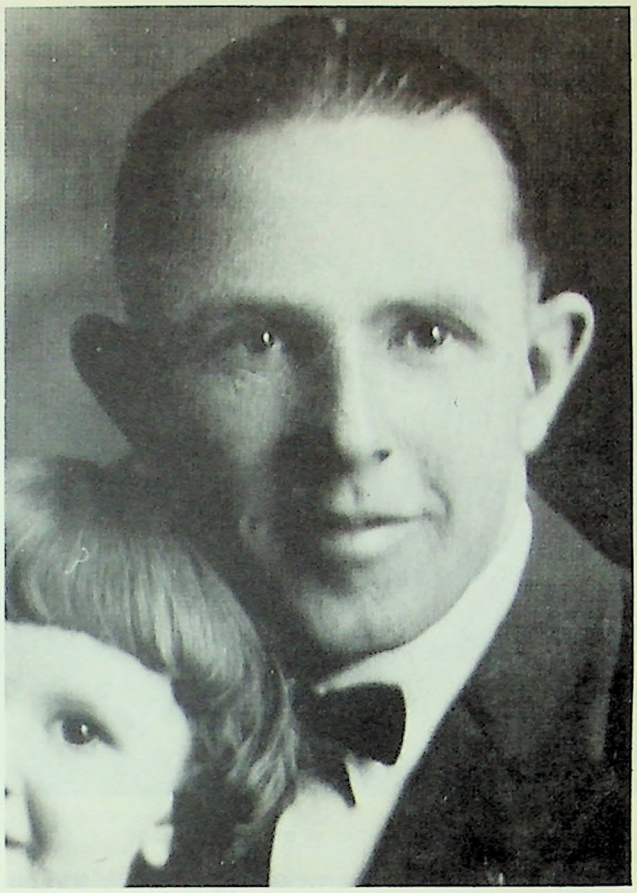


(Sarah Ann Morgan Legg)

Mr. Legg, like all the Legg men, was an avid hunter and fisherman. As a young man in Great Bend, he and his hunting dog went by horse and buggy to the Cheyenne Bottoms to hunt ducks. Before they reached the bottoms, a strong wind blew Mr. Legg's hat off on the ground. When Mr. Legg jumped out of the buggy to retrieve his hat, the dog, thinking they had reached their destination, jumped from the buggy knocking the shotgun out. The gun discharged striking Mr. Legg shooting away a large part of his jaw. Being a strong and level headed man, he was able to get into the buggy and back to Great Bend to a doctor. He lay desperately ill for several weeks when a surgeon from St. Louis was called in. The surgeon was able to save all of Mr. Legg's teeth and almost all of the jaw bone. This left him with a deep long scar under his jaw but with no other ill effects.



(George Lester Legg)



(Morgan Addison Legg)

"Will" Legg made the Cherokee Run Sept. 16, 1893. He enjoyed relating his recollections of it and to hear him tell it, many of those making the run drank too much firewater and slept too long while they were waiting for the land office to open and they came home empty handed.

In 1922, Mr. Legg retired from blacksmithing and moved to Plymouth, Kansas to manage a garage for his son, George. Mrs. Legg died in 1923 and the following year Mr. Legg went back to Lewis Co., Missouri to live near his brothers and sisters. He died 16 Dec. 1938 and was buried beside his wife at Lewiston, Missouri.

Sarah Ann Morgan was born 19 Feb. 1865 at Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton Co., Ohio - the town is now called Mt. Healthy. Her father, Charles Brian Morgan, was born in Wales and her mother, Francis Adelia Hoffner, was of German descent.

"Sallie's" family moved to Kansas near Pawnee Rock in 1875 and a short time later they moved into Great Bend where her father worked as a saddler (harness maker) until 1900.

There were seven children in her family, six were born in Ohio and the youngest was born in Great Bend, Kans.

Her earliest memories are of the sod house they lived in when she was a child. One very stormy day when she was playing barefoot on the dirt floor, a bolt of lightning struck the house bouncing across the floor burning the soles of both her feet.

A devout Christian woman, she raised her two sons in the church to be good and loving husbands and fathers. Sarah Ann Morgan Legg passed away suddenly and quietly of angina 25 Jan. 1923 at Plymouth, Kansas and was taken to Lewiston, Missouri for burial.

Elizabeth (Devor) Tallman 78

Kenneth Vore Tallman

Article from a Holton, Kansas Newspaper, May 14, 1894.

Mrs. Elizabeth Laird Tallman died at her home in this city, Monday May 14, 1894 at the age of 42 years, ten months, and eleven days. Mrs. Tallman was born in Uniontown, Franklin Co., Penn. and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Devor. She moved with them when a child to Pawnee County, Nebraska.

She was married to John Blaine Tallman, 3 Mar. 1870, who with seven children survive her. They came to Holton over fourteen years ago, and the large number of sorrowing friends who mourn with the bereaved husband and children, speak volumes for her. She was laid to rest in the Holton Cemetery, Wednesday morning, May 16, 1894.

Southard Family 79

Molly Jo Wallace

My father, Harley Burton Southard, (born Sharon, Kans. 1903) the youngest born of John Lincoln Southard (born 1864 in Ill. or Ind.) and Axie M. Tschopp Southard (born 1868 in Kingfisher or Dover, Okla.). John and Axie were married in Harper Co., Kans. in 1889. There were a total of six children born

to the couple. Aula May (b. 1889, d. 1945) married James A. (Doc) Jones, 1907. Two daughters were born to the couple. Evelena (b. Cherokee, Okla.) married Harold Schwindt and they had one son, James W. They reside in Topeka. Blanche (b. Cherokee, Okla.) married Lawrence Leo Jack (died 1945 of leukemia on his way home from serving in the South Pacific during WW II) and one son was born to them, John Wayne (b. 1942). She resides in Topeka).

Ida (born 1891, died 1942) married Ray Dixon, 1915. There were two children of this marriage, Virgil and Opal.

Lena Maude (born 1893, died 1959) married Dean Way in 1909. Three daughters were born to this couple, Alberta (residing in Topeka), Ruth LaDean (residing in Overland Park), and Ruby May (residing in Topeka). Goldie (born 1895, died 1901) died of diphtheria at the age of six.

William Kessner (b. 1897, d. 1963) married Audrey Chaffee in 1916. Four children were b. of this union, Clifford (residing in Washington), Helen (residing in California), Bernice (residing in Cherokee, Okla.), Betty Lou (residing in Utah).

Harley Burton (b. 1903) in Sharon, Kans., moved to Cherokee, Okla. as a small child. He lost his mother in 1907 when he was only 4 years old and after the death of his father in 1915 when he was 12, he moved to Topeka to live with his sister, Lena. In 1925, he and my mother, Marie Ellen Schmidt, were married and two daughters were born. Anita Rose (b. 1927) and Molly Jo (b. 1939).

The Big Red Barn 80

Ethel Avery Griffing

This large red barn with its stone foundation stood on the crest of the hill, looking down to the west on the George Avery home on Madison Creek in Riley County. A man from Sweden was hired to build the stone walls for one dollar a rod, quarrying the rocks, hauling, and setting them up. George lay awake nights planning ways to make farm work easier. No modern architect ever thought through more carefully the uses and conveniences that this barn would need.

By being built on a hillside, many unique features could be included on the various levels. It was twelve feet from ground level on the east to ground level on the west side of the barn. Note the umbrella style windmill mounted on the south end of the roof, also the ventilator near the middle.



(Southwest corner of the big red barn)

At the south end on the upper level, wagons were backed in, loaded with grain and unloaded easily into bins built below. The bin floors were built level with the top of the wagons that would be backed in on the lower level for unloading the feed grain later. Thus less effort was needed for loading and unloading grain. The windmill on the roof was used to pump water and grind the grain.



(East side view)

Hay was stored in the center section, hauled into the barn through the gable on the east and pitched off (down). In later years an overhead track and hayfork were added. Hay was also pitched in through windows wagon high. The hay was next pitched down to the horses in the stalls below or into a wagon to haul to other stock.



(West side view)

At the north end, silage was stored in an air-tight, plastered room. A stationary cutter, powered by a "donkey" engine (upright boiler) was used to blow the feed into this early silo. A north door below allowed wagons to back in and to easily load the cured silage to be delivered to feed bunks.

Samuel J. Yager 81

Frances E. Yager

Yager is a name that goes back in Auburn history over 110 years. The original homesite has since been sold out of the family, but the farm land adjoining it is still in the Yager family and is still being farmed as it was originally intended.

Samuel Jesse Yager was born in Oldham Co., Ky. 13 Mar. 1832 of German ancestry. In 1864, Mr. Yager passed through Shawnee County, driving a herd of horses to be delivered to western Kansas. He was pleased with the appearance and location of land around Auburn and decided to settle here. He was married to Magdalene M. Terrill of Franklin, Ind. 14 Oct. 1864.

In 1866 they bought their home of 240 acres, located one mile west of Auburn. On this land was a beautiful two story house of red brick construction. Mr. and Mrs. Yager spent the rest of their lives here improving their land by building barns and necessary out buildings to enhance the beauty of their farm. He devoted his land to growing grains and raising livestock.

Mr. Yager was identified with the Republican party. He cast his first vote for James Buchanan for President and was interested in the Republican party all of his life.

Mr. and Mrs. Yager had four children of their own; and adopted and raised one girl, who was a niece by birth of Mrs. Yager. Their sons were Willis, Jesse, and Garret. Jesse and Garret in later years bought adjoining farms and followed in their father's footsteps as farmers. Their daughter, Sybil Maude, lived to be 104 years old and died in Calif. in 1974. Little Electa Ransdall came to live with the Yagers when she was three weeks old. Her mother died in childbirth. They later adopted her.

Mr. and Mrs. Yager were devout Christians, belonging to the Auburn Presbyterian Church. They were both devoted to their church. Mr. Yager was an elder of the Church until he died. He was a trustee of this church for many years. He served as Sunday School Superintendent for many years. Mrs. Yager was active in all the women's associations. Their home was always open to any and all who needed a meeting place for their church's activities.

Mr. Yager was a man of sterling integrity, who enjoyed the esteem of his fellow citizens to a great degree. He was affectionately called "Daddy Yager" by those who knew him. He was always looking for someone to help. His door was always open to anyone in distress.

Mr. Yager was a hard working man, even as he grew older. I have reports of his helping his sons and neighbors shock wheat and "put up" hay when he was 90 years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Yager lived long and useful lives in the Auburn community. Mrs. Yager died in 1923 and Mr. Yager died in 1935 at the age of 101. I've heard it said, "To know him is to love him", and I think this should apply to "Daddy Yager" and Mrs. Yager. They are both buried in the Auburn Cemetery west of Auburn, ½ mile north of their home.

Max Yager, grandson of Samuel Yager, owns and is farming a majority of the original Yager farm.

George Washington Mathews 82

Ethel Hurd Rogers

George Washington Mathews was born 12 Oct. 1838 at Richview, Washington Co., Ill. died 28 Nov. 1910 at Oswego, Labette Co., Kans. He married Elizabeth Donaldson 24 July 1860 at Nashville, Ill. She was born 26 Apr. 1842 in Maryville, Blount Co., Tenn. She died 27 Dec. 1911 at Delaware, Nowata Co., Okla. He was the son of Charnal Mathews and Sarah Shinall. She was the daughter of Lorenzo Dow Donaldson and Margaret Angaline Newman.

George and Elizabeth Mathews had the following children: 1. William David b. 10 June 1861 d. 6 Mar. 1942, married 1st Birdie Houston and 2nd Lillie Smith; 2. Lewis E. b. 28 Jan. 1863 Richview, Washington Co., Ill.; 3. Margaret b. 13 Aug. 1866 Richview, Ill. d. 24 Sept. 1868; 4. Sarah Catherine b. 13 July 1868 Richview, Ill. d. 6 Feb. 1932 married Will H. Stallsmith; 5. Effie Zuleka b. 22 June 1870 Melrose, Cherokee Co., Kans. d. 20 Feb. 1959 married 10 Apr. 1890 George Newton Headley; 6. Mary Sophronia b. 15 Mar. 1872 in Mo. d. 19 Aug. 1917 married 2 Feb. 1892 Marion Parks; 7. L. Campbell b. 15 Jan. 1874 d. 27 May 1878; 8. Mary Ann (Annie) d. 25 Sept. 1881; 9. Dona b. 20 Jan. 1878; 10. Ona Jane b. 20 May 1884 Oswego, Kans. d. 25 Apr. 1962 married Claire Hurd 2 July 1900.

Sarah Catherine and her husband Will E. Stallsmith often visited her parents in Oswego. Her mother was living with her in Delaware, Okla. when she died 27 Dec. 1911.

Effie Zuleka and husband, George Newton Headley are buried in Fairview Cemetery near Melrose, Kans. In 1975, one son, Frank Headley, survives and is living in a rest home near Dewey, Okla.

Mary Sophronia and her husband, Marion Parks, once lived in Oswego, Kans. They were partners in business with her father. George Washington Mathews. They were married 2 miles northeast of Melrose, Cherokee Co., Kans. at the home of Mary Sophronia's grandparents, Lorenzo Dow and Margaret Angaline (Newman) Donaldson in 1892. She died in St. Paul, Minn.

L. Campbell died young.

Will H. and Sarah Catherine (Mathews) Stallsmith, Marion Parks and wife, Mary Sophronia (Mathews) are buried in the cemetery plot with George Washington and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Mathews in Fairview Cemetery near Melrose, Kansas.

James Preston Miller 83

Betty L. Ramsey



(James Preston Miller and Mary Elizabeth (Hunsucker) Miller. Wedding pictures taken 6 Aug. 1885.)

James Preston Miller was born 1 June 1865 in Putnam Co., Ind., the son of Manuel and Lana (Riggle) Miller. His parents died shortly after his birth. He spent some time in Mo. with an uncle's family. By the year 1880 he was in Jeff. Co., Kans. with his brother, George Martin Miller and his family. George was nine years older than James. He had three older sisters; Mary Jane who married John Miller, Rhoda Ellen who married Thomas Matthews, and Nancy Elizabeth who married James Hall.

On 6 Aug. 1885 James Preston married Mary Elizabeth Hunsucker in Jeff. Co., Kans. She was born 15 May 1866 in Buchanan Co., Mo. and was the daughter of James and Sarah Ann (Housh) Hunsucker. James and Mary lived in Dunavant and Winchester, Jeff. Co., and he followed the trade of carpenter and bridge builder. Eight of their children were born in Jefferson County. They were: 1. Jesse Manuel b. 7 Dec. 1886, married Virginia Borden 4 Jan. 1908, d. 5 Apr. 1936 in Denver, Colo.; 2. Allie Maud b. 27 Aug. 1888 d. July 1889; 3. George Homer b. 23 Dec. 1889 d. at age 3 on 28 Nov. 1893; 4. Lee Roy b. 11 Nov. 1891, married Ida Belle Clark 5 July 1911, d. 27 May 1951 in Long Beach, Calif.; 5. Sarah Ona b. 17 Apr. 1893, married George Roy Erhart, d. 26 Apr. 1920 near Oskaloosa, Kans.; 6. Lottie Bell b. 22 Apr. 1897, married Wilson D. Leaverton, d. 23 Feb. 1961 in Dodge City, Kans.; 7. Etta Pearl b. 13 Oct. 1898, married 2 Aug. 1913 Lynn Francis Hurley d. 6 Aug. 1964 in Phoenix, Ariz.; 8. the last of the children was James Lowell b. 26 Mar. 1901, in Winchester, married Isa Berl Taylor 23 Dec. 1919, d. 19 Dec. 1966 Modesto Calif. Two other sons were born after the family moved to Easton, Leavenworth Co., Kans. They were: 9. Scottie Ray b. 5 July 1903, d Oct. 1906; and 10. Charles Robert b. 21 Mar. 1906, married Sylvia Ruth Montee, (daughter of William Arthur and Nora Julia (Woodling) Montee,) on 21 Feb. 1925 in Lawrence, Kans., d. 14 Oct. 1955 in Tracy, San Joaquin Co., Calif.

As indicated by the places of their deaths, the

children of James Preston and Mary Elizabeth moved to many areas of the West. The couple themselves moved to La Junta, Colo. in the late 1920's and he died there on 28 Dec. 1927. Mary Elizabeth died 30 Sept. 1943, also in La Junta and both are buried in Fairview Cemetery there.

John Patrick Kennedy 84

Mrs. Roy W. (Blanche) Gooden

John Patrick Kennedy was born in the 1830's in County Tipperary Ireland, son of James Kennedy and Kate Kennedy. He immigrated to America as a youth with his brothers. He was separated from them and later heard they were living in Massachusetts. As a single man, age 26, he volunteered and served in the Civil War from Kansas as Private, Co. L 14th Regiment Kansas Cavalry. At the time of his enlistment his place of residence was given as Sebastine, State of Arkansas. He mustered in Sept. 1863, Ft. Scott, Kans. and mustered out June 1865. After his service he lived at Lawrence, Kans. for one year. Later he moved to Pottawatomie County and took a preemption claim on land in Lone Tree Twp. in Section 14. He immediately began to improve it, established his residence and in due time received his Homestead Patent. The land was located Northeast of Blaine, Kans.

As an early settler and farmer he worked very hard and encountered many extreme hardships in rearing his family. He was a strong member of the Catholic faith.

He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Costello 1 Nov. 1873, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Wyoming P. O. (now Lillis) in Marshall County, Kans. Margaret was born 15 Nov. 1845 in County Clare Ireland, the daughter of Edmund Costello and Johannah O'Keefe. The Costellos immigrated to America in the 1850's and lived in Bloomington, Ill. before moving to Pottawatomie County, Kans. about 1872. They also homesteaded in Lone Tree township.

John Patrick and wife, Margaret were blessed with five children born near Blaine, Kans: 1. Katherine b. 1876, married Charles Kiggins - born to them three children, Jessie, John, and Della; 2. Johannah (Josie) b. 8 Oct. 1878, married John A. (Jack) Shehi - born to them five children, George W., John F., Myrna A., Mary Blanche, and Helen L.; 3. Margaret b. 1882; 4. Nellie b. 1884; and 5. James Patrick Kennedy 1887.

John Patrick was in poor health for several years and died at his home 15 Feb. 1904. Margaret lived a few years beyond him and passed away 21 Aug. 1914. Both are laid to rest in St. Columbkille's Catholic Cemetery, Blaine, Kansas.

The Sardou Story 85

Mary Sardou Loughmiller Barbara Larson Sardou



(George, left, and Charles Sardou, grandsons of the French immigrant pose in front of the house built by their father on the site of their grandfather's claim in Oakland.)

Historically speaking the Sardous were among the "first families" of Topeka and would about have to head the list. Charles Sardou, Gilbert Billard, Frederick K. Vesscelda and a Mr. Berrenger came to what is now Topeka on 2 Aug. 1854. They were the first white people to settle in Topeka and the first to own land here. Each took a claim of 160 acres. The claims were signed by President James Buchanan three months before the town was organized. Mr. Sardou's claim was bounded by what is now Sardou and Seward, Emmett and Chester Streets.

Charles Sardou was born near Carqueiranne, France in 1813. He was a sailor for 23 years, developing much courage and fortitude. He was a revolutionist fighting the followers of Napolean in the French Revolution of 1848. At one time he spent 13 months on Devils Island alone as a prisoner. His wife was also exiled. He escaped to Dutch Guiana and was joined by his wife. For these actions he was considered a dangerous person, and a price of 20,000 francs was placed on his head. He valued his life too much to lose it, so along with 16 others, mostly sailors, he and his wife, Josephine, seized a boat on the Italian coast and set sail for America. The

voyage took 120 days, during which time Josephine gave birth to a baby boy, Freeman, 16 Jan. 1854.

After beaching their vessel on the American coast the group started inland and on West. At Kansas City, Sardou built a boat and came up the Kaw River to the Oakland area of Topeka. Gilbert Billard, 10 year old J. B. Billard, Frederick Vesscelda and Mr. Berrenger accompanied the Sardous.

Charles Sardou staked a claim to a quarter of Section 28, Township 11, Range 16. His first house was a dugout on the riverbank. It was washed away by a flood. Then he built a sod house which was destroyed by a wind storm within a month. His third home was a log cabin, but it was destroyed 23 Nov. 1854 by a prairie fire. Baptist Missionaries and Indians at what is now Silver Lake took the Sardous in. While they were away a Dr. Martin claimed Sardou's land. A party led by Daniel Horne had crossed Sardou's claim two days after the fire and had seen the remains of the cabin. The following April Charles Sardou went back to his claim and found it occupied. He had to file suit to get his land back. The testimony of Mr. Horne, who had seen the remains of Sardou's burned cabin, saved the farm for the Sardous, but it still cost him all he had. It was 1860 before he could oust Dr. Martin. During this time no improvements had been made on the land. Sardou built a two story walnut frame house and farmed until 1870 reaping returns from grapes and cherries.

In May 1870, Charles Sardou, stirred by memories of the old country and news of the Franco Prussian War collected $4,000 from French countrymen in Kansas and went to New York. There he recruited 1,000 volunteers and together they sailed for France. He participated in the Battles of Strassburg, Metz, and Sedan. After the fall of Paris, he returned to Kansas in Sept. 1871 having been absent for nine months.

Dr. M. A. E. J. Camporas, another early French settler of Topeka and a friend of Mr. Sardou, was offered the first Presidency of France in 1851. Charles Sardou was pensioned and after his second return to France in 1883 was elected to the French House of Deputies for life. He and his wife, Josephine, lived in France until his death 2 Nov. 1894. He was so greatly revered in France that the French government ordered all trains stopped for one hour during his funeral. He was buried in the old sailors and soldiers cemetery near his birthplace, Carqueiranne, France. Charles Sardou was a cousin of the noted French dramatist, Victorian Sardou, who was a personal friend of the American actress, Sarah Bernhardt. He also wrote plays for her. Josephine remained in France until 1910 when she returned to Topeka with Freeman. She passed away in 1913 and is buried in the Sardou plot in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Freeman grew up in Topeka. He walked two miles to attend school at 10th and Jackson Sts. Mr. Drake, the teacher, closed the school in 1862 to enter the army. Then Freeman attended the old Harrison and Lincoln schools in Topeka. In 1869 he was one of the first five students admitted to high school.

After completing high school he went to St. Louis where he learned the tinners trade. He worked at his trade for 13 years. Freeman was married to Mary Morriss 26 Sept. 1878.

When Charles Sardou returned to France in 1883, Freeman returned to the farm. The two story walnut frame house which his father had built was replaced by a small stone house. Later a brick addition was added. Still later the stone part was removed and the entire house was built of brick.



(The Sardou House, 702 Grattan)

Freeman planted many acres of grapes, an acre of gooseberries, 12 acres of cherries, and 135 chestnut trees. In 1909 he opened a canning factory which could process 20,000 cans a day. The cannery was located on the west side of the road near the east end of the old Sardou bridge. Much of the fruits canned were raised on the Sardou farm although some were brought in to be processed. These included cherries, gooseberries, peaches, and pumpkins. After several years the canning factory was closed due to slim profits. Later it burned to the ground.

Freeman remained on the homestead until his death in 1925. His brick house still stands at 702 Grattan. Freeman St. was named for him. Sardou St. was named after his father, Charles. The Sardou bridge was named for the family. The first bridge, which was built in 1897, was washed out on 30 May 1903. The second bridge was washed out 12 July 1951. The third bridge was dedicated 30 Mar. 1961. The ribbon was cut by George Robert Sardou, great great grandson of Charles Sardou.

In the 1903 flood, Freeman and his two sons saved the lives of more than 300 North Topeka residents. They used a row boat to evacuate them from the tops of roofs and trees. The boat was small so they could carry only 5 or 6 at a time from the west side of the river to the east side of the river. The Oakland area did not flood in 1903 as it did in 1951. On 30 May 1904, the three Sardous each received an engraved gold medal from the citizens of Topeka for their heroic deeds.

Freeman and Mary had two sons, Charles and George. George attended Branner School, his first teacher being Mrs. Flo Menninger. Later he attended a school built at State and Twiss Sts. At 18 he began learning the electrical trade with the Edison Electric Company. He also worked in Waterville and Onaga helping to build electric plants in those towns. George married Gertrude Brandenburg in 1904. They had four children and eight grandchildren. All four children make their homes in Topeka; Mary (Mrs. Rodney Loughmiller); George Freeman; Blanche (Mrs. Francis L. Hurley); and Gloria Sardou.

Charles also attended Topeka schools. He married Emma Isaacson in 1904. Charles had a machine shop and electrical business for many years. They had three sons; Charles, Freeman, and Richard. Freeman died as a small child. Charles and his family live in Whittier, Calif. Richard and family live in Wichita, Kansas.

George Sardou passed away in 1964. His widow, Gertrude, is still living in Topeka. Charles died in 1966 and Emma passed away in 1953. They are buried in the family plot in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

David Thompson 86

Hazel M. Henderson

David and Elizabeth (Wilson) Thompson were married 23 Oct. 1863 in Ohio. They came to Winchester, Kansas from a farm near New Concord, Ohio, in Guernsey Co. in the fall of 1883 with their 5 daughters and 3 sons. One son, Alva Leigh, died in Ohio when a small boy.

Their 8 children were: 1. Mary Ella b. 1 Aug. 1864 d. 16 Oct. 1953; 2. Cora Alice b. 12 Sept. 1865 d. 12 Jan. 1944; 3. Orville Burt b. 7 Apr. 1868 d. 10 Aug. 1935; 4. Nancy Jane (Dell) b. 1 Apr. 1870 d. 3 Dec. 1947; 5. Wilson Andrew b. 2 Jan. 1872 d. 27 Oct. 1947; 6. Clara Viola b. 21 Feb. 1875 d. 1 Mar. 1912; 7. John Paul b. 3 Oct. 1878 d. 21 Nov. 1956; 8. Eva Pearl b. 24 May 1880 d. 18 Apr. 1971.



(David and Elizabeth (Wilson) Thompson)

From Winchester they moved to Topeka on a farm west of Burnetts Mound, known as the Mulvane Place. In 1887-88 they lived at 623 W. 10th St. In 1888-89 they are listed in a Topeka directory as living at 620 Jackson, where they ran a boarding house.

In 1895 they lived on a farm in Blacksmith community north of Auburn, Kansas. From there, David and Elizabeth moved their family west of Auburn on a farm known as the Keck place. Later they bought a farm near Harveyville, Kans. in Wabaunsee County where they lived until 1905. They then retired, moving to Eskridge, Kans. until their deaths.

David was born 17 Aug. 1835, died 30 Aug. 1911, and Elizabeth was born 8 July 1837, died 15 Aug. 1911. Both are laid to rest in Eskridge Cemetery. Both were members of and attended the United Presbyterian Church at each place they lived.

Elizabeth was the daughter of Thomas Wilson b. 26 Sept. 1801, d. 1 Sept. 1865, and Jane Guthrie b. 22 Nov. 1806, d. 2 Dec. 1883. Thomas and Jane Wilson had 13 children: 1. Joseph b. 2 Oct. 1829 d. 4 May 1898; 2. Mary b. 16 Mar. 1831; 3. Alexander b. 31 Mar. 1832, d. 13 Sept. 1833; 4. Thomas b. 19 Jan. 1834, d. 30 Jan. 1904; 5. Jared b. 19 Oct. 1835; 6. Elizabeth b. 8 July 1837 d. 15 Aug. 1911; 7. Hannah b. 12 Nov. 1838, d. 5 Dec. 1840; 8. Matilda b. 19 June 1840; 9. Lavina b. 11 Mar. 1842; 10. Olover b. 15 Jan. 1844, d. 12 July 1844; 11. Henderson b. 22 July 1845, d. 12 July 1903; 12. James b. 6 Feb. 1848, d. 8 Aug. 1902; and 13. John b. 27 Dec. 1850.

Elizabeth's grandfather, Joseph Guthrie, born in 1776 in Scotland came with his parents to Penn. in 1779. In 1801 he married Jane Wilson born in 1778. They had 13 children. They located in Adams Twp., Guernsey Co., Ohio in 1830.

David's father was Andrew Thompson born in 1809. In 1833 Andrew married Nancy Burt, who was born in 1813 and died in 1881. They had 11 children, 3 dying in infancy. The children were: 1. Silas b.

1834; 2. David b. 1835, d. 30 Aug. 1911; 3. Elizabeth Jane Scott b. 1837; 4. Sarah Margaret Scott b. 1839; 5. Mary Ann Draper b. 1841; 6. Nancy Ellen Bell b. 1843; 7. Amanda Walker Trace b. 1845; 8. George M. b. 31 Oct. 1849 also came to Kansas and settled at Westmoreland, Kansas, d. 1911.

Andrew's father (David's grandfather), whose name also was David, was born in 1774 in Ireland. He came to the United States in early manhood and died in 1859. He was married to Sarah Gordon who was born in 1780 and died in 1847. David and Sarah's children were: Jane, Sarah, David Glen, and Andrew.

David, the subject of our sketch, was b. 17 Aug. 1835, joined the Ohio National Guard on 8 Aug. 1863 for 5 years. While residing in Adams Twp., Guernsey Co., Ohio, he was mustered into the U.S. service in May 1864 under the call for "One hundred days men". He served as a volunteer in F 172 Regiment 27 Apr. 1864 to 3 Sept. 1864, and served under Capt. Robert Cornine and Col. John Furgerson.

David was six feet tall, had dark hair, light complexion, and blue eyes. When he enrolled, his occupation was farming. He was given an honorable discharge on 3 Sept. 1864 at Gallipolis, Ohio. He received a certificate of honorable service 15 Dec. 1864 signed by Abraham Lincoln. On 5 Aug. 1865 he was duly elected Second Lt. of Co. F 47th Regiment of Infantry, Ohio National Guard. He was also honorably discharged May 1866 at Columbus, Ohio from the office of the Adjutant General of Ohio by order of Gov. Jacob D. Cox.

David received a pension of $6 per month under #956511 Act of 27 June 1890 to begin Nov. 1892 for partial inability to earn or support by manual labor. In Feb. 1907 he started receiving $15 per month.

David and Elizabeth Thompson had 39 grandchildren and one great grandchild.

During one of the moves from one place to another, Elizabeth had her best china and glassware in a buggy for special care. Just then, David came out of the house carrying a large looking glass. The horse, Old Ribbon, looked up, saw herself in the looking glass and took off. Elizabeth finally got Ribbon stopped before many dishes were broken.

Parker Wayland Perry 87

Mrs. Rex Garrett

Parker Wayland Perry was of New England birth and Ancestry. He was born at Bristol, New Hampshire on Sept. 29, 1856. His father had the same name and was a carpenter and shoe maker by trade. His mother's name was Irene Badger. His parents were separated when he was a small boy and his mother did housework to support herself and her son. Young Parker learned the carriage-trimmers trade in Bristol, working after school. His mother died May 30, 1872 when he was sixteen years old. He then lived with the Bartlett family of Bristol for a while.

Because he had tuberculosis, Parker decided to come to Kansas, arriving in 1877, taking a job with the Santa Fe Railroad.

During 1878 Parker was in the barbed wire business. He attached barbs onto the smooth wire fences of the farmers, barbing between 54 and 170 rods a day. He traveled by horse and lived in a tent which he pitched whenever he found barbing work, even during the bitter cold months of January and February.

He cooked his meals over a campfire or ate with his employer now and then. His work led him from Topeka, to the surrounding areas of Rossville, Silver Lake, Carbondale, Wakarusa, and Auburn, Kansas.

He married Miss Amy C. Vawter on Dec. 9, 1880. They met while Parker was barbing for her parents, Benjamin and Mary (Bright) Vawter of rural Wakarusa. The first two years of their married life were spent in Ellinwood, Kans. while he was employed by the Santa Fe Railroad.

They returned to the Wakarusa area in 1883, settling on a farm three miles northwest of Wakarusa, just east of her parents. At the height of his farming career they had accumulated 400 acres of land. Besides the regular farm business, he shipped cattle and baled hay from the Wakarusa Station.

For a time, Mr. Perry served on the school board of the Wakarusa School, resigning in March 1899.

Mr. Perry joined the Methodist Church at Kingston, New Hampshire when he was 18 years of age. He regularly attended church before he was married, going to the church on Elevation Hill and at Auburn. After the Methodist Church was built in Wakarusa, he and his family attended there. In politics, he was a Republican. He was a hard worker, an upright citizen, with a generous nature.

He was the father of two children: Wayland Benjamin, born while they were in Ellinwood on Sept. 18, 1883, and Junia Genieve, born on the farm at Wakarusa on Apr. 10, 1895. She became the wife of Noble G. Garrett of Wakarusa, Kansas.

The last three years of his life he had trouble with his leg due to a paralysis which left one leg shorter than the other. He died on March 14, 1914 at his home of paralysis and heart trouble at age 57.

Churchill Family 88

Thelma Duvall Carpenter

A group of citizens from Platte Co., Mo. began the settlement of Delaware City, Delaware Twp., Leavenworth Co., Kans. in the summer of 1854. Among these people were Levi Churchill and two of his sons, James Miller and David.

Levi Churchill was born in Plymouth, Vt. in the early 1800's. He married Ann Sprague in Maryville, Ohio. Five of their children were born in Ohio — James Miller, David, Levi and Lyda (twins), and Lucy. Their sixth child, Tommy, was born in Platte City, Mo.

Levi Churchill Sr. was a charcoal and brick maker. In the History of Kansas by Andreas, published in 1883, Levi Churchill is mentioned as being in partnership with R. H. Evans and Bernard Flesher in the dress-making and merchant tailoring business. He, also, was one of the organizers of Knights of Honor, Leavenworth Lodge #1285. This lodge was organized 10 Dec. 1879. It has not been established whether the Levi in the business community and a member of the Lodge was Levi Sr. or Jr.

James Miller Churchill was born in Ohio, married Nancy Jones in Platte City, Mo. She was born in 1832. Their children were Mary Ellen b. 23 Sept. 1854 Platte City, Mo. married John Chris Schmidt, d 24 Jan. 1941 in Topeka; Laura Ann b. 9 Oct. 1860 married Frank Young d. 27 Oct. 1946 in Mansfield, Mo.; Harriet Miller b. Oct. 1862 married Charles Brentlinger, d. 9 Sept. 1951 in Okay, Okla.; and David, Annie, and Bobbie. David Churchill was a prominent lawyer and judge in Leavenworth Co. James Miller died when the children were all quite young.

After the death of James Miller Churchill in Delaware, Kans., his widow, Nancy, married Luther R. Chapman. Mr. Chapman was b. in 1822, married 1st in 1841 to Fannie Duncan. They had nine children: Mary Margaret, Minerva Ellen, Malinda Jane, Frances Obedience, Lucinda Elizabeth, Melzinia DeLue, James, John, and Calvin.

Nancy Jones Churchill and Luther R. Chapman were the parents of five children: Frank, Harvey, Missouri, Queen Victoria, and an unknown child. Mr. Chapman died 12 Feb. 1908.

William R. Clyburn 89

Betty Lou Denton

William R. Clyburn was born in LaPorte, Ind., 28 Aug. 1834. In 1854 he married Mary Ellen Metcalf born in Va. about 1833-35, daughter of William H. Metcalf born 1811-13 in Va., and Rebecca. (William H. Metcalf was a Methodist minister.) In 1856 (or 1858) the couple came to Kansas, locating on the Drywood Creek for a time, then moving in 1861 to 400 acres, 320 of which was in Missouri. Before his death on 17 Jan. 1908 at Garland, Kans., he had accumulated 1,100 acres of farm land, in Bourbon Co., Kans. and Vernon Co., Missouri.

During the Civil War, according to Andreas' History of Kansas, Clyburn was called out with Jennison in his raid into Missouri in 1862, and he also served in the militia in 1864 under H. Coffoein. Another account prepared by John W. Bryant of LaPorte, Ind., called "History of the Benedict Family", it says, "During the Civil War he was in the employ of the United States Government as a spy and rendered very valuable service. Neither his family nor any of his neighbors knew where he was or what he was doing. He would mount his horse and ride away, often would be gone for months."

In 1875, Clyburn and two other men, D. N. Pelphs and T. Woodard, organized the town company of the town of Memphis. Each took one-third of the 40 acres from their farms. Clyburn was the first postmaster of the town.

He was a member of the M. E. Church of Garland and filled the post of Sunday School Superintendent for a number of years. He was a trustee and on the building committee for a building which was planned to cost some $10 to $12,000 in 1883. He was also a township trustee.

The Clyburns had two children, Jennie C. born 15 July 1857 in Westville, Ind., and who married Ephriam H. Denton on 17 Mar. 1878. She died 7 Apr. 1827. The second child was Mariam E. born 15 Aug. 1860 and died 18 Dec. 1903. Mrs. Clyburn died in 1882.

Parents of William H. Clyburn were Henley and Sarah Benedict Clyburn (Claiborne). Henley and Sarah were married 12 May 1828 at Ottawa, Illinois.

Children of Henley and Sarah Clyburn were: Elizabeth Miriam born 16 July 1829 at Westville, LaPorte Co., Ind., married Joseph Warnock; Arminta born 22 Mar. 1832 married Theodore Armatage (b. 29 Oct. 1827 in Athens Co., Ohio); William R.; Sarah Ellen born 4 June 1842, Westville, Ind. married S. J. Bryant 7 Nov. 1886 in Barton Co., Mo. in a buggy; Joseph H. born Dec. 1836 married Emma C. Tabor (died 8 Aug. 1872) died 17 Aug. 1918 at Deerfield, Mo. (Theodore died 29 Jan. 1916 at Westville.)

At the time of his death 17 Jan. 1908, Clyburn, one of the principal stockholders in a bank, was working out details to replace the old Garland State Bank, however, the proceedings were dropped after he died.

Mortimer Gragg 90

Lois M. Arthur

Mortimer Gragg was born 22 Jan. 1841 in Hemlock Lake, New York. He was the son of Worling Gragg and Sarah Anne Fellows. His father, Worling Gragg, was born 24 Aug. 1816 in Hemlock Lake, Livingston Co., N. Y. and his mother, Sarah Anne Fellows, was born 30 Oct. 1821 in Slab City, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Mortimer Gragg served in the Civil War in Co. "K" of the First New York Mounted Rifles.

Following his discharge from the service, Mortimer Gragg moved west to Lowell, Ind. and on 18 May 1869, he married Hannah Nichols. Hannah was the daughter of Horatio Nelson Rice Nichols and Phoebe Eliza Kenyon, who had married in 1845 in Pleasant Grove, Indiana.

Mortimer and Hannah Gragg had, in 1870, a daughter, Georgiana Eliza and in 1878, the family moved to Lincoln Center, Kansas. In 1880, a son, Carl Nicholas Gragg, was born.

Mortimer Gragg was a skilled cabinet maker, coffin maker, undertaker, and served his area as Justice of the Peace. He was a member of the GAR post #1.

In 1902 the family moved to Topeka, Kans. and Mortimer Gragg opened a grocery store.

On 8 July 1922, Mortimer Gragg died and was buried in Topeka Cemetery.

Nathaniel Toothaker 91

Elsie Toothaker Warthen

The Toothaker family came to America from England on the ship Hopewell in 1635, landed at Plymouth, Mass. In 1870 Nathaniel Toothaker, son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Kissinger) Toothaker, and his wife, Malinda (Thomas) Toothaker, homesteaded 80 acres in Pottawatomie County, Kansas.

When he applied for his homestead, he paid $14. when he was awarded the final certificate on Dec. 30, 1875, he paid another $4. He taught school until after he proved up the homestead. Improvements on the homestead were a one and a half story frame house of pine lumber, 20 feet by 16 feet, roof of pine shingles, pine floors, two outside doors and seven windows, and a good cellar under all. He planted one mile of osage hedge and built 80 rods of wire fence. He planted 100 apple trees and 300 peach trees, also dug a good well 45 feet deep, and cultivated 47 acres of land. On adjoining land, his brothers, George and James, also homesteaded.

In 1874, they endured the great blizzard and a few years later the grasshopper invasion. They lived there 17 years, then moved to a 320 acre farm five miles south of Wheaton, Kansas.

Nathaniel was born Feb. 2, 1846 at Mt. Ayr, Iowa and died Jan. 1923 at Onaga, Kansas. Malinda (Thomas) Toothaker was born May 1, 1853 at Decater Co. Iowa and died Aug. 1938 at Manhattan, Kansas. They were married April 10, 1870 at Pattonsburg, Missouri.

To this union eleven children were born: Thomas, died at age one year and five months; George F. died at age fourteen; the other children were: Edward, Dr. Benjamin W., Dr. Sylvester, R., Charles F., Kathryn J., Mary Etta, Nellie, and Nathaniel Jr.

One of the children, Edward, was born April 10, 1873, died Feb. 1, 1941. He was born in a dugout on the homestead north of Wheaton. At the time of his birth, snow drifted in on his bed. In his early life, for a number of years, he was a school teacher. His wages were $30 a month. On March 1, 1899, Edward married Nora Ellen Clark, who was born March 8, 1877 at Moodyville, Kansas, and died Jan. 13, 1942 at Wheaton, Kansas. They bought an 80 acre farm south of Wheaton, in the spring of 1899. He lived on the same farm until his death in 1941. He had a well dug and had a hand pump which furnished water for the house and livestock. A windmill was bought in 1910. The well is still in use. A house had been built in the side of a hill in 1870 in which they lived until 1906 when a two story house was built.



(House built in 1870)

To this union five children were born: 1. Elsie Pearl born Jan. 15, 1900 married LeRoy H. Warthen July 10, 1922; 2. Carl Benjamin born Dec. 17, 1902, died Oct. 18, 1971, married Isla Orsborn in June 1929; 3. Arthur Charles born Dec. 11, 1904 married Verna Graf in Feb. 1929; 4. Chester Clyde born Dec. 28, 1907; and 5. Harold Wesley born June 27, 1910 married Velma Tessendorf in July 1937.

John Hickox 92

Doris Hiatt Matney



(John Hickox Martha Jane (Baird) Hickox)

John and Martha Jane (Baird) Hickox moved to a farm near Pauline, Shawnee Co., Kansas in 1875, and later to near Watson.

John Hickox, son of Ruben and Catherine (Williams) Hickox was born 19 May 1828 in Jefferson Co., Penn. and died 25 Jan. 1909 at Lecompton, Douglas Co., Kansas. He was descended from William and Elizabeth Hickox, who sailed from England, 15 May 1635 on the "Plain Joan", and was first recorded in New Haven, Conn. in 1643. He was also the grandson of Ruben Hickox, who served under Gen. Washington in the Revolution, and great grandson of Thomas Williams who fought in the Battle of Woodbridge, and Bound Brook in the same War.

Martha Jane Baird, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Poorman) Baird, was born 11 Oct. 1856 in Lycoming Co., Penn. and died 12 Apr. 1891 at Lecompton. She was the great great grand daughter of John Baird, who came from Scotland to New Jersey in 1683.

Their children were: Rachel Catherine Hickox, (Mrs. William Henry) born 1850; William Sprankle Hickox born 1853; Lydia Viola Hickox, born 1854; Ann Eliza Hickox born 1856 (Mrs. John Christian Brown); Nancy Jane Hickox born 1858 (Mrs. Joseph August Brown) and Benjamin Hamlin Hickox born 1861.

Both John and Martha Jane Hickox are buried in the Bower Cemetery west of Watson.

Shoe Factory in Topeka 93

Elizabeth S. Ward

This article was contributed by Mrs. Ward and is a clipping from the Topeka Daily Capital 28 Aug. 1967 written by Zula Bennington Greene - "Peggy of the Flint Hills".

Fifty years was the life of a shoe factory built at 512 Kansas Ave. by John Branner in 1857. It was brick and native lumber which warped through the years; a three-story building, which the Daily Capital said in 1907, was once the "pride of Topeka". Through an error of the contractors, it was built on the alley instead of the street.

The shoe shop was on the third floor and employed 20 or 30 men making boots that sold for $14 to $25 a pair. It was closed when Branner enlisted in the Civil War, where he was wounded too severely to resume his work, and, the paper said, just dropped out of sight.

The building was a refuge of John Brown and was said to have housed Jay Gould for one night.

All up and down the streets of Topeka are ghost buildings where business was transacted and life was lived. They have gone with the years and are only words on microfilm and crumbling paper. But business is being done and life is being lived in the buildings that take their place.

Note: I lived in North Topeka as a young girl and I remember Mrs. Vern Parkhurst, a daughter of John Branner, she also had a sister, a maiden lady, who I am sure lived at this address before the building was razed. I am not sure, possibly John Branner was their grandfather, but I rather believe he was their father. My aunt, Minnie Boten, knew Mrs. Parkhurst quite well and used to sew for her when she lived in the 1500 block of N. Quincy Street.

ESW

Sarah Melissa Heberling 94

Joyce Ritchey

Sarah Melissa Heberling was born May 15, 1853, in Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio, and died October 8, 1918, at Wakarusa, Kansas, age sixty-five.

At the age of three years she came with her parents, Hiram and Catherine Heberling, to Kansas settling near Ridgeway, Osage Co., where she spent most of her life. In June, 1908, she went to California, remaining there for three months.

Her life has been one of helpfulness to everyone with whom she came in contact. She was an earnest Christian, always large in thought, in word, in deed; never, never hasty in judgment, always generous, serene, and gentle. Everyone who knew her loved her and her death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

A Tribute to Miss Melissa Heberling.

We believe we express the sentiment of the communities of both Ridgeway and Overbrook when we say she was a beautiful exemplary character, held in the highest esteem by all whose good fortune it was to know her.

In her girlhood days many a time was she pointed to as an example of what was right and proper in conduct for young ladies. She was one who knew what it was to make great sacrifices.

She was kind and unselfish, always thinking of others and their comforts first. Because of her admirable loving quiet disposition she made a host of friends wherever she went. It was the writer's pleasure to have sat by her bedside for a few minutes during her last sickness, and she said, "I thank God everyday for my friends; I didn't know I did have so many. I have had flowers, cards, and letters from so many people, some of whom I had not had time to think of often in my busy life. And I want you to tell all the Overbrook friends I appreciate everything they have done for me. So many have come to see me. And tell them all I hope to get to Overbrook to see them all some day."

In speaking of Miss Heberling in Prayer meeting lately, one of the brothers said we felt when she left us to go to California that we had lost one of the pillars of the church. We hear much of the lives of great men. But not so much of the lives of great women. What is greatness? Does goodness belong to greatness and make an essential part of it? Some have said that to live greatly we must care greatly for many higher and better things. So we say of Miss Heberling, she hath lived greatly.

William Jackson Honeyman 95

Gale E. Honeyman

William Jackson Honeyman was born 30 Oct. 1830 in Union Co., Ind. and died 25 July 1896 in Newton, Harvey Co., Kans., buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Newton, Kans. He was married 1st to Martha Jane Swallow (born 18 Jan. 1837, died 12 Aug. 1864 in Union Co., Ind.) in Union Co., Ind. 24 Oct. 1854. He married 2nd Frances America Swallow in Mercer Co., Ill. She was born 31 July 1840 and died 14 Dec. 1924 at Wichita, Kans. and buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Newton, Kansas.

Children were: 1. Rolandus W. born 3 June 1855 in Union Co., Ind. married 6 Feb. 1879 to Margaret Pullen; 2. Marcellus Ethelbert born 10 Aug. 1857 in Union Co., Ind. married 27 Nov. 1884 to Elizabeth Willits, died 11 Aug. 1936; 3. George Martine David born 1 Sept. 1860 in Union Co., Ind. married 10 Feb. 1885 to Margaret Faecher, died 24 Feb. 1932; 4. John N. born 20 Sept. 1863 died 20 Sept. 1864; 5. Charles Ellsworth born 26 June 1866 New Boston, Mercer Co. Ill. married 24 Aug. 1891 to Mary Stanley, died 15 Feb. 1941; 6. Omer Stanfield born 26 Dec. 1868 New Boston, Ill. married 1 Jan. 1889 to Lida Perkins, died 5 Apr. 1955; 7. Rhoda Vashti born 16 Sept. 1870 New Boston, Ill. married 29 Apr. 1906 to Walter East, died 22 Apr. 1958; 8. Mary Edna born 18 Apr. 1872 New Boston, Ill. died 26 Oct. 1902; 9. William Bruce born 26 Mar. 1875 New Boston, Ill. died 18 Dec. 1916; 10. Ida Belle born 8 Aug. 1877 New Boston, Ill. married 18 May 1899 to Edwin Cottingham, died 30 Sept. 1962; 11. Lillian Francis born 25 Feb. 1881 Newton, Harvey Co., Kans. married 1st 14 Apr. 1908 to Edward LeRoy, died 1961; 12, Osa Evelyn born 29 Sept. 1883 Newton, Kans. married 6 Dec. 1905 to Jefferson Clark Fisher, died 4 Apr. 1960.

George Edward Tibbs 96

Earline Tibbs Pugh

My grandfather, George Edward Tibbs, was born 9 Oct. 1862 at Morgantown, Monongalia Co., W. Va., (died 23 Oct. 1920). His father was killed during the Civil War and the mother fled W. Va. with her children. It is told that she waded the Ohio River

carrying her youngest, George Edward. They settled near Portsmouth, Scioto Co., Ohio.

George Edward came as a young man to Kansas and worked for the Pence family in Menoken Twp., Shawnee Co., Kansas. He returned to Scioto Co., Ohio and married Mary L. Jones in Dec. 1884. She was born 12 Oct. 1860 in Scioto Co., Ohio, (died 25 Feb. 1926). They returned to Kansas and lived east of the Pence family where their two oldest sons were born, Frank S. born 18 Feb. 1886 (died 7 Jan. 1973), and my father, Earl Johnson, born 22 July 1887 (died 8 June 1961). The family then moved a few miles west to the Guild ranch in northern Silver Lake Twp. (now Grove Twp.). There two more sons were born, Floyd born 4 Mar. 1890 and Harry P. born 8 Oct. 1893. About four years later they moved two miles northwest to the farm where they had bought and built a house. The parents resided on this farm until their deaths. Both are buried at Walnut Hill Cemetery.

Frank S. Tibbs had 3 sons and 2 daughters. Two sons, George and Marvin, and their families live in the Topeka area. The family of a deceased son, Edward, also lives in Topeka.

My father, Earl Johnson Tibbs, married Effie Lavina Moats, 26 Jan. 1927. They lived on the home place until 1942 when they moved to their farm two and one-half miles north of Silver Lake. They had two children, myself, Sarah Earline born 1 Mar. 1928, and Edgar Wesley Tibbs, born 27 Mar. 1929. Edgar Tibbs married Irene Ent Rickel 1 Sept. 1960. They reside in northern Shawnee County. I married Marshall Ivan Pugh, born 9 Sept. 1927 at Lake Ariel, Penn. on 15 Sept. 1946. He was stationed at Forbes Air Force Base. We moved to Westover Field, Mass., and then to Lake Ariel in Aug. of 1947. Our first child, Janet Elaine, was born 19 Nov. 1947 at Lake Ariel. We moved to Silver Lake, Kans. in Mar. 1948. Warren Marshall was born 4 Sept. 1949, Joyce Esther born 15 Dec. 1952. We moved to our farm in rural Jackson Co., Mayetta, Kans. in Mar. of 1957. Our youngest son, Russell Earl, was born 7 Aug. 1961. Our oldest, Janet, married James Douglas Heath, 26 Aug. 1967 and they have one son, Dustin Douglas Heath, born 23 June 1968. They reside at St. Joseph, Mo. Joyce was married to Aaron Lee Hale, 4 Aug. 1973. They have one son, Nathan Lee Aaron Hale, born 16 May 1975. They reside in rural Jackson Co., Hoyt, Kansas. My mother, Effie Moats Tibbs, is in good health at 84 years of age and lives in her farm home at rural Silver Lake. She enjoys her flowers and vegetable garden and is active in the community.

Floyd Tibbs is residing in Topeka. He had lived near Westphalia, Kansas, for 28 years until the death of his wife, Louise Coke Tibbs, 30 Aug. 1975. After their marriage, Floyd and his wife lived for some time on their farm northwest of the Tibbs home place. They had two children who died in infancy. They later bought a farm near Westmoreland, Kansas, then a farm near Olivet, and later moved to their farm near Westphalia.

Harry Tibbs married Dora Howell 27 Oct. 1915. They reside at their farm home in Grove Township. They have five children: DeLloyd, Nadine, Gerald, and twins, Marvalee and Marjorie. DeLloyd and his wife, Marcella, live in New York City. The other children and their families live in Kansas. They have three granddaughters.

Thomas Nicholas 97

Truman Nicholas

Thomas Nicholas was working in the coal mines of Southern Wales (Glamorgan County) at the time of his marriage to Jane Lewis. It is believed he left Wales in order to improve his lot in life. It is believed he left Wales early in 1870 and came first to Lake County or Libertyville, Ill. Thomas had a brother there named John and they stayed there for a few months, arriving to buy land in Grant Twp., Jackson Co., Kans. in Dec. 1870. Thomas also had another brother who lived in David (Mitchell Co.) Iowa and Thomas and Jane visited with them also. His name was Henry Nicholas. Many descendants are known of both.

Thomas Nicholas was a farmer in Jackson County during the rest of his life. Thomas' father, John Nicholas, was also a farmer near Merthyr Tydfil (Glamorgan County), Wales at the time of the marriage of Thomas and Jane. At that time Thomas was residing at a small village 2 or 3 miles north of Merthyr Tydfil (Glamorgan Co.) Wales called Vaynor. Jane lived at Penderyn, another small village about 6 miles west of Merthyr Tydfil. Both Thomas and Jane were Baptists in Wales, but both united with United Methodist Church at Bucks Grove.

The following are excerpts from a letter to Truman L. Nicholas from Florence (Nicholas) Clements dated 12 July 1970:

" . . . but I know there are others who know more about the N. kin than I do. It seems certain that Stella Manuel could tell you lots of things, because her father's family and Grandpa and Grandma Nicholas and Gladys lived near enough that they visited regularly from the time the children were babies, until Grandma Nick was gone. She spent her last days with Aunt Maggie who was the oldest child of Thomas and Jane Lewis N. Uncle Bill was next -

then Edward, my father. The parents and the three children left Wales to come to America to avoid the coal mines. Bill was 7 and old enough to lead a mule that pulled a loaded car of coal and because John (now known to be Henry) — Grandpa's brother in Iowa had written to urge them to come — they made the ocean voyage and finally arrived in Iowa thence to Kansas where they had been told land was cheap.

"I presume the traveling was done by train — and the family was much later than the Beachs (of Rock house fame), the Shoves, and Harris'. My father often talked of riding behind his mother on a pony to go to work for the Shoves. She washed and cleaned all day and considered it a favor to get the work (to bring home wages). Pa told of setting in a window watching her work - the window was without screen and he fell backward into a tub of rainwater. Grandma Nick rode with a sursingle sideways (women didn't straddle as they do now). My father always mentioned her skill as a horse rider and talked often of the hardships endured while they were getting started in the new land. The little house had an unfinished attic where the boys slept. Snow would blow in the roof and cracks and onto their bed. Grandpa used slabs of bark from trees for shingles. The farm didn't afford any timber land and they needed fuel so Grandfather bargained to cut wood at the Henry Kroth home. Once he was caught by a chopped tree and was painfully hurt. He dragged himself home which was a long hurtful trip. Surely he could have contacted someone who would have driven a team to a wagon and taken him home (past the church). Always - the family mentioned the neighborliness of the settlers. The Beaches brought light rolls for the first Christmas gift. They supplied medicine and came to set nights - when there was sickness, and death. They loaned seed and plows.

"Thomas and Jane lost a child named David (buried in Bucks Grove Cemetery) - and Annie who was just older than your grandfather. She was a young married woman, wife of Bill Meyer. Their child, Clifford, grew up in Holton with his father's people and lives today in Norman, Okla. Both Clifford and I were born in the house commonly called now as Channels place. Clifford and Gladys were motherless when they were little more than babies. Gladys was child of William and Anna Segrist Nicholas. Anna died at childbirth. Both these young women are buried in Bucks Grove Cemetery.

"Grandpa died 30 years before Grandma. She must have been very homesick for her people and Wales, because I (and my brothers and sisters) knew her only as a sharp spoken, unsmiling little old lady - neat as a pin - who felt sorry for herself. She was cross with Grandpa and Gladys - and I remember how she pronounced *Thomas* and *Glattis.*

"Thomas was a large man with kindly blue eyes and whiskers that reached from side burns to chin. We kids loved him. He taught a Sunday School class and had jobs on the church board but he spoke brokenly and seldom. Died after a short illness at home with heart trouble. They visited us when we lived at Avoca south of the Bucks Grove Corner. He had been ailing and it was evident that he was poorly but Grandma in her quick impulsive way walked back and forth across the room declaring that "Thomas was alright - it was she who had neuralgia". She like most of the early settlers was very saving. She brewed a cup of tea on a little monkey two lid stove (this was when she was living in Havensville alone).

"I can remember seeing Grandma with Aunt Maggie at church - heard her say "How can I sing in a strange land?" Remember the Bible story and the Hebrews yearning to go home?"

End of Excerpts.

Roark - Fair 98

Helen King



(Back row - Etta, Carl, Myrtle, Oliver, Hattie, Art, and Tillie Fair
Front row - Ben F. and Martha Ellen (Roark) Fair

Martha Ellen (Roark) Fair was born 4 Dec. 1863 in Jackson Co., Kans. the first daughter and second child of Zachariah Mitchell and Mary Elizabeth (Bronson) Roark. She grew to womanhood near the St. Clere community, moving with her family to Wabaunsee Co. after her mother's death in 1883. On 14 Dec. 1885, she married her brother's best friend, Benjamin Franklin Fair. Ben was the son of Sylvester and Harriet (Wood) Fair, known to the community around Wabaunsee as "Uncle Wes and Aunt Harriet". He was born 30 Aug. 1864 in Eelriver Twp., Allen Co., Ind. and came to Kansas with his parents about 1870.

Ben and Martha Fair lived in Wabaunsee Co. until 1909 when they moved their family to Manhattan, where they raised the seven children born to them in Wabaunsee Co. The children were: 1. Hattie May born 26 Sept. 1886, married 18 Aug. 1909 to John Granville Stout in Manhattan; 2. Martha Myrtle born 13 July 1888, married 11 Jan. 1905 to James Albert Stewart, died 17 June 1943 in Kansas City, Kans.; 3. Oliver Lester born 11 Oct. 1890, married 14 Aug. 1916 to Lydia Pamela Spalding, living in McFarland, Kans.; 4. Tillie Elizabeth born 19 May 1893, married 1st William Le Deck, married 2nd Palmer Reyer, died 1 Mar. 1975 in Manhattan; 5. Arthur Daniel born 6 Oct. 1895, married 4 Oct. 1920 to Viola Hartman, died 30 June 1938, buried in Sunset Cemetery, Manhattan; 6. Carl Edwin born 22 Aug. 1898, married 1st 3 Sept. 1923 to Emma Jean Boettcher, married 2nd 27 May 1933 to Irene Sara Zeller, died 21 May 1968 at McFarland; 7. Etta Mable born 23 Jan. 1901, married 20 Sept. 1920 to Murrill Smith, living in Manhattan, Kans.

Ben F. Fair died shortly after the 1935 flood in Manhattan, on July 17th. His wife, Martha, died 20 July 1957. Both are buried in Sunset Cemetery in Manhattan, Kansas.

William Kelsey Family 99

Helen (Flory) Swaim

William Kelsey, born ca 1600 in England, first settled in Cambridge, Mass. in 1632. He moved to Hartford, Conn. in 1636, then to Killingworth, Conn. in 1663, where he died about 1680. He was the father of nine children: Mark, b. ca 1628; Bethia, b. ca 1630; Priscilla, b. ca 1632; Mary b. ca 1633; John, b. ca 1636; Abigail, (19 Apr. 1645, 12 May 1717); Stephen (7 Nov. 1647, 30 Nov. 1710); Daniel (6 July 1650, 5 June 1727); William (23 Mar. 1654, ——).

Lt. John Kelsey, born about 1636, died 22 July 1709, married 1668 to Hannah Disborough, daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Bronson) Disborough. John and Hannah were the parents of nine children: Hannah (13 Sept. 1668-2 Feb. 1729/30); William (11 May - died young); John (20 Oct. 1671 - 19 Sept. 1750); Joseph (25 Dec. 1673 - 8 Mar. 1740); Esther (14 Sept. 1675 d. after 1 Mar. 1718); Phebe (24 Mar. 1677/8 - d. before 1709); Lydia (26 May 1680 - 22 Apr. 1710); Stephen (17 Mar. or May 1682 - 23 Apr. 1728); Josiah (26 Jan. 1688 - 17 Aug. 1753).

Stephen Kelsey (17 Mar. or May 1682 - 23 Apr. 1728) married 12 Jan. 1704/5, Concurrence Hayden (born about 1685, died about 1753). She was the daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Parmelee) Hayden. Stephen and Concurrence had eight children: Stephen (28 Apr. 1706 - 13 Jan. 1754); Obadiah (b. 20 Nov. 1708); Joseph (twin) 20 Jan. 1710/11 - 23 Dec. 1797; Benjamin (twin) 20 Jan. 1710/11 - died about 15 Dec. 1752; Hiel (13 or 18 Sept. 1713 - 11 Oct. 1753); Ebenezer (5 or 15 Mar. 1715/16 - 26 July 1752); Concurrence (26 Dec. 1718 -); Nathaniel (4 Jan. 1722/23 -). These births are recorded at Killingworth, Conn.

Nathaniel Kelsey (4 Jan. 1722/23 -) married 20 June 1746 at North Killingworth, Conn. Martha Turner. Of this union there were six children born. These births are also recorded at Killingworth, Conn.: Bany b. 19 Sept. 1747; Martha b. 8 May 1749, died young; Martha 1 Sept. 1751 - 2 Sept. 1752; Elizabeth b. 4 Mar. 1754; Stephen b. 6 Jan. 1757 - 22 Mar. 1833; Benjamin.

Stephen Kelsey (6 Jan. 1757 - 22 Mar. 1833) married 27 Mar. 1783 at North Killingworth, Conn. Lois Griffin (21 Nov. 1760 - 22 Mar. 1844) daughter of Samuel and Mary Griffin. Stephen and Lois had four children, all born at Killingsworth, Conn.: Julius (8 Sept. 1783 - 25 Apr. 1858); Polly (30 May 1786 - died before 11 Dec. 1833); Stephen (3 Jan. 1789 -); Cynthia (7 June 1793 died before 11 Dec. 1833). Stephen Kelsey enlisted in the Revolutionary War in July, 1776 and served a total of eight months.

Julius Kelsey (8 Sept. 1783 - 25 Apr. 1858) married about 1802 or 03, Sylvia Hill, daughter of Joseph Hill and Eleanor Hull. Julius and Sylvia had nine children: Mary (Polly) (29 Nov. 1803 -); John Hill (4 Nov. 1805 - 4 Aug. 1878); James Hill (1 Sept. 1807 -); Austin (17 Jan. 1810 - 1898); Julius Worthington (31 Jan. 1812 - 8 May 1881); Roxa (25 Jan. 1815 - 28 Aug. 1868); Mabel (27 Sept. 1817 - 20 June 1844); Katharine (15 Oct. 1821 - 21 July 1894); Cortland (9 May 1824 - 1 Dec. 1904).

Austin Kelsey (17 Jan. 1810 - 1898) married 19 June 1836 Maria Bristol (14 Mar. 1812 - 23 Sept. 1877). Austin and Maria were born in Conn. They came to Wabaunsee, Kansas in the 1850's, possibly with the Conn. Colony which was organized and led by Charles B. Lines. When they were first forming the colony, at one of the meetings, Henry Ward Beecher gave a speech. The meeting was held to help raise money for expenses. While the men were prepared to farm, they were not prepared to fight. Part of the money raised was used to buy rifles. Along with the rifles, a Bible, and a hymn book were given to each of the colonists. Mrs. Austin (Maria) Kelsey was one of the original members of the "Beecher Bible and Rifle Church" of Wabaunsee, Kansas. Austin and Maria (Bristol) Kelsey are buried at Wabaunsee Cemetery. They had six children. All were probably born in Connecticut: Smith Ulysses (1 Sept. 1838 - 6

Feb. 1904); Elizabeth Maria (29 Feb. 1840 -); Austin Hough (9 May 1841 - 18 Feb. 1920); Harriet Eliza (9 Apr. 1846 ——); Egbert (22 Jan. 1849 -); Frank Henry (11 Jan. 1855 -).

Smith Ulysses Kelsey (1 Sept. 1838 - 6 Feb. 1906) married 29 Nov. 1869 to Sarepta Ann Florentine (Iler) Eyler (18 Apr. 1846 -12 July 1920), daughter of Conrad John Iler and Ann or Maria Kemp. Sarepta Ann Iler married first Samuel Eyler (Iler and Eyler, pronounced the same, but no relation). She had two children by this marriage: Charles and Alice Eyler Lowe. Smith and Ann (Iler) Eyler Kelsey had six children: William Marshall (17 Apr. 1871 - 31 July 1942) m. Freda Emma Boche and they had four daughters: Eva, Lenora, Mae, and Harriet; Jerome (23 May 1873 - 1926) m. Etta Bruno; Cora (28 Oct. 1875 - 2 May 1922) m. William Bruno; George Clifford; Charles (27 Sept. 1883 - 14 Mar. 1943) m. Golda Irene Beebe (25 Aug. 1889 -) and they had three children: Hattie May, Ellen Cora, and Joseph Smith; Harry Ross (6 Sept. 1886 - 8 Apr. 1937) m. Minetta Fay Cottrell (11 May 1890) and they had eleven children: Dorthy, Katherine, Mary, Helen, Harry, Alice Joyce, William, David, Patrick, Donald and Robert.



(Clarence, Sophia, George, Walter, and Frank Kelsey)

Sophia Marie Kelsey (20 Sept. 1909 - 27 Aug. 1973) m. July 6, 1924, Alfred Delaware Swaim (7 Apr. 1904) and they had four children: Clifford Delaware born 19 Oct. 1925; Richard Lee born 26 Sept. 1927; Alice Lucille born 19 Feb. 1930; Alberta Irene (died at birth in 1932).



(George Clifford and Christiana Louise (Waterman) Kelsey.)

George Clifford Kelsey (18 Dec. 1878 - 21 Apr. 1947) m. Christiana Louise Waterman (31 Jan. 1879 - 2 July 1950) and they had five children: Clarence William; Sophia Marie (20 Sept. 1909 - 27 Aug. 1973); George Heinrick (18 Dec. 1911) m. first Fern Halderman and had four children: Peggy, Sandra, George Robert and James; m. second Hazel (Botts) Keams; Walter Earnest (28 May 1916 - 17 Jan. 1973) m. Velda (Simon) Mills and had two children: Wanda and David; Frank Robert (18 Oct. 1921) m. Ollie —— and had four children.

William R. Duvall 100

Thelma Duvall Carpenter

William R. Duvall was born in Ohio in 1844. He was a very short man, only 5'4" tall, with black hair and almost black eyes. He moved to Indiana with his parents when he was in his early teens. There he attended school, until he completed the classes offered. At that time, the War between the States had begun and he enlisted in the Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in some of the most difficult battles. He was wounded in the Battle of Buzzard's Roost, after which he returned to his home in Indiana.

He decided to further his education and enrolled in the Indiana State University at Bloomington. He was married in 1864 to Sarah Elizabeth Carter, also a native of Ohio. She had come to Indiana as a small child with her parents.

In the early 1870's, he took his wife and children and moved to Illinois. There they lived until 1879 when they came to Kansas and settled in McPherson County. In 1888 he decided to run for the office of County Surveyor. He served in that capacity until

1896, when he did not run for reelection.

He and his wife moved to the Oklahoma Territory and settled in Blackwell. There they lived until his death in 1904. He was brought to Hutchinson, Kans. and is buried in Eastside Cemetery. Sarah continued to make her home in Blackwell with their daughter until Sarah died in 1914. She, also, was brought back to Hutchinson where she is buried beside her husband.

They were the parents of four children:

1. Hunter Jesse born 29 Mar. 1867 in Indiana, married 27 May 1891 to Amy Norlin, died 27 June 1932 in Hutchinson and was buried in Eastside Cemetery. He attended school in McPherson County, and completed his education at Kansas University and then enrolled in the Kansas City Medical School from which he graduated. He began practicing medicine in Abbyville, Kans. after which time he moved to Hutchinson and continued his practice, which he pursued until his death.

2. Ambrose E. born 4 Mar. 1869 in Indiana. He attended school in McPherson County and later attended McPherson College taking a business course. He worked in the office of the McPherson Democrat there learning the printers trade. For two years he taught school in McPherson and Reno Counties. In 1892, he bought the Windom Enterprise from A. W. Newell and was its editor until the plant burned in 1894. Shortly after the fire, he bought the Inman Review from Wm. Hall and continued as its editor for many years. In 1897, he was elected Secretary of the Seventh Republican Editorial Assn. and served two years. In 1899, he was elected President of the Assn., an office he held for several years. He was, also, a member of the State Editorial Assn. He was an accomplished writer and his editorials were often reprinted in other newspapers.

3. Florence born in Indiana, married Charles F. Milliken. Florence stayed with her mother until the mother died. After she was married, she and her husband moved to Wichita, Kansas.

4. Orville Hays born 2 July 1876 in Illinois, married 30 May 1895 to Fannie Florence Fengel, they were divorced in 1910, and he did not remarry, died 16 Feb. 1915 in Wichita, Kans. and is buried in the Duvall family plot in Eastside Cemetery in Hutchinson. They had three sons. Orville was a small man, much like his father, in size and features. He was noted for being quite a fast runner. When the County held its Fair each year, he usually was entered as a runner at the last possible moment hoping that the other runners would think that he was not going to run and automatically be the winner. He, also, had an "adding machine" mind. It was told that he could correctly add a column of figures, with many digits each, faster than anyone else could even use a machine. He was often tested by people preparing columns of figures and having the correct answers already worked. He would give the right answer as soon as the last figure was given to him. He was a telegrapher and station master for the Rock Island Railroad at Woodbine and White City, Kansas and Billings, Oklahoma. The last several years of his life were spent suffering from terrible headaches. He died while a young man almost paralyzed.

The Vincent Family 101

Mrs. Garland D. Dellers

Thomas L. Vincent was b. 7 Mar. 1850 in Clermont Co., Ohio. He was the son of John A. and Sarah A. (Bonzer) Vincent. Later the family moved to Iowa. Thomas L. Vincent died 22 May, 1923 near Burlington, Kans. where they had moved in Jan. 1903 from Blanden, Neb. he was buried in the Graceland Cemetery near Burlington. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Burlington.

Hannah Stewart b. 15 Dec. 1854 at Pilot Grove Iowa, was the daughter of John and Mary (Steel) Stewart.

Thomas Vincent and Hannah Stewart were married 30 Sept. 1875 at Pilot Grove, Iowa. Eight children were born of this union:

1. La Sylvia, born 1 July 1877. She married Harry Cook and both taught school in Kansas City.

2. Arlington Hampton, born 12 November 1878. He married Elizabeth (Lizzie) Schifferns.

3. Maggie F. Nellie, born 29 August 1880. She married Harley Thorne.

4. L. C. Clyde was born 29 August 1882 and married Bernice Quiggle. He was a house painter.

5. Minnie was born 2 June 1884 and married Frank Murrah.

6. Mary Alice (Mamie) was born 16 June, 1888 and married Chester Snider. They were lifelong residents of Leroy, Kansas.

7. Nora, born 13 January, 1889. She lived for thirteen days.

8. John Carlos was born 8 July 1891 and married Dorothea Riffenbark. They lived at Burlington, Kansas but later moved to Hutchinson where both are buried.

The second child Arlington Hampton Vincent, known as "Artie", was m. 21 Oct. 1908 in Adams Co. Neb., to Elizabeth "Lizzie" Schifferns, d. of Nickolas and Wilhelmia (Schultz) Schifferns; she was b. 7 Jan. 1889.

In 1927 the family moved to Burlington, Kans., living in several locations until 1932, when they settled on an 80 acre farm 3½ miles east of Burlington, and there Arlie spent the rest of his life. He died 8 Oct. 1964, and was also buried in Graceland Cemetery. His last farm, from which one acre was given for a cemetery, will be covered by a lake when a new power plant is built.

Arlie owned a thrasher and did harvesting in Kansas and Colorado. He did some farming and in later years was a paperer and painter. He was a fine fiddler and played for dances in Neb: I have heard him play. He was also an inventor, made two or three fiddles, and invented several items, but could not provide enough money to patent any of them.

Arlie's widow, Lizzie, lives with her son Roylee, on a farm southwest of Burlington. Of the 12 children born to Arlie and Lizzie, five remain in Kansas. Their issue are, Lua, married Marion Silvey and live on a Woodson Co. Kans. farm; Hilda m. Charlie W. Quick and lives on an Allen Co., Kans. farm; Harry m. 2nd. Nadine he is buried near Burlington, Kans.; Mildred m. Marion Suriaga lives in California; daughter, deceased; Lawrence m. Adelia lives in Woodson Co. Kans. is a carpenter; Vera m. twice is buried in Oregon; Fern m. Beryl Brown lived in Coffeyville, Kans.; Melvin m. Ida —— lived in Calif.; David m. Lora Faye lived in Texas; Roylee lives with his mother; Louise m. twice and lives in N. Dakota.

Charles Leslie Hurd Sr. 102

Ethel Hurd Rogers

Charles Leslie Hurd Sr., was born 17 Nov. 1848 at Detroit, Lenawee Co., Mich. He was the son of Allen D. Hurd and Hannah Hooper. His Revolutionary War ancestors include Samuel Clark, Jahiel Clark, and Stephen Hooper. Charles Hurd Sr. married Mary Malinda Armstrong 24 Sept. 1867 in Warren Co., Ind. She was the daughter of John Dye and Almeda (Rexford) Armstrong. Her Revolutionary War ancestors were Samuel Rexford, Jonathan Andrees, and John Dye. Charles Hurd Sr. died 30 June 1927 at Wainwright, Okla., and Mary Malinda died 19 May 1938 near Bixby, Tulsa Co., Okla.

Their children were: 1. Noble A. born 24 July 1869, died 1935, married 5 June 1897 to Sarah Virginia DeCorsey; 2. Charles Leslie Jr. born 10 Nov. 1871 at Glasco, Cloud Co., Kans., died 24 Aug. 1938, married 10 July 1899 to Blanche Stewart; 3. Lidamae born 9 Mar. 1879 Glasco, Kans., died 18 Apr. 1955 married 14 Oct. 1899 to Clyde C. Adair; 4. Arthur born 4 Feb. 1877 Glasco, Kans., died 27 Mar. 1958, married 1st Katherine Bolick and 2nd Julia ____; 5. Claire born 12 Apr. 1882 Glasco, Kans. died 14 Aug. 1947 married Ona Jane Mathews 7 Feb. 1900.

Charles Leslie Hurd Sr. received a patent for land in Cloud Co., Kans., 4 Aug. 1880, Concordia, Kans. #9012

Clyde C. Adair probably lived at Moline, Kansas before he married. He had a sister, Irene, and brothers living in Moline, Kansas.

Almeda Rexford first married Jacob Pitzer, married 2nd John Dye Armstrong. Almeda was born in N. Y. 4 Oct. 1807. Land was granted to Mrs. Almeda Armstrong in Cloud Co., Kans. in 1879, in Concordia, Kans., #1779.

Whitaker Family of Kansas 103

Helen N. Brammell

The bicentennial year is a time for remembering; may I honor my ancestors by recalling some interesting people to me.

Visiting the graves of my great-grandmother and grandfather in old historical Pardee Cemetery in Atchison Co., I was reminded of the pioneer spirit of my great-grandmother Emeline Kenfield Whitaker Truax, "a woman of more than ordinary ability and culture." . . . *Atchison Globe,* May 4, 1905.

Emeline Kenfield, born in Northhampton, Mass., 11 Dec. 1811, was married to Stephen Lyman Whitaker in 1837. Stephen Lyman Whitaker was born in Stafford, Conn. 16 June 1812.

To this union were born three sons, Henry, Fred, and Benjamin Frank, my grandfather. Emeline was left a widow by the death of her husband, 11 Nov. 1852. With her three sons, she traveled to Kansas in a covered wagon, arriving in the area of Atchison in the spring of 1857.

She took a claim of 160 acres, one half mile west of Pardee, in Atchison Co. In 1858, she was married to Joseph Truax. They lived on the farm a few years, built a house in Pardee, and lived there until they moved to Atchison, where they resided until her husband's death in 1889.

Great-grandma Truax's death occurred on 3 May 1905, in her 94th year. In the Atchison Globe,

the Rev. Isaac Moris is quoted as writing, "Another pioneer is gone, a woman of more than ordinary ability and culture. She was an earnest and efficient Sunday school teacher for fifty years in the Methodist Church and remained a loyal Christian during her long and useful life, loved and honored for her work's sake."

Her son, Benjamin Franklin Whitaker, my grandfather, was born 3 Aug. 1840. When nineteen years of age, he had the privilege of hearing Abe Lincoln make a speech at the laying of the cornerstone of the Byram Hotel in Atchison in 1859, while on his presidential campaign tour. (Hotel not completed until 1872).

When the war between the states was declared, Grandfather B. F. Whitaker joined the ranks of the Union Army and was promoted to Captain.

After this service, B. Frank Whitaker was married to Mary Jane Dodds in 1865. To this union were born Corine, (Mrs. James Glines), Fred D. (my father), Loueva, Etta, (Mrs. Lewis Evans), and Maude.

All of the children attended the Pardee School built in 1869. (It can still be seen from the road, although the yard is cluttered with weeds, brush, and decayed trees.) Students, then, ranged in ages from 5 to 20 years. Boys attended school only when farm work was slack. Even in winter they herded cattle instead of attending school. Promotion from grade to grade was slow.

The older boys had their tobacco cans or spitoons by their desks. Only men teachers were hired. The disciplinary rod was often the stove poker which commanded great respect. Older girls taught the youngest pupils. If the schoolmaster seemed to have disciplined too cruelly, he could expect to be challenged by a father later, after school.

When eye surgery was necessary in the family, Fred was taken to the doctor in Atchison, the eye laid on the cheek while the bone socket was scraped. No anesthetic was given; the operation was performed in a straight-back chair; the boy broke the rungs of the chair while gripping them to withstand the pain. Immediately, he was taken home to recover. There was no hospital.

For a son, discipline in the home was strict. Having taken a job on the Santa Fe Railway in 1875 as mail clerk, B. F. moved his family to Newton since his "run" was from Newton to Santa Fe, N. M. Once, upon returning home, B. F. noticed that the surrounding area of Newton showed the results of a prairie fire near the town. The townspeople told B. F. that his eight year old son had been trying to burn prairie dogs out of their dens and the fire got out of control. The punishment for this was three days in the barn with only bread and water for food.

Mary Jane Dodds Whitaker died 2 July 1876, and was interred in the Pardee Cemetery. Fred and Etta, then, made their home with their paternal grandmother Whitaker Truax and the older sisters lived with their maternal grandmother Cummings.

When the children were grown, Grandfather sold his farm and home in Atchison and moved to the state of Washington. He went to Alaska during the Gold Rush of the 1890's taking his youngest daughter with him. Fred worked in logging camps, then joined the army during the Spanish-American War (1st Washington, Co. M.) and spent 22 months in the Philippines at the request of Pres. McKinley.

In May, 1902, Fred D. Whitaker and Dora E. Quiett of Ozawkie were married in Tacoma, Wash. They made their home in Bremerton, Wash. for many years, living in a two-story house which he built. He was employed in the Navy Yard as Ship's Rigger, having a group of 30 men working under him. While in Bremerton, twins were born in Nov. 1903, dying in Aug. 1904. Helen N. was born in 1906 and Laura Ann in 1910.

At the close of World War I, the couple spent the remainder of their lives in Topeka, Kansas with Fred making frequent trips back to his much loved Northwest.

Helen N. Whitaker (Frandle) Brammell taught elementary school in Kansas for 37 years. She has one daughter, Betty L. Frandle Christian, who is an officer at Commerce Bank and Trust Company. Her three children are L. James Christian, Diana L. Christian, and Kimberly Ann Christian.

Laura Ann Whitaker Toner, Sarasota, Fla., was a ready-to-wear buyer for Warren M. Crosby's of Topeka and Marshall Fields of Chicago. Her daughter, Barbara Toner Clark was a hostess for Eastern Airlines before her marriage.

Housh 104

Betty L. Ramsey

Some Housh families were settlers in Jefferson Co. Kansas by 1870. They were sons of Henry and Clarissa Housh of Buchanan Co., Mo. By 1870 Francis Marion (age 35) and his wife, Hettie (age 21) and children: Elizabeth (3) and Ellie (1) were living in Jefferson Township. Next door was one of Francis Marion's brothers and his family. They were Thomas J. Housh (age 43), wife Malinda (Witt) Housh (age 42) and children: George M. (15), Nelson W. (12), Thomas J. (10), Malinda (1), and Malissa (one month old in June of 1870). The next house was the home of

another brother, Robert Russell Housh (age 30), his wife, Martha J. (22), and a daughter, Sarah (1). Two houses from them were yet another brother, James (age 29) and his wife Martha (age 18). In the next house was Thomas Housh (72) and wife, Lucy. This Thomas Housh is believed to be the same Henry Housh above but with a third wife.

In 1875 another brother, David Crockett Housh and his wife, Emma Dean (Gwartney) Housh, had settled with the other brothers. He was 41 and Emma 23. They had a son, Thomas, who was born in Dec. 1874. Next door to them was a sister, Sarah Ann Housh, who had married James Hunsucker on 2 Jan. 1853 in Buchanan Co., Mo. They had six children: David, Nancy, Thomas J., Francis, James Bird, and Mary Elizabeth Hunsucker between that time and 1866.

James Hunsucker was killed. Sarah Ann with her young family traveled around the area in a covered wagon and settled about 1870 in Jefferson County. Sarah Ann married Cass Barnes there and he died, or they were divorced later, and she took the name of Hunsucker back again legally. Sarah Ann was 41 in 1875 and her children were David 21, Thomas 17, Francis 14, James 12, and Mary Elizabeth 9. Another daughter Nancy was 19 and had married William Tresnor age 31. They were living with the David Housh family. Sarah Ann died 28 Apr. 1907 and is buried in Wise Cemetery, Winchester, Kansas.

Other children of the Housh family of Buchanan Co., Mo. who lived in Jefferson Co., Kans. were Lewis C. and wife Sara E. Housh; Joshua and wife Mary and two daughters, Mary W. (who married George W. Miller) and Malinda Susan (who married John W. Miller).

The Housh families all lived in close proximity for many years and other children were added to the families who were there in the 1870's. Some of them, including George W. and Mary E. (Housh) Miller, are buried in Wise Cemetery at Winchester, Jefferson County, and no doubt in other cemeteries of the county.

Nelson Salley 105

Ruth E. Johnson

Nelson Salley left Maine in 1868, spent the summer in Wisconsin and that fall went on to Grant Twp., Franklin Co., Hampton, Iowa, where he



(Nelson and Elizabeth Salley and family Edwin, David, Mrs. Salley, Mr. Salley, and Walter)

farmed until they moved to a farm near Silver Lake in June, 1900. Nelson Salley born 3 Feb. 1837, died 30 Sept. 1905, result of a horse-run-away accident. He married Elizabeth Etta Stevens 6 Mar. 1879, Hampton, Iowa. She was born 15 Sept. 1862, Winona Co., Minnesota and died 17 Aug. 1936. Both are buried in the Silver Lake Cemetery. Mr. Salley was a man of excellent judgment, strictly honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellowmen. They were the parents of five children, David Danforth, Walter Elliott, Edwin Nelson and two who died as infants.

Nelson was the son of David Salley born around 1800, died 11 May 1890, Madison, Maine. He married Mary Ann Savage, 11 Jan. 1827 who was born 21 Apr. 1807, Wiscasset, Maine, died 26 Jan. 1905 and is buried at Silver Lake.

Elizabeth Etta Stevens, known as Lizzie, was the daughter of Elliott Stevens, born 4 Mar. 1831, Otisfield, Maine, died 23 Feb. 1896, Hampton, Iowa. He married Elvira S. Jones 30 May 1854 in Boston who was born 1 Jan. 1834, Orange Co., Vermont and died 6 Mar. 1897, Hampton, Iowa. Elvira was the daughter of William Jones, who was the son of John Jones. His wife was Polly Stone who was the daughter of Major Uriah Stone who died in 1810 and Hepzibah Hadley Stone (1744-1832). Uriah was the son of James Stone, a Puritan of Hampstead, New Hampshire.

Elliott Stevens was the son of Stephen Hull Stevens (1794 or 96-1853), Otisfield, Maine; the son of Capt. Benjamin Stevens (fought in War of 1812), born 1770 Gray, Maine, died 1850 Stoneham, Maine; the son of Jonas Stevens (1750-1833) (fought at Valley Forge) who married Mary Crandall (1748-1842). Jonas was the son of Jonas Stevens of Townsend, Mass. who moved to Falmouth then to Gray, Maine.

Stephen Hull Stevens married Ruth Herring 10 Oct. 1822. She was born 20 Apr. 1802 or 3, Norway, Maine, died 28 June 1886. Ruth was the daughter of Benjamin Herring born 1761 Cape Ann, Mass., died 1840 Norway, Maine and Esther Robinson. Ben-

jamin's father was also Benjamin born 1727 Cape Ann, Mass. lived at New Gloucester, Maine, was captain of a privateer during the Revolutionary War and was lost at sea. His father, Robert Herring, a sea captain of Leeds, Eng., emigrated from Liverpool in 1720, settled at Cape Ann, Mass. and brought the family coat of arms which had been issued to Lord Viscount Herring Bart of England 1374. The wife of Benjamin Herring, the sea captain, was Exprience Annis whose ancestor came from Ireland about 1638 and died in New Gloucester, Maine, age over 100 years.

Esther Robinson, mother of Ruth Herring, born 1765, Gloucester, Mass., died 1844 Norway, Me. She was the daughter of John Robinson and Ruth Lame.

Captain Benjamin Stevens' wife, Sarah Sawyer (1773-1852), was the daughter of David Sawyer, Gloucester, Mass., who married Sarah Ingersol. David's father was also David Sawyer (1726-1764) of Gloucester, Mass., who married Martha Boynton 1746. David Sr., son of James Sawyer (1691 - will proved in 1776), Gloucester, Mass., married Hannah Babson in 1764. James was the son of James Sawyer (1677-1703), Gloucester who married Sarah Bray in 1703. Hannah Babson Sawyer was the daughter of Richard Babson (born 1663 in Gloucester, moved to Falmouth) whose wife was Mary (1674-1718). Richard was the son of James Babson, born in Salem, who moved to Gloucester in 1637, and in 1647 married Elinor Hill (1631-1714).

Sarah Ingersol (wife of David Sawyer) was the daughter of Josiah Ingersol (1716-1780) who married Bertha Sargent in 1740. Josiah Ingersol was the son of Josiah Ingersol (1699-1768), who married Mary Stevens in 1712. Josiah, Sr. was the son of Samuel Ingersol, born Falmouth, Me., 1696, whose wife was Judith. Samuel was the son of George Ingersol, born 1618, married at Gloucester 1646, wife's name was Elizabeth.

Bertha Sargent (wife of Josiah Ingersol, Jr.) was the daughter of John Sargent (1683-1754), Gloucester whose wife was Bertha Davis. John was the son of John Sargent born Gloucester, 1653 who married Hannah Howard 1679. John was the son of William Sargent, (1614-1717) Gloucester, who married Abagail Clark 1651.

David Danford Sallee (Salley) born 3 Oct. 1881, Geneva, Iowa (near Hampton) died 29 May 1871, Los Angeles, Calif., buried Woodlawn Mausoleum, Santa Monica, Calif. He married Vivian Florence Bissell 16 July 1908 at Santa Ana, Calif. She was born 10 Mar. 1882 in Ill. Their daughter, Lois Eunice born 29 June 1909, Los Angeles, Calif., married Clifford Abbott Landon 26 July 1930, Santa Barbara, California. They had one son. David's marriage ended in divorce early in his life. His second marriage was to Mary Madeline Wilcox 3 Sept. 1944.

David changed the spelling of his last name before he graduated from Washburn College, Topeka, Kans. He practiced law in Los Angeles from 1908 until his retirement for health reasons in 1952. He specialized in corporation law until 1937 when he began devoting most of his time to gain the land rights for the Aqua Caliente Indian Tribe of Palm Springs, Calif. He prepared the first case, known as the "Lee Arenos versus the United States" which was tried before the Supreme Court, giving this tribe the right to lease their lands, removing them from poverty to a decent way of life.

Walter Elliott Salley, farmer, born 9 July 1883 Hampton, Iowa, died 30 June 1970, married Edna Augusta Hartzell 22 June 1910, Rossville, Kans. She was born 22 Jan. 1886 at Rossville, died 12 July 1974. Both are buried in Silver Lake Cemetery. Daughter, Ruth Elizabeth, born 18 Feb. 1918, Topeka, married Gaylord G. Johnson 27 May 1945 at Silver Lake, Kans. They are the parents of Susan Sally and Steven Gaylord born 10 Nov. 1950. Susan married Christopher Leo Peterson of Lombard, Ill., 19 June 1971 at Silver Lake, Kans.

Ruth and Gaylord lived for 15 years on his home farm near the family church, Mariadahl, located on Highway 13 between Cleburne and Randolph, Kans. Tuttle Creek Dam, built across the Blue Valley, forced them to relocate. They moved to the Salley farm in 1960.

Edwin Nelson Salley born 16 June 1885, Hampton, Iowa, died 22 Feb. 1970 and buried at Topeka, Kansas. He married Mattie Myrtle Anderson 7 July 1907, Topeka, Kans. She was born 20 Sept. 1886, Newburg, Ind., the daughter of Ethan S. Anderson and Alice Cora Whitaker. Mattie died 12 June 1918, Topeka, Kans. They were the parents of two sons. Ralph Nelson was born 10 Feb. 1909, married Mildred ____ in the early 1930's, no children. Norman Eugene was born 17 Aug. 1911, died 196__, buried in Calif. He married Jessie Weirich, Topeka, Kans., parents of probably 2 boys and 2 girls, divorced.

Edwin remarried a widow, Mrs. Mona H. Peel, in the early 1920's who had 3 children, Earl, Desdamona, and Thelma. She was born 6 Mar. 1885, died 24 June 1962.

Edwin was a barber in Topeka. After retirement, he married Mrs. Hollis Parks (Lela Albright, born in Iowa) 8 Nov. 1964.

Gibson 106

LaRita M. Neeley



(Asenath (Eggleston) and Garland Rose Gibson)



(Laurel (Rhodes) and Wade Hampton Gibson)

Garland Rose Gibson was born 1842 in LaPorte Co., Ind. He married Asentha "Asena" Eggleston, daughter of Joseph and Mariah (Buttles) Eggleston. The Egglestons were early settlers at Phelps in Ontario Co., N. Y. Joseph Eggleston moved his family to Upper Sandusky in Wyandot Co., Ohio in 1854. Their daughter, Mary, married D. Gillett and moved to Des Moines, Iowa. Her sister, Asena, visited her and met Garland Gibson. He was the son of Elizabeth (Martin) and James W. Gibson. Elizabeth was born in Bedford Co., Penn. in 1806, the daughter of Abraham A. Martin. James Gibson was born 1809 in Franklin Co., Penn., son of Margaret (Carroll) and Wm. Gibson.

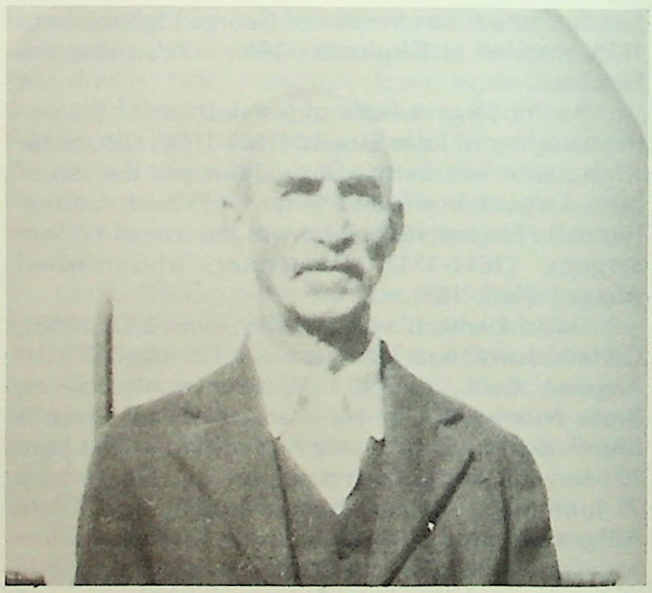
The James W. Gibson family moved to Des Moines, Iowa in the fall of 1850, and settled in Yellow Spring Township. James died at Kingston in 1893. Elizabeth died 1873.

Garland Gibson and Asena Eggleston were married 5 Jan. 1869; their children were all born in Iowa: Flora 1870, Walter Joseph 1872-1955, Mary E. 1874, Wade Hampton 1877, James Willis 1879, and Jessie Rose 1883-1884. Flora married Ralph Stahl in June 1897; died Oct. 1912. Mary E. (May) married Paul Bundy and had three sons, Jesse, Wilson, and Floyd Francis. She died 1942. Wade H. married Laurel Rhodes on 6 Oct. 1902; they had one daughter, Neva Marie, who married Samuel Dunn 6 Oct. 1925. James married Myrtle Stahl and had one daughter, Fern.

Garland Gibson and his family came to Shawnee Co., Kans. in Oct. of 1884 and bought land near Auburn. Asena died 6 May 1919 and Garland died 5 Jan. 1924.



Neva (Gibson) and Samuel Dunn



Robert Dunn

Abigail Jessup Smith 107

Doris Hiatt Matney



(Abigail Jessup Smith)

Abigail Jessup Smith was born 15 Dec. 1780 in a log cabin at Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York. She moved with her parents to Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., and was married there 16 Dec. 1800 to Isaiah Smith, son of G. G. Smith. In 1851 they moved to Wayne Co., Ind. to the home of their daughter and son-in-law, Henry and Frances (Smith) Hiatt, where Isaiah Smith died.

She came to Kansas in 1856 with Henry and Frances Hiatt, when they settled near Bloomington, Douglas Co., Kans. At age 80 she homesteaded 160 acres near Twin Mound, Douglas County.

When her daughter, Mary Ann (Smith) Mead, died in 1836, she raised her granddaughter, Abigail Ann Mead, and helped raise the children of her other daughter, Frances (Smith) Hiatt, who died in 1858. She died 18 Dec. 1864, at age 84, and is buried in the Twin Mound Cemetery.

Long Creek Bridge Monument 108

Elizabeth S. Ward

This article was contributed by Mrs. Ward and was an undated newspaper clipping entitled *Old Bridge Survives,* by Joseph B. Mickey and printed in the Topeka Daily Capital.

Lyndon - Two miles off US 75, south of Lyndon, and about two miles from a new missile base, lies another space vehicle of a forgotten past.

It is perhaps the only swinging bridge in use on a public road in Kansas. Located one mile west and one south of Melvern, it has escaped notice, much like the deep clear waters of Long Creek, which it spans.

No one knows exactly when it was built, but 92-year-old Burton Craig of Melvern, a resident of the area most of his life, says it was there since he was a small lad. He is positive it has been there 75 years and believes it might be more than 80 years old.

Osage County officials have put a two ton limit sign on the old bridge, instead of the usual three ton sign. Except for planking, the only repair on the bridge of record was after the 1928 flood on the Marais des Cygnes, of which Long Creek is a tributary. The end piers were replaced with new concrete and some overhead cables.

The supporting cables are three inches in diameter and composed of No. 9 wire.

The bridge was undoubtedly assembled on the spot and fabricated by pioneer tradesmen with a minimum of tools. Their concern was loads of wood, hay, rock, corn, wheat, and driven cattle.

The bridge has been known as the Criss Bridge, the swinging bridge over Long Creek, and the suspension bridge of Long Creek.

It is about a hundred feet long with steep approaches on each end. Its four cables are anchored deeply. Except for the sinking feeling of a bridge floor made of airfilled boards, the novelty of riding back in time is exciting. There are no known records of the builders, its birth, but its future is assured for years to come as a public monument to men who made Kansas great.

William Henry Illston 109

Grace A. Flory



(William & Annetta Illston)

Mr. Illston was born 20 June 1849 in Liverpool, England, the son of William H. and Eliza (Wright) Illston; they came to the States in 1853 and settled in Ithaca, New York.

The Illstons came to Shawnee Co., Kansas in 1883, in a caravan of five covered wagons. In Sept. 1883 Eliza Illston bought 76 acres in Monmouth Township. They lived in their covered wagons until their home was built. William rented a farm close by; when his mother and brother died, he moved to his mother's farm. He and his wife, Annetta Louise (Turrell), b. 21 May 1863, daughter of William O. and Jane (Dawson) Turrell of Ithaca, New York, sold the farm in 1897 and moved to Oakland.

They lived at 365 Michigan, before Oakland was taken into Topeka. William H. worked at the Santa Fe Shops until he retired. He died 23 June 1934. Annetta L. died 2 March 1937. They are buried at Emmanuel Cemetery near Watson, Kansas.

They were married 14 September 1879 in Trumansburg, New York. They had nine children: Edward (1880 N. Y.-1895 Kans.); William H. (1883 N. Y. - 1885 Kans); Eliza Jane (1884 Kans. - ?); Jennie Louise (1888 Kans. - 1934 Kans.); m. William H. Barncord; Adele Ann (14 Sept. 1889) m. Jack Ishmael and lives in California; Bessie May (28 Jan. 1893 Kans. - 2 Mar. 1974, Kans) m. Conrad Davis; William Henry (10 Dec. 1895 Kans - 26 Oct. 1966 Kans) m. to Wanda Canfield and they had two sons, William Dallas of California and Walter Robert of Missouri; Virginia Annetta (17 Feb. 1899 Kans - 13 Dec. 1973 Ca) m. Dean Higgs; Ralph (11 August 1911 Kans - 30 August 1911 Kans).

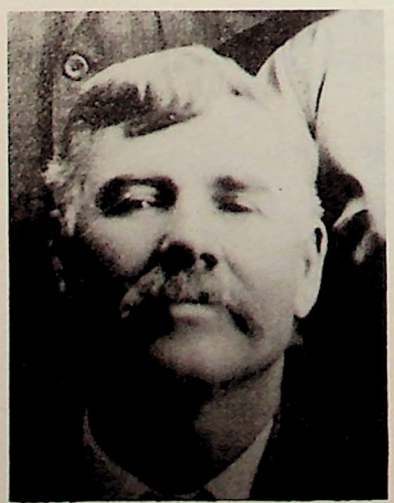
Eliza Illston died in 1884. Warren H. Illston died in 1886. They are buried at Emmanuel Cemetery.

George P. Mace 110

Joyce B. Hensen

George P. Mace was born 17 Feb. 1862 near Agency, Wappello Co., Iowa, the son of Henry L. and Sarah (Lottridge) Mace, natives of Va. Mr. Mace came to Smith Co., Kans. to visit his brother, Joshua, who had migrated to Kansas some months before. Wanting to have his brother feel properly at home, Josh took George to a community revival meeting. There George sat behind a charming young lady who was wearing the first bustle seen in Smith Co. In order to attract her attention and impress her, George placed straw on her bustle. She would brush off the straw, but turned with a quick smile to her suitor. The scheme worked and on 22 July 1886 in Smith Co., Kans., George married Sidney Alice Bonecutter, sixth child of David and Nancy Ann (Kennedy) Bonecutter.

Sidney Alice Bonecutter was born 4 Feb. 1864 near Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ill. Moving to Marion Co., Iowa, at an early age she lived there with her aunt, Grace (Bonecutter) Bonsell, wife of Isaac A. Bonsell, for many years after her father and brothers and sisters moved to Smith Co., Kans.



George P. Mace

Seven children were born to George P. and Sidney Alice Mace. They were: Gracie born 2 May 1887, married 26 Aug. 1914 Polk Co., Nebr. to Freeman Edward Runquist; Lesta Ann born 4 Nov. 1888, never married - she dedicated her life to teaching; Rolla Melvin born 11 Jan. 1890, married 17 Feb. 1915 in York Co., Nebr. to Evelyn Parker Robson; Guy Marvin Sr. born 10 Dec. 1892, married Merrick Co., Nebr., 1st Pearl West, married 2nd Hazel Briglingam; Boyd Wallace born 6 Oct. 1894, married 22 Oct. 1916 to Mabel Rice; George Dewey born 6 Dec. 1897, married 1st Mary A. Denton, married 2nd Mary ____; Ethel Fern, born 23 Aug. 1901, married 2 June 1923 to Carl Frederick William Hensen.



(Front George P. and Sidney Alice Mace, the children, Ethel, Gracie, Lesta Ann, George Dewey, Rolla M., Boyd W., and Guy M.

The first three children were born in Smith Co., Kans. the others in Polk Co., Nebr. Moving to Polk Co. in 1891, George Mace farmed one of the most prosperous farms in Polk Co. He lived to the age of 94 and died 15 Oct. 1955. He is buried in Osceola, Polk Co., Nebr. His wife died 14 Oct. 1944 and is also buried at Osceola, Nebr.

Edmund G. Ross 111

Nicholas L. Clark

Mr. Clark has given us permission to use his article which appeared in the St. Marys Star Newspaper, Tues. Feb. 10, 1976.

There is an interesting bit of history to be gleaned in Wabaunsee Co. concerning the life of Kansas pioneer Edmund G. Ross. Few people today would see the name and know that one hundred years ago it was one of the most important in the state.

Edmund G. Ross was born at Ashland, Ohio, on Dec. 7, 1826, the son of Sylvester and Cynthia Ross. Mr. Ross was well educated for that time, and his parents encouraged him to go into the newspaper business.

His older brother, Sylvester II, was working for the "Huron Commercial Advertiser", so Edmund went there to learn the business. While he was working for the newspaper, Edmund Ross first became aware of the great injustice of slavery purging the nation. Very early in life, Ross grew to hate slavery and to fight it with the best of his rhetoric. Later, Edmund Ross would use more than words to fight slavery.

In 1841, Edmund's father purchased the printing plant and moved it to Sandusky, Ohio. Edmund worked there for eight years and, with his father owning the printing plant, Edmund felt easier about printing his conscience views.

On Oct. 15, 1848 Edmund was married to Fannie Lathrop at Sandusky. In 1850, a daughter was born to them, and in 1852 they moved to Janesville, Wis. Edmund joined his younger brother, Will, in Janesville and worked for the "Milwaukee Free Democrat". The editor of the paper was S. M. Booth, an anti-slavery activist, whose very home (and also that of Edmund Ross) were stations on the underground railway. Booth was accused of harboring slaves and later convicted, which ruined him financially. The Ross brothers then went to work for the "Daily Sentinal."

That year, 1854, was the year the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was introduced. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill would see the delicate balance between free and slave states destroyed. In addition, it would allow the territories of Kansas and Nebraska "Popular Sovereignty" which meant they could vote whether they could be admitted to the Union as free or slave states. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 had said that no territory asking for admission to the United States which was located above the southern border of Missouri could be admitted as a slave state. Thus the Kansas-Nebraska Bill would have destroyed that compromise, and would have permitted the extension of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska if the people so desired.

It was these circumstances which so infuriated Edmund Ross and his entire family. By passing the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, the South had won a great victory. The theory was that settlers from Missouri would populate Kansas and, when a vote was taken, Kansas would become a slave state. Those who hated slavery most in this country prepared to mobilize by

moving large numbers of residents of free states into Kansas. This was mostly done by the Emmigrant Aid Society of Newton, Mass. There were other groups, one of which is very famous in Wabaunsee Co. This was the Wabaunsee Colony which came to Kansas with Bibles and Rifles from Conn. to fight the spread of slavery.

The Ross family decided to join this exodus. Two weddings had occurred in the Ross family - that of William Ross to Elizabeth Barry in 1855, and that of Nancy Amelia Ross to S. P. Wemple. George Ross (father of Claude, Floyd, and Charles who grew up in the Dover, Kans. community) was not yet sixteen years old. William Ross and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Wemple were accompanied by George Ross; they all left for Kansas driving a herd of cattle with them. Because of his wife's reluctance, Edmund Ross did not come to Kansas until 1856. When he did come, he brought a whole wagon train of settlers with him. The wagon train left May 20, 1856 and took the Janesville Plank Road from Milwaukee. They were joined at Janesville by Edmund's parents, Sylvester and Cynthia Ross, and a younger daughter. They rode all the way in a two seated surrey with a canvas top, drawn by a team of spirited horses. The two youngest Ross boys, Charles and Walter, who were fourteen and ten, drove low covered farm wagons with an extra horse and cow tied on behind.

After crossing the Mississippi at Dubuque, Ia., they headed for Nebraska, seeking to avoid the possibility of trouble in Missouri. The route was known as the James Lane Trail because the Kansas freedom fighter, James H. Lane, had been largely responsible for its opening. The Ross caravan was among the first to travel the route and each wagon was of the same model, and drawn by two yoke of oxen.

When they reached the Missouri River there was no bridge; the crossing was a laborious operation. There were over 500 men, women, and children camped near the river the first week in Aug. 1856. This group was known as Lane's Army of the North, though it was not an army at all.

After crossing the river, they traveled into Nebraska. Just as they were about to cross into Kansas, they were met by James H. Lane himself. Ross was surprised at the appearance of Lane, who was a short, wiry man with pleasant manners. Lane visited with Edmund Ross and then left some of his men to guide the train into Kansas.

They were about thirty miles northeast of Topeka when they came to a swollen stream. Some of the train decided to stay beside the stream and form a new town. Mr. Ross suggested that they name the town Horton in honor of the man who had helped finance the train. The remainder of the group continued south to the Kaw River.

The group was met in Topeka by Mr. E. C. K. Cranvey, a former resident of Milwaukee. They crossed on the Papin Ferry and were treated to a supper at the Farmers Hotel. There was much violence in Kansas to the east of Topeka. Lecompton, which was the slavery capital of Kansas, was a stronghold for tyrants who looted and burned to discourage the newly arrived settlers. To add to the confusion, the Kansas Territorial Legislature, which had been illegally elected, made this violence appear lawful, since the legislature was pro-slavery.

Edmund G. Ross, a Democrat, found that the politics of President Franklin Pierce were not those of his own thinking, so he left the Democratic Party and joined the Free State Party (which later became the Republican Party). Mr. Ross served four years in the "Free State Army".

In 1858, Mr. Ross moved to Wabaunsee Co. and joined his father, Sylvester Ross, in taking a claim west of Dover, Kans. Here a son was born, whom they named Flint Ross. However, the child soon died. Mr. Ross was elected to the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention to represent Wabaunsee, Geary, Riley, and Pottawatomie Counties, and became a prominent part in the shaping of the "Free State Constitution". Mr. Ross moved his family from the farm in Wabaunsee Co., but his father stayed and prospered. Ed Ross was now a successful and important Kansas leader, but his career was to go even higher.

In Sept. of 1860, Ross associated with Cyrus K. Holliday and helped organize and construct the Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Ross turned the first spade of soil in the construction of the railway.

When the Civil War came, Edmund Ross was recruited to Co. E. of the 11th Regiment of Kans. He was made a Captain and joined Col. Samuel J. Crawford (who was later governor of Kansas) at Leavenworth. His brother, George Ross of Dover, also joined him. William Ross had accepted the appointment as agent for the Pottawatomie Indians and was located in what later became Rossville, which was named for William Ross.

After serving with distinction, Ross was mustered out of the Union Army on Sept. 30, 1865. His private life did not last long, for James Lane committed suicide the following year, and Ross was appointed to fill his seat in the United States Senate representing Kansas.

As a Senator, Ross was most concerned with the development of railroads and the safety of settlers in Indian territory. Ross was one of the representatives who negotiated the Medicine Lodge Treaty in 1867 in Kansas. This treaty helped to make travelers on the Santa Fe Trail safe.

Little did Senator Ross know that it would fall his lot to decide the most serious question the Congress would ever face. President Andrew Johnson, (who had succeeded Lincoln after his assassination) had

many disputes with Congress over the progress of reconstruction of the South. Congress had become unhappy with his removal of Congressional appointees, the Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act which forbid Johnson to remove officials without the consent of the Senate. Johnson, indignant that the powers of the Presidency were being questioned, promptly fired Secretary of War Stanton. The Senate was so enraged that it began impeachment proceedings almost immediately.

Ross became the victim of the proceeding, because it would be his vote which was the deciding one. Ross felt that Johnson was doing his best and that the Congress had been unreasonable in passing the Tenure Act. Therefore, Ross voted his conscience, even though he knew that the Republican Party which he represented would never let him win re-election again. Ross was ruined politically in Kansas by his vote, for Kansans were against Johnson.

Ross served out his term and returned to Coffeyville, Kans. in 1871, where he started a newspaper. On Apr. 23, 1872, a tornado completely destroyed his newspaper plant. He returned to Lawrence, Kansas and in 1880 bought the Leavenworth Press and consolidated two papers.

In July 1884, Edmund Ross and his family moved to Albuquerque, N.M. In 1885, he moved to Santa Fe where he was governor for four years. He later served as secretary of the State Bureau of Immigration and published the "Deming Headlight" at Deming, N. M. The Edmund G. Rosses celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on Oct. 15, 1898. Mrs. Ross died on Nov. 12, 1899, and Mr. Ross died on May 8, 1907.

Sylvester Ross served several terms as County Commissioner, County Clerk, and Wabaunsee Co. Register of Deeds. Mr. Ross and his family were highly esteemed in Wabaunsee Co. Mr. Ross was born on Aug. 31, 1798, and passed away Aug. 18, 1873. Sylvester Ross' son, George, settled in Wabaunsee Co. as well, and his son, Claude, followed his father's example. Claude Ross married Emma Moore. Claude was Justice of the Peace at Dover for forty years, was a member of the township board, an officer of the Dover State Bank, taught school at Alma, was treasurer of the Dover Telephone Co., and a member of the School Board of the grade school and high school of Dover.

Isn't it interesting to know Wabaunsee County has had such distinguished residents? I owe a debt of gratitude to the Kansas State Historical Society, and its president, Dr. Homer Socolofsky, a friend who helped steer me toward gleaning this information from the society's files. Also, thanks to Mrs. Vey Bassett Rutledge Spaulding of Dover, who compiled some of the facts.

Theodore Commodore Montee 112

Betty L. Ramsey



(Theodore Commodore and Nancy (Brundage) Edmonston Montee)

Theodore Commodore Montee was the son of Francis Abraham and Hester Ann Wilson Montee. He was born 8 May 1827 in Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y. In 1833 the family moved to Wyandot Co., Ohio where his father operated a grist mill and was in the lumber trade. Theodore grew up in this area still inhabited by Indians. When he was 23 he married Phebe Coberley in that county. She died on 9 May 1850.

In the 1850's or 1860's the Montee family moved to Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill. On 24 Nov. 1853 Theodore married Mrs. Nancy (Brundage) Edmonston who at that time had a young son Joel. Theodore and Nancy's family started coming with the arrival on 28 Aug. 1854 of Rosette. She died Sept. 1854. The next child was George E. born 27 July 1856. He married Hannah Katherine Shopman on 1 Apr. 1880 and he died 27 Dec. 1921. Joseph M. was born on 6 Dec. 1858 and died 26 Sept. 1861. James A. was born 18 Mar. 1861. He married Kate Dunsworth on 26 Dec. 1880 and died 23 June 1905. Mary Elizabeth born 9 Sept. 1863 m. Robert Swain. The next child was John Francis born 11 Mar. 1868 who married Anna Morrison. Theodore Elmer was born 6 Feb. 1870 and died 2 Dec. 1873. Dora A. was born 7 Sept. 1873 and died 28 Nov. 1874. Then came the twins Della and Delmar. She was born 4 Feb. 1876 and died 15 July 1876 and he was born the same day and died 24 Nov. 1964. He married Rose Lucas.

Theodore and Nancy came to Crawford Co., Kans. along with his three brothers, James, Francis and Clois in the 1870's. He bought a farm near McCune in Crawford Co., and there they raised their children and lived the rest of their lives, or near that area. The Montees in the area visited each other

quite frequently and some of the original four enjoyed the fishing to be found in the Neosho River.

Theodore Commodore died 3 Jan. 1924 and is buried in Crawford County. His wife died 24 Dec. 1906 and is buried in McCune Cemetery next to her husband. His children and grandchildren lived in various parts of the country. Some stayed in Crawford Co., but others like the Crums who moved to near Colorado Springs, Colo., and the Delmar Montee family who lived in the San Diego, Calif. area only visited there on occasion with family and friends.

James W. Beebe 113

Mabel E. Hosch

James W. Beebe and wife Marilla (Isles) Beebe migrated from Iowa to Republic Co., Kans., about 1871, and settled in Richland Twp., near Cuba, Kans.

James W. Beebe was born in Knox Co., Ohio, 9 July 1818, son of William Jr. and Sarah Beebe, grandson of William Sr. and Polly Truman Beebe of New London, Conn.

Marilla (Isles) Beebe was born 16 Nov. 1820 in Chester Twp., Geauga Co., Ohio, daughter of Jeremiah and Betsey (Miner) Isles (Iles). The Miners were direct descendants of Thomas Miner of Colonial Stonington, Conn.

After their marriage in Knox Co., Ohio, 19 Sept. 1839, the Beebes lived in Steuben Co., Ind., 1839-47; Cass Co., Mich. 1847-1862; near Lake City, Iowa, 1862-71; and afterwards in Kans. James W. died 13 Jan. 1890, and his wife 6 Aug. 1900; buried in Farmington Cemetery. In Iowa the Beebe family joined the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, of which their eldest son, George W., a Civil War veteran, was a traveling missionary.

Their eight children were: George W.; Charles Wesley, who was killed in the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia, in Oct. 1864; Sarah Elizabeth Vaughn-Bonner, who also moved to Kansas; Caroline Amelia Vaughn-Brooks of Carroll Co., Iowa; Betsey Athey of Ringgold Co., Iowa; Alvira Baker, who moved from Jackson, Iowa to Republic Co., Kans., with her husband Frank and five children after 1880; Almira and Martha Jane (died in infancy).

The Gardiner Family 114

Allen Gardiner

On Nov. 11, 1854, James Gardiner, accompanied by his wife and family, settled near the present town of Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas, having left their home in Platte Co., Missouri, in search of greener pastures. "Always," it was written of the Gardiners, "they were pioneers."

James Gardiner was born in Virginia on April 19, 1788, and was the oldest of five children born to William Gardiner (March 10, 1736 - Feb. 15, 1803) and Mary Sanford (April 25, 1759 - Sept. 13, 1826). The others were: William (b. Feb. 28, 1790), Jincy (b. Aug. 11, 1792), Mason (b. Nov. 4, 1795 and d. Oct. 13, 1824 in Fayette Co., Kentucky), and Thomas (b. Jan. 10, 1798 in Kentucky and d. June 16, 1891 at Leavenworth, Kansas). The family moved from Virginia to Kentucky between 1788 and 1798.

James Gardiner and Sarah Downs Trimble, daughter of John Trimble, were married Dec. 23, 1823 in Fayette Co., Kentucky. Sarah was a native of Kentucky, born Jan. 10, 1805. Both were early followers of Alexander Campbell and were members of the Christian church all their lives.

Early in life, James went west and explored in the wilds of Missouri. About 1829, James, Sarah, and their eldest son emigrated to Ralls Co., Missouri, where James took out a patent on 80 acres. In 1830, the family moved to neighboring Pike Co., where James also took out a patent for 80 acres. He sold this in 1839 and removed to the Platte Purchase where he located in Clay Co., seven miles west of Liberty. They later lived in Pettis Twp., Platte Co., from whence they migrated to Kansas in 1854.

James Gardiner, "a man of exceeding probity of character," was well-educated for the times and often taught school in the areas in which they pioneered. His chief occupation was that of a farmer.

After the family had lived in Kansas a short time, James moved his family to Jackson Co. (then Calhoun Co.) and lived near the present town of Denison. The Indians, in burning off the prairie, burned his home there, so he moved to Jefferson Co., where his wife, Sarah Trimble, died Mar. 18, 1857. She was buried in the Wise Cemetery, near Winchester beside her son, Francis, who had died a few days earlier.

James and several of his sons took out patents of land in both Jefferson and Jackson Counties. James made his home with his son, William and daughter, Mary, after his wife died. He died near Winchester,

Dec. 16, 1874, and was buried beside his wife and son.

James and Sarah (Trimble) Gardiner were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom lived to adulthood. Their eldest son, William Mason Gardiner, was born May 12, 1825 in Lexington, Kentucky and died Mar. 11, 1879 near Winchester, Kansas. He took out a patent for the land where the present town of Winchester now stands. He was married Dec. 22, 1846 in Platte Co., Missouri, to Susan Margaret Tipton (daughter of Jonathon Tipton and Barbara Becknell), born Oct. 14, 1828 in Kentucky and died Dec. 28, 1915 at Valley Falls, Kansas. They were the parents of eleven children. A granddaughter, Sidney Margaret Gardiner, was the first woman Secretary of the Senate in the history of Kansas.

Rev. John Trimble Gardiner, second son of James and Sarah (Trimble) Gardiner, was born Aug. 6, 1829 in Ralls Co., Mo. and died June 27, 1894 near Denison, Jackson Co., Kansas. He was married June 27, 1852 in Platte Co., Mo., to Mary Jane Conaway (daughter of William and Sarah Conaway), born Apr. 13, 1834 in Dearborn Co., Ind. and died May 2, 1896 at Denison, Kansas. They were the parents of twelve children. John Gardiner took out a patent of land in Jefferson Co. in 1857 and moved shortly thereafter to Jackson Co., where he organized the third oldest Christian church in Kansas near the town of Denison. His grandson, Raymond Gardiner, of Denison, still owns one of his farms (purchased in 1858). In 1976 the Kansas Farm Bureau recognized this as the second oldest farm in Jackson Co. remaining in the same family for at least 100 years.

James Thomas Gardiner, third son of James and Sarah (Trimble) Gardiner, was born Jan. 30, 1831 in Pike Co., Mo., and died Sept. 15, 1879 near Winchester, Kansas. He was married Nov. 16, 1869 at Easton, Kansas, to Mary Jane Gwartney (daughter of Thomas O. Gwartney and Gilly C. Brandenburg), born Dec. 8, 1848 in Harrison Co., Ind. and died June 21, 1917 at Oskaloosa, Kansas. They were the parents of six sons. A grandson, Marshall Gephart Gardiner, of Levenworth, served in the Kansas House of Representatives from 1956-60 from the 5th district.

Benjamin Franklin Gardiner, fourth son of James and Sarah (Trimble) Gardiner, was born June 22, 1833 in Missouri. He was married Feb. 26, 1854 in Platte Co., Mo., to Martha E. Sedwick, and thereafter disappears from view, although it is believed he died in 1863 or 1865.

Henry Sanford Gardiner, fifth son of James and Sarah (Trimble) Gardiner, was born in Oct. 1834, and died Aug. 1, 1843 both in Missouri. Francis Mario Gardiner, the sixth son, was born Apr. 1, 1836 in Missouri and died unmarried Mar. 9, 1857 near Winchester, Kansas.

Mary Emerine Gardiner, seventh child of James and Sarah (Trimble) Gardiner, was born Dec. 25, 1837 in Missouri and died Mar. 18, 1886 near Winchester, Kansas. She was married Oct. 26, 1858 in Jefferson Co., Kans., to Addis E. Bromley, born Jan. 6, 1836 in Barnsville, Canada, and died Mar. 7, 1887 at Winchester, Kansas. They had two daughters, both of whom died childless.

Octavius Harrison Gardiner, eighth child of James and Sarah (Trimble) Gardiner, was born Jan. 3, 1840 and died Oct. 5, 1851, both in Missouri. Peter Rogers Gardiner, the ninth child, was born Aug. 31, 1841 near Liberty, Clay Co., Mo. and died unmarried Jan. 12, 1933 at Denison, Kansas.

Nancy Elizabeth Gardiner, tenth child of James and Sarah (Trimble) Gardiner, was born Mar. 3, 1843 and died Oct. 30, 1843, both near Liberty, Missouri.

Joseph Barton Gardiner, the eleventh child, was born Nov. 28, 1844 near Liberty, Mo. and died Jan. 7, 1924 at Holton, Kansas. He was married Jan. 1, 1869 at Winchester, Kansas, to Mary Jane Tabler, born May 7, 1851 in Clark Co., Ind. and died Apr. 30, 1936 at Holton, Kansas. They had no issue.

The twelfth and youngest child of James and Sarah (Trimble) Gardiner, Pinckney Downs Gardiner, was born July 1, 1847 near Liberty, Mo., and died Jan. 15, 1933, also at Liberty, Missouri. He was married first, May 14, 1874 to Virginia Rogers (daughter of John Wesley Rogers and Mary Jane Reynolds), born Feb. 23, 1850 in Illinois and died May 15, 1879 at Scandia, Republic Co., Kansas. They had two daughters; a granddaughter, Martha Jane Currier, is the wife of the Hon. Garner Shriver, M.C. from Kansas. Pinckney Gardiner was married secondly, circa 1880, to Annie E. Laughlin, by whom he had ten children.

A grandson of James and Sarah (Trimble) Gardiner, John William Gardiner (son of William Mason Gardiner and Susan Margaret Tipton), was for 35 years connected with the Topeka police force. He was a patrolman until 1889 when he was appointed chief of police and continued in that position until 1892. He was later a plain-clothes detective with the force and also served as special agent for both the Santa Fe and Rock Island railways. He was born Oct. 11, 1851 in Platte City, Mo. and died Nov. 24, 1917 in Topeka. He was married Dec. 29, 1875 "on the Missouri side of the bridge between Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and Platte County, Missouri" to Martha Jane Rogers (daughter of John Wesley Rogers and Mary Jane Reynolds), born Aug. 21, 1855 at Mt. Pleasant, Ill. and died June 11, 1939 at Topeka. They were the parents of nine children, of which two yet survive - Fay Gardiner, who retired as a seamstress at the age of eighty-nine, and Sibyl Gardiner, a 45-year employee of the State Printing Plant.



(John W. Gardiner)

On June 4, 1889, Alphonso Thompson Rodgers, a prominent Topeka merchant tailor, was murdered by Nat Oliphant, a tramp. Police Chief Gardiner dispatched two men who returned with the murderer. Fearing for his safety, they transferred the prisoner from the city jail to the county jail. However, a lynch mob organized, and taking justice into their own hands, broke into the jail, took Oliphant out and lynched him. Afterwards, a Judge Rodgers, a brother of the murdered man, had a gold badge made for Police Chief Gardiner to show his appreciation for Gardiner's efforts in retrieving his brother's assassin. John W. Gardiner, whose photograph is illustrated here, is shown wearing the badge presented him by Judge Rodgers.

Thomas Francis Lannan 115

Vida Lannan



(Thomas Francis Lannan)



(Alice Elizabeth (Dolan) Lannan)



(N. G. Kinley - T. F. Lannan Carriage Business 424-426 Jackson, Topeka, Kansas)

Thomas Francis Lannan, born 17 Dec. 1854 at Forest Lake, Susquehanna Co., Penn. died 9 May 1940 at Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kans. He was the fourth child of Cornelius Lannan and Jane (Groman), both of whom were born in Ireland and migrated to the United States in 1844. On 31 Oct. 1881 he entered into an agreement with N. G. Kinley to operate a carriage business in the city of Topeka at 424-426 Jackson St. With the business established, he returned to Penn. and on 27 Sept. 1882 he married Alice Elizabeth Dolan, born 15 May 1858 at Dimock, Susquehanna Co., Penn., died 27 Nov. 1947. She was the daughter of Bartholomew Dolan and Alice Kelley both born in Ireland and migrated to the United States in the late 1840's. Mr. Lannan retired in 1923 after forty-two years of making wagons and carriages. Mr. and Mrs. Lannan were devout members of the Holy Name Catholic Church.

Their children were: Edward Philip, b. 4 July 1883, died Oct. 1969, married Laura Neil; Bartholomew Cornelius, b. 26 June 1887, married Gladys Gerwick; Thomas Francis b. 25 Oct. 1888, died 11 Nov. 1922; Paul Jerome, b. 25 Apr. 1890, died 12 Oct. 1969, married Dorothy L. Thompson; Mary Katherine, b. 18 Oct. 1891, married Benjamin F. E. Marsh; and Jane, b. 9 Nov. 1898, died 3 Jan. 1950.

Everly Family 116

Mae DeVader

An important tradesperson to his community at the turn of the century was the village blacksmith. He contributed to the community by his work. The bustling activity involved good natured visiting and the exchange of daily news items between the townspeople and the farmers who gathered at the place of the local blacksmith. Oliver Cable Everly and his sons would "shoe the horse or mule", sharpen plow shares, and whatever repair job was brought their way. The bustling little town of Willard, Kansas got its village blacksmith in Oliver Cable Everly and his sons, Joe and Oliver Alonzo, affectionately known as "Shorty". Joe died at Willard.

In 1899 tall and handsome Frank Lee, an ambitious young farmer of Willard, was wed at Lyndon to Olive Grace Everly, the daughter of Oliver Cable Everly, the Burlingame blacksmith. Although Frank was of predominantly Irish descent, he was united to a bride of German descent.

Frank and Olive built a blacksmith shop on their property in Willard, thus encouraging Olive's family to come to be near. In fact, the Everlys came to live exactly across the street from Frank and his bride, Olive Everly Lee. From that day forward until the death of the blacksmith's brother, "Shorty" and his sister continued to live across the street from each other. Thus family was near while Olive's husband Frank was away from home working weekdays for the Rock Island Railroad. "Shorty" continued as village blacksmith, and there lived with his mother, Susannah, until her dying day. Children Frank, Ella, Charlie, and Joe had died.

Oliver Cable Everly and wife, Susannah, with son, Joe, (at their deaths) were returned to Burlingame, Kans. for burial with other members of the family who had preceded them in death while the family lived at Burlingame.

Previous to coming to Willard, the successful blacksmith had traveled much in remaking and reshaping the life of his family. He resided in Willard the last nine years; was a resident of Kansas 36 years. Being tired of the strife and stress of the Civil War, this veteran, Oliver Cable Everly, and his wife had proceeded west.

Oliver was to receive a pension for himself and the pension continued to his wife after his death. Bringing the father's trade of local blacksmith to each community where they settled, the family made new friends. Thus had Olive Grace (Everly) Lee come from the place of her birth in Kanauertown, Penn. to Guthrie, Okla., thence to Burlingame and on to Willard, Kans., to spend the rest of her life as the beloved wife of Frank Lee and the mother of their three daughters. In their lifetime, Frank and Olive had traveled many miles before Willard.

First Frank Lee, then brother "Shorty" (Oliver Alonzo Everly), and then Olive (Everly) Lee, were laid to rest. In a lovely little rural cemetery at Maple Hill, the three lie surrounded by prairie nearby, and the daily wail and whistle of Rock Island trains echo over the graves.

The railroad and the "Village Blacksmith" each helped, contributing much to develop the area west of Topeka and thence westward. The blacksmith was necessary to keep equipment operable and to keep tools ready in those horse and buggy days.

The railroad brought merchandise from the east which was much desired and needed. Occasionally the railroad brought good friends and beloved relatives from the East to visit. This brought the old familiar things nearer, thus life in Kansas and then westward became easier and more enjoyable.

Of the surviving Everly-Lee descendants, the eldest daughter, Edna Mae Lee, remained in the area. She was wed October 27, 1921 to Edward C. Kovar, the second son of Joseph and Frances (Balusek) Kovar of the Rossville-Delia Community. Following the marriage in Topeka, Kans. Edward and Edna Kovar continued to live near the families of each, visiting frequently the Lees and the Everlys at Willard.

Edward and Edna Mae (Lee) Kovar named their first child, a daughter, Mae Edith, born January 29, 1925, and lived in the Rossville-Delia area.

Mae Edith Kovar was wed October 23, 1943 to Charles A. DeVader at Emmett, Kansas. Charles was the son of Charles E. DeVader b. June 30, 1892, died Mar. 15, 1969 and Margaret Virginia (Glick) DeVader b. December 28, 1897, died 1966. They were wed April 22, 1919.

Charles A. was born Feb. 14, 1921, St. Marys, Ks. He accompanied his parents to Topeka where he began school. Charles Sr. was employed by the Santa Fe Shops before returning to farm in the Delia-Emmett area of "Old Adrian" in Adrian Township Jackson County, Kans.

There Charles Sr. lived among relatives (descended from Peter Edward Duivetter-DeVader and Prudanse (Cousman) who had wed in Atkinson, Illinois, October 19, 1885. Peter Edward DeVader was born Peter Edward Duivetter in 1860. He died in 1929. His wife Prudanse (Cousman) Duivetter was born in 1863 and died in 1914).

On the 1895 Kansas State Census the spelling of the Duivetter name was Duvatter. The later moved to the City of Adrian, which was approximately four miles from Holy Cross. After the railroad went through and missed both communities, the towns of

Emmett and Delia were established along the railroad (Union Pacific today). As Emmett and Delia formed and grew, Adrian and Holy Cross phased out. Adrian was located near Little Cross Creek while Emmett and Delia were along Big Cross Creek. These streams in Jackson County meandered through low lying areas continuing on until they joined the Kaw, also known as the Kansas River, near Rossville-Willard. During the time of Adrian's existence, the Duivetter land adjoined Adrian, and the spelling of the Duivetter name was changed to DeVader, which is the present spelling. Charles A. and his wife, Mae, often spelled the family name without lifting the pen,—thus Devader, as did some others in the family.

The children of Charles Aloysious DeVader, and Mae Edith Kovar were: Edwin Ray (adopted) b. 2 June 1948; Pamela Mae (adopted) b. 2 October 1950; twins Brian Douglas and Bradley Duane (adopted) b. 29 December 1968.

Edwin Ray DeVader married Ronda Sue Brault in Topeka 30 January 1970. Their children, Jennifer Sue and Gregg Scott "Scotty", were born before this Centennial Year of 1976. Edwin was lineman for Kansas Power & Light Company.

Pamela Mae (Devader) Bond was wed to Larry Dale Bond 19 Nov. 1970. Their children: Jana Lynn born 2 Sept. 1971, Kayle Gregory and Melanie Dawn.

In April 1975, Larry Bond took his family to Alaska where they purchased some acreage, dug a well, cleared some land and established a home for his family while he worked on the pipeline that was to span Alaska. The pioneer spirit of the ancestors is different in 1976, but continues on. . .probably to the end of time.

Credits: Edith Hayse, Edna Kovar, Mae DeVader

William Carl Pressgrove 117

Earline Tibbs Pugh

My great grandfather, William Carl Pressgrove, was born in Feb. 1825 in Kentucky. In Dec. of 1844 he married Elizabeth Wallas, b. 16 July 1828. To this marriage seven children were born: James Franklin, 25 Sept. 1845 (died in Civil War, Feb. 1864); John Eli, b. 7 Apr. 1848 in Ill. (died 26 June 1902); George Washington, b. 26 Aug. 1851 in Massac Co., Ill (died 30 May 1956); Martha Jane born 10 Dec. 1853 (died 17 Dec. 1934); Sarah Elizabeth b. 22 Mar. 1856 at New Columbia, Massac Co., Ill. (died 22 Nov. 1953). The family moved to a farm in Missouri where two daughters were born: Rachel Malinda, b. 11 Apr. 1858 (died 12 Aug. 1938) and Mary Frances, born 1 Mar. 1861 (died 6 May 1952).

After the start of the Civil War the family moved to Oskaloosa, Kans. The oldest son, James, left to serve in the Civil War and his younger brother, John went with him. John was under age but joined anyway. In Sept. 1862, the mother, Elizabeth Wallas Pressgrove, died of typhoid and malaria and was buried at Oskaloosa.

On 2 Mar. 1865, William Carl Pressgrove, married Margaret Hottle Ennis, born 27 Jan. 1835. She was the widow of Robert Perry Ennis (died Civil War, 18 October 1863). She had two daughters, Mary E. and Martha A. Ennis. Eight children were born to Wm. Carl and Margaret: William Halleck, b. 31 Dec. 1865 (d. when a young man and is buried at Silver Lake, Kans.); Lewis Phillip, b. 5 Feb. 1867 (d. 11 June 1953); Ulysses Sherman b. 14 Aug. 1868 (d. 1 Apr. 1941); James Madison b. 13 July 1870 (d. at 2 mo. of age of whooping cough, 18 Sept. 1870); Mildred Ann Eliza b. 25 Aug. 1871 (d. 12 Sept. 1942); Ida Mae, b. 22 Oct. 1873 (d. 21 July 1874); Nora Alice, b. 25 May 1875 (d. Feb. 1958); and Nettie Frances b. 26 Oct. 1877 (d. June, 1933).

The second wife, Margaret, d. 28 Oct. 1878 and is buried at Oskaloosa, Kans. William Carl Pressgrove d. Feb. 1880 at Silver Lake, Kans. at the age of 56. Sarah worked out for families and kept little Nettie, the youngest, for some time. Nora Alice was adopted by a Hafer family who had no children.

Sarah, my grandmother, was married to James Wesley Moats, in Feb. 1886. To this union were born five children: Byron Alva, Clara Frances, Effie Lavina, Mary Alice, and Ruth Evelyn. Sarah Pressgrove Moats lived in the Silver Lake area until her death at 97 years of age. Her three sisters, Jane (James), Malinda (Rock), and Mary (Ogee), all lived past 80 and a brother, George of Lecompton, Kans. saw his 104th birthday. A half brother, Lewis and half sister, Nora Alice, also lived past 80.

Lewis Pressgrove has two sons, Ben and Martin, living in the Tecumseh vicinity as do many of their children and grandchildren. Ulysses has two sons living in Kansas, Leroy and wife at Rossville, and Leon and wife of Silver Lake.

Samuel Cook 118

Vera Cook Barkley

Samuel Cook was born in Knox Co., Ohio 6 Aug. 1830, son of Abel Cook and Phebe Cooper, son

of Stephen Cooke and Sarah McFarland, son of Jacob Cooke and Phebe Lindley, son of Jacob Cooke and Phebe Hall, son of Jacob Cooke and Lydia Miller, son of Jacob Cooke and Demaris Hopkins, son of Francis Cooke and Hester Mahieu. Francis and a son John came to America on the Mayflower in 1620. Hester, his wife, and children Jacob, Jane and Hester, came to Plymouth, Mass. in 1623.

On Oct. 31, 1854, Samuel was married in Mansfield, Ohio to Isabelle Martha Cook, b. 31 Jan. 1837, daughter of William Cook and Eunice Corwin, of Richland Co., Ohio. "He was for many years largely engaged in dealing in livestock in Knox and Morrow Co. and for two years in grain business. In Sept. 1861, he enlisted in Co. D. 65th Ohio Inf., and served 3 years. In Oct. 1864 he turned his attention to railroading; was for a short time employed as a baggage master on the P. Ft. W & C RR. at Crestline, Ohio, and for three months worked as a carpenter in Illinois."

Mr. and Mrs. Cook and their four older children came to Kansas in June, 1865, in a covered wagon, by way of the Missouri River. As told by Edwin Cook, the oldest son who was 8 at the time, "When we came through Kansas City the depot was a log cabin with a log slab lean-to. The railroad platform was of huge log slabs pinned down".

He purchased 160 acres in Lexington Twp., Johnson Co. Kans., all improved. His principal occupations were raising corn and dealing in livestock. Their first home in Kansas was a two-room log cabin but a new home was built in 1874.

Their children were married in Kansas and spent most of their married lives in Kansas. Their names are: Alice Eunice Cook, b. 26 Oct. 1855, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, d. 10 Mar. 1926, Emporia, Kans., m. 23 Oct. 1879, James Thomas Valyer, b. 20 Apr. 1843, Coldwater, Mich., d. 2 Feb. 1926; Edwin Weston Cook, b. 27 Apr. 1857, Morrow Co., Ohio, d. 13 Feb. 1943, Topeka, Kans., m. Isaline Smith, Beloit, Kans.; Mary Belle Cook, b. 23 Mar. 1859, Morrow Co., Ohio, d. 1931, Baldwin, Kans.; Phoebe Evelyn Cook, b. 11 Jan. 1862, Morrow Co. Ohio, d. 18 July 1957, Emporia, Kans. m. Joseph Alexander Bales, b. 5 Mar. 1863, Newberry Co., Tenn.; Harry L. Cook, b. 1 Aug. 1865, Johnson Co. Kans., d. 24 Jan. 1887; Samuel Herman Cook, b. 14 Apr. 1870, Johnson Co. Kans., d. 8 Nov. 1963, Topeka, Kans., m. 9 Aug. 1897, Clara May Fargo, b. 10 Aug. 1870, Johnson Co. Kans., d. 26 May, 1949; George Hadley Cook, b. 13 Feb. 1872, Johnson Co., d. 24 Mar. 1872; Edith Grace Cook, b. 10 Feb. 1874, Johnson Co., d. 30 Nov. 1947, Lawrence, Kans., m. 3 Sept. 1896, David Miller Hannon, b. 7 Sept. 1872, Johnson Co., d. 6 Sept. 1934, Olathe, Kans.; Arthur Roy Cook, b. 6 Dec. 1876, Johnson Co., d. 25 Jan. 1956, Lawrence, Kans., m. Ida Odor; Lena Madge Cook, b. 18 Aug. 1880, Johnson Co., d. 8 July 1955, Lawrence, Kans., m. Chester William Brown.

Mrs. Cook was called to her heavenly home 3 Feb. 1885, after a nine-day illness. "By her death a fond husband lost a loving wife. Eight children, some who have reached the age of maturity and some still in childhood's happy days have lost a darling mother, and a guiding star that was leading them to lives of usefulness; the community a light that shone brightly before all; one that will be hard to replace. She left a vacant chair in the church and Sunday School, that will constantly remind us of our great loss."

Sometime after his wife's death, Mr. Cook moved to a farm near Emporia, Kans. and then to Lawrence, where he remained until his death 12 Mar. 1925, having reached his 94th year.

In 1926, after the death of his oldest daughter, Mrs. J. T. Valyer of Emporia, this article appeared in the DeSoto newspaper. "The deceased was formerly Alice E. Cook daughter of the late 'Uncle Sammie' Cook, for years and years pioneer residents of Lexington Twp, south of DeSoto, where they were known as one of the very best families of which Lexington Twp boasted."

Hosea Buck Beall 119

Rosa Mark Wright

My great-great-great-grandfather, Hosea Buck Beall, migrated to Kansas Territory early in 1857. He purchased the land warrant of Phebe Shaw, widow of Lewis Shaw, who had served in the War of 1812. The 160 acres were located in Coffey Co. about five miles west of the present site of LeRoy on the NW ¼ of Sec. 13, Twp. 23, R 15 on Turkey Creek. The area was later formed into the town of Crandall which was discontinued in 1906. The only reminder of the town is a small cemetery, Crandall Cemetery.

Hosea and Rebecca Beall must have come overland by covered wagon, probably from Iowa, as newspaper accounts given by old settlers indicate he was among a party of settlers who came down from Green Co., Iowa, arriving at Burlington in June, 1857.

He served his neighbors as County Clerk of Coffey County from May, 1858 to June 16, 1858, the third clerk of the county. LeRoy was thriving in 1859 as the "Neosho Valley Register" of Burlington, Kans., reported the town was prosperous and flourishing. It had several trade and mechanical establishments and the Metropolitan House run by Mr. Davis.

Hosea farmed until Dec. 15, 1861 and then enlisted for 3 years in the Union Army at Barnesville, Bourbon Co., joining many of his neighbors deter-

mined to keep Kansas free of slavery. His wife remained at home on the farm with their four children: Philip 14, Oliver 11, Robert Hiram 8, and Margaret 6. Hosea served as a teamster for Co. E of the 5th Kans. Reg. under Capt. John F. Young. However, he became ill with typhoid fever and was sent to the City General Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., where he died August 19, 1862 at the age of 44. His wife, Rebecca, age 38, remained on the homestead until notified of his death. Then she moved her family to Garnett in Anderson Co. for two years.

Hosea Buck Beall was born in Virginia (now W. Va.) ca 1818. He was married to Rebecca Mackey at Island Creek, Jefferson Co. Ohio, 21 Mar. 1844. John K. Cunningham, a Minister of the Gospel, performed the ceremony. Rebecca was the daughter of Robert Mackey, an emigrant from Londonderry, Ireland, and was born in Washington Co. Pa. 3 Jan. 1824. The newlyweds went back to Virginia where their first child, Philip, my great-great-grandfather, was born at Charleston 25 Mar. 1847.

Hosea and Rebecca were typical-Scotch-Irish as they moved many times before coming to Kansas. First they went back to Island Creek Twp., Jefferson Co. Ohio, where I found Hosea listed as "Rosannah Bell" in the printed index for the Ohio 1860 Census. Apparently he gave his name as "Hosey Buck Beall" and his Scotch accent added to the problem. Their second child, Oliver Mackey, was born 11 Nov. 1850. They had moved to Knox Co. Ohio by 1853 as their third child, Robert Hiram, was born there 21 July 1853. Their only daughter, Margaret Jane, was born in Ohio two years later 6 Sept. 1855.

Hosea's widow, Rebecca, moved her family back to their farm in Neosho Twp. of Coffey Co. in time to appear in the 1865 Kansas Census. The three boys were old enough to keep the farm going. Philip soon married Mary Ann Daniels of Hyatt, Kans., at the Z. P. Church of Garnett 20 Feb. 1868 and brought her back to Coffey Co. to a farm near his mother's. Mary Ann was born 8 Oct. 1850 at Pittsburgh, Pa., the 2nd child of Levi and Susanna (Williams) Daniels. She and her family shipped their effects at Pittsburgh, Pa., and came to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., by river travel in 1860. Her father gave a man $30 in gold to take them on to Anderson Co. by wagon. The other children were Margaret Hanna 12, Martha Jane 5, and Henry William 7. They settled at Birch Switch in Washington Twp. Mr. Daniels first worked as a teamster and later farmed. Two more children were born in 1861 and 1867, Emma S. and Lizzie Call.

Rebecca's son Oliver must have left home between 1870 and 1875. Her daughter Margaret married J. H. Brown and subsequently gave birth to a daughter, Maggie, and died 9 Jan. 1874. The infant also died 20 Aug. 1874, and is buried beside her mother. Philip and Mary Ann had given her two grandchildren Perry, b. ca 1870 and Rosa Belle Lee b. 19 Feb. 1872. On 18 Sept. 1879 (Robert) Hiram married Allie (Ema Alice) Robinson who was b. 8 Dec. 1855 in Pickaway Co., Ohio and came to Coffey Co. in 1869 with her parents. To this union were b. three boys: Arthur Gene b. 23 Aug. 1882; William Mackey, b. 24 Apr. 1885; and Lloyd Hiram, b. Mar. 27, 1892, all born in the vicinity of LeRoy.

Philip and Mary Ann had four more children: Maggie M. b. ca 1875, Lizzie b. Feb. 1880, and twin sons, Levi D. and Hosea Buck b. ca 1882. Between 1885 and 1895 Philip and Mary Ann moved away from Coffey Co. to Texas according to a family story. They were living in Oklahoma when Rebecca died 5 Oct. 1904 and in Tryon, Okla., when Hiram's wife Allie died 10 July, 1911.

My great-grandmother, Rosa Belle Lee Beall was married to George Denison Dibble at the age of 16 by the Probate Judge W. H. Bear at Burlington on 26 Sept. 1888. George was born 22 Sept. 1863 in Spring Creek Twp. of Coffey Co., Kans., the 6th child of Dennison J. and Lucy Dibble. Dennison and Lucy came to Coffey Co. with four children: Emmogene b. 24 Oct. 1850; Daniel W. b. 11 Feb. 1853; Mary A. b. 31 Jan. 1855; Henry G. b. in 1857; (Lucy) Anna b. ca 1861; George Denison and William F. b. ca 1870 were soon added to the family. Both parents were natives of Ohio and lived at Cincinnati in 1850. His occupation was listed as a brick-maker. George's mother suffered much sorrow as she lost Henry, Mary, and Daniel between 1874 and 1878, and lost their father 15 Mar. 1883 to cancer.

After they married, George and Rosa Belle moved to LeRoy, where he was working as a blacksmith in 1895. Children born to them at LeRoy were my grandmother, Bertha Christina b. 14 June 1889; her sisters, Estella May b. 31 Mar. 1892; Margaret Dorothy b. 12 Jan. 1895; and Emma Agnes b. 1 Jan. 1898. They moved to St. Paul, Kans., Neosho Co., about 1900 and lived on a farm east of the St. Francis Catholic Church on Flat Rock Creek. Three additional children were born to them: Julia Ann b. 13 Nov. 1900; Rosa Lee b. 21 Apr. 1902; and Percy George b. 18 Jan. 1904. Julia lived 2 days, Rosa lived 3 months, and Percy died at birth. They are buried in the Valley Cemetery of Mission Twp.

Rebecca Beall was proud of her heritage and wrote her own obituary which was printed in full in the "Burlington Independent". She died 5 Oct. 1904 at her home where she lived with her son Hiram, and his wife and family in Crandall. She believed in the Presbyterian principles, and attended church faithfully as long as she was able. She first became a member of the Island Creek Presbyterian Church, Jefferson Co., Ohio and held membership at the Presbyterian Church on Big Creek, Coffey Co. at her death. She had been serving as a teacher in the Sabbath School of the United Brethren Church at Crandall since it had become impossible for her to attend

the Presbyterian Church. Funeral services were held in both churches before interment in the Big Creek Cemetery. Services are no longer held in the Presbyterian Church on Big Creek; however, the shell of the building remains standing as a sentinal over the adjoining graveyard.



Big Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery

Rebecca's son, Hiram, united with the Presbyterian Church and became active in it as a Sunday School teacher. He later transferred to the United Brethren Church of Crandall and became a local preacher, serving several charges as pastor besides doing the work of an evangelist. His wife, Allie, was a member of the choir. She died unexpectedly 10 July 1911 after receiving treatment for blood poisoning. Hiram remained a widower for 9 years and then was married to Mrs. Sarah Anthony 20 Apr. 1920. They united with the M. E. Church of LeRoy the same year. Sarah died 8 Apr. 1931 and Hiram died at the home of his son William 4 Jan. 1935.

Philip and his wife Mary had moved back to Kansas, locating in Cowley Co. southwest of Douglass on a farm. Philip died 30 Dec. 1924 of pneumonia and heart disease. Mary died in her sleep 5 Feb. 1932. Both are buried in the Red Bud Cemetery of Cowley County.

John Pennant Evans 120

Ethel L. Harwood

John Pennant Evans and his wife Margaret settled in Emporia, Kans. in 1879. John P. Evans was born in Pennant, Wales in 1829, and his wife was born in Clarach, Wales in 1829. They had six children: Sarah, Ann, Jennie, Mary, Evan, and John James. John P. and his son John J. were blacksmiths and well known for tempered iron work. They were asked to repair the iron works and chains in the castle of the Marquis of Butte, and pleased the Marquis so much that he offered to sponsor them to America. He gave them a letter of recommendation to the rolling mills in Chicago, and they came to Chicago in 1874. John J. Evans married Mary (Nichols) Evans just before they left Wales. He was born in 1852 in Clarach, Wales, and his wife Mary was born in 1851 in Cardiff, Wales. They raised nine children in Emporia: Margaret (Mrs. E. Rinker), Caradoc, who married Rachel May Liston; Frances (Mrs. J. W. Henry); John Shelby who married Effie Marie Osborn; Jane (Mrs. Virgil A. Jones); Arthur who died at age 2; Ethel (Mrs. Howard Burt); Howell B. who married Louise Walker; and Charles Norris, who married Esther Ralston. When the Evans settled in Emporia, they opened a blacksmith shop on the town souare, just one block from the Lyons County Courthouse. This blacksmith shop was standing after 1971, but was torn down for more modern buildings. John Pennant Evans' daughter Sarah met David Gabriel while in Emporia, and they were married in 1884. The Gabriels were from Wales and were part of the Welsh settlement in Emporia. They were rock cutters and took their business to Topeka, Kans. The Gabriels eventually opened a lumber yard in North Topeka and one in Topeka. Sarah Evans and David T. Gabriel raised six children: Edith M. (Mrs. George E. Roehrig), David J., Arthur E., Clarence R., Ralph T., and Willard R. (Buss) Gabriel.

The Edwards Family 121

Alden and Wilma Ault

John Edwards was the first generation of his family to enter Kansas. They arrived in 1870. He was the son of Edward Edwards and Catharine Rees; born in the small village of Llanidloes, Wales; which town is located in the beautiful wooded hills of Montgomeryshire, near the source of the River Severn.

When John was 6 years of age, his parents emigrated to the United States with their 3 children: Mary, age 8; John; and the youngest, Edward, age 2. They arrived in New York City 12 May 1840, from whence they made their way to Champaign Co.,

Ohio, settling on a farm in Rush Twp. near the town of Woodstock.

In a small country cemetery nearby, Sodom Cemetery, are three stones: of the parents and their daughter Mary who died a spinster. Edward Edwards, 1844-age 44; Catharine Edwards, 1863-age 58; and Mary, 6 Feb. 1888, age 57. The youngest, Edward, died during the Civil War, and the whereabouts of his grave is unknown.

John Edwards traveled to Iowa where he met Sarah Elizabeth Cummins and they were married 26 Mar 1859 at Spring Grove, Buchanan Co., Iowa. Soon after their marriage, John and Sarah returned to Champaign Co., Ohio. There John enlisted in the Union Army 11 Aug. 1862. He received his honorable discharge of disability 14 Dec. 1864 at St. Louis, Mo.

In 1865 the family moved to Allen Co., Ohio where Sarah E. had been born and raised. There they lived till the spring of 1868 when they moved back to Buchanan Co., Iowa. In 1870 they decided to move still further west. They chose Davis (now Geary) Co., Kans. where the parents of Mrs. Edwards, (Tyler and Elizabeth Crossley Cummins) had pioneered on the headwaters of Humboldt Creek about 20 miles southeast of Ft. Riley. They resided in that vicinity till 1885 when John Edwards and sons Frank Tyler and John Marion traveled to Ness Co. in Western Kansas. There the sons each took out a homestead, while the father filed on a quarter section of land as a timber claim. This he "proved up" and sold in 1897, retiring to McCracken, Rush Co., Kans. where he lived till his death 22 May 1918.

The children of John and Elizabeth Edwards were as follows: Frank Tyler Edwards, (of whom more later); John Marion Edwards, b. 26 Mar 1863, Champaign Co., Ohio, d. 6 Apr 1906, McCracken, Kans., m. to Delia West; Mary E. Edwards, b. 11 Oct 1865, Allen Co., Ohio, d. 1934 in McCracken, Kans., m. to Clem E. West; James Elvin Edwards, b. 23 Sept 1868, Buchanan Co., Iowa, d. ca 1877, Davis (Geary) Co., Kans.; Minnie B. Edwards, b. 21 Mar 1871, Davis Co., Kans., d. 1934 at LaCrosse, Kans., m. to Richard W. Elias; Edward William Edwards, b. 6 Mar. 1874, Davis Co., Kans., d. 21 Feb 1947, Hoisington, Kans, bur. McCracken, Kans., m. to Martha Faye Jennings; Charles Edward, birth not recorded in Family Bible, from memory, older children, born and died at age two in Davis Co., Kans.

Frank Tyler Edwards was born 9 Dec 1860 in Champaign Co., Ohio. He died 22 Oct. 1948, in Englewood, Colo., and is buried at McCracken, Kans. He came with his parents to Kansas in 1870. One of the things he remembered all his life was the terrible "grasshopper year" of 1874, when literally every green thing was devoured, including every leaf of every tree, leaving the settlers destitute.

Frank Edwards worked in the erection of some of the first permanent buildings on the Ft. Riley Military Reservation. Later he went to Shreveport, La. in construction of a railroad in the Red River Valley. Returning to Kansas, he married Alvena Louisa Horne, 20 Jan. 1885, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Horne, located about 10 miles west of Alma, Kansas.

The young couple lived near Solomon, Kans. in Ottawa Co. where their first child, Mary Etta (Mamie) was born 8 Nov 1885. That same fall he went to Ness Co., Kans. to file for a homestead. He then returned to Solomon where he wintered, before moving his family to the Ness Co. homestead, where their other four children were born.

Mr. Edwards gradually added to his land holdings, and was very successful in farming and cattle raising; to which in 1908 he engaged in another successful career in real estate and farm implement business in Brownell, Kans. From 1909-1933 his residence was on a ranch in Trego Co., Kans., moving to Brownell in that year. On 22 May 1934 Alvena, his wife of 49 years, died.

In 1944, Frank Edwards disposed of the last of his business and farming interests, and resided in a number of places till his death on 22 Oct 1948. He claimed the Brownell community as his home for over 60 years, having the deep affection and respect of all who had the privilege of knowing him.

The children of Frank T. and Alvena L. Edwards were as follows: Mary Etta (Mamie) Edwards, b. 8 Nov. 1885, Ottawa Co., Kans. d. 9 Aug. 1965, LaCrosse, Kans., m. to August E. Schutte; William Marion Edwards (more later); Blanche Ethel Edwards, b 29 July 1892, Ness Co., Kans., living in 1976, m. to Harvey Carpenter; Bertha Esther Edwards, b. 10 Apr. 1898, Ness Co., Kans., d. 5 June 1974, bur. Edgemont, S. Dak., m. to George Lyon Kirby; Beatrice Fern Edwards, b. 12 June 1900, Ness Co., Kans., living in Dec. 1975, m. to Ralph Cypher.

William Marion Edwards was born 28 Sept 1889 in a sodhouse on his father's homestead in Waring Twp., Ness Co., Kans. He died 18 June 1972 in Ransom, Kans, and is buried at McCracken, Kans. He married Alma Mabel LaShall, 3 Oct. 1913 in Springdale, Ark. Alma LaShall was born 14 Sept 1892 in Ellis, Kans. and lived there until she moved with her parents in 1911 to Arkansas. She died instantly of a heart attack on 19 Mar. 1964 at Ransom, Kans., and is buried in McCracken, Kans.

William Edwards farmed until 1972, when he moved to Brownell and owned a combination service station, auto repair and machine shop. He was in defense work in Kansas City during World War II, and in 1949 settled in Ransom, Kans., where they lived the remainder of their lives. They had two daughters: Thelma Faye Edwards, b. 12 July 1916, m. to Ira Woodrow Stull who died 30 Jan 1967.

The other daughter is Wilma Elizabeth Edwards,

b. 12 Aug 1917, married to Alden J. Ault.

Known members of this family still living in Kansas in 1975 include Mrs. Blanche E. Carpenter, Wakeeney, Kans; Wilma E. Ault, Topeka; Thelma F. Stull, Salina; her son Larry L. Stull and her grandsons, Ira Jerome and Daniel Lee Stull, living in Brownell, Kansas.

A Beard Line 122

Mrs. J. Fred True

Isaac and Jennette (Love) Beard, with their three young sons, Oscar Elijah, Linus Elias, and Isaac Craig came to Kansas and settled in Butler County, near the Sedgwick Co., line in the Andover to Rose Hill area in the early 1870's. Atruell Irvin, William Ernest, and Luney May were their other children who were born in Kansas.

Isaac Beard (Biard) was born 29 July 1841 in Ohio, son of Jacob Beard and wife whose name is unknown, who were both born in Virginia, according to the census. She was a second wife whom he married very late in life. Children of both his marriages all had Biblical names; older cousins remember his speaking of Mary, Elijah, Jack (John), James, and Dan or Dave. Isaac and his own brother and sister were orphaned young and very little is known about his background. The family always spoke of being Scotch-Irish and French.

Jacob Beard had moved his family to Peoria Co., Ill. some time between the birth of Isaac and the 1850 census. Isaac is found in the household of Linus Scoville Jr. and his mother, Elizabeth, in the 1850 census. I have heard the family speak of Linus Scoville raising my grandfather and have in my possession pictures of him and his wife that are identical to pictures used in the Portrait and Biographical Album of Peoria Co., Ill. and published by the Biographical Publishing Co., of Chicago in 1890. The same census has an Elijah Beard, a little younger than Isaac, in the home of a Johnson family. They may have been brothers.

Jennette Love was a daughter of Elias Love and Lusinai Scovill, a sister of Linus Scoville Jr. (Linus Scoville added the e to his name.) This line of Scovills traces back to very early Scovills in Connecticut.

The parents of Elias M. Love, who was born in Indiana or Ohio 14 Feb. 1813 are not known. They lived in Peoria and Marshall Counties, Ill. many years. In the late 1860's or early 1870's he moved to Barton Co., Mo. where he died 9 Nov. 1875 near LeRoy and was possibly buried at Arcadia, Kansas. His family must have come with or near the time that all of his wife's sisters and brother came to Bourbon Co., Kans. except one, Linus Jr. who stayed in Illinois. Flavel Scoville settled near Garland, Kans. in 1869 and Lusinai's sisters Amanda (Mrs. George Hoyt), Lucetta (Mrs. Skillman V. Higgins), Sarah (Mrs. Jacob B. Van Meter), and Luna or Luney (Mrs. James Weidman, formerly Mrs. Lewis Sturm) all lived in Ft. Scott, Kans. However, the Weidmans later moved to Seymour, Mo. where they died.

Elias M. Love died intestate but his wife was made his administratrix and signed her name Lusinai which was also found on her gravestone in Muskogee, Okla., where she died 15 Nov. 1900. I find her name in other places given as Lucinna, Lusina, Sariana, Sinai, and Louise. Their children were:

1. Jennette b 4 Nov. 1845 near Chillicothe, Ill., d. 27 May 1919 in Wichita, Kans., m. in Marshall Co., Ill. 25 Nov. 1863 to Isaac Beard b. 29 July 1841 in Ohio, d. 21 Jan. 1909, in Wichita, Kans. More about this family later.

2. Frances Jane "Jennie" b. 11 Dec. 1850, Marshall Co., Ill. d. 10 Feb. 1882 at Carterville, Jasper Co., Mo. She m. Robert "Bob" Dodge and in 1875 they were living in Butler Co., Kans. but later moved to the Webb City area in Missouri, where he became an operator of lead and zinc mines. They had two daughters: Erma, who married Charles Smith and later lived in Boulder, Colo.; and Evelyn, who m. —Mummy and lived in Webb City.

3. Alice b. 1851, d. 10 Jan 1922 in Muskogee, Okla., m. Thomas Steveson and lived in Pope Co., Ark. They had several children but John is the only name known.

4. Clara, twin of Samuel A., b. 21 May 1854 and d. 29 Apr. 1936 in Muskogee, Okla. She m. John Williams, who was an agent for the MKT (Katy) Railroad in Burlington, Parsons, and Ft. Scott Kans. and Muskogee, Okla. They had one daughter, Amber, who m. Leroy Cory. They had no children.

5. Samuel A., twin of Clara, was b. 21 May 1854 and was killed by a train in Freland, Calif. in Mar. of 1888. He may have been the Samuel Love who m. Olive McCartney 2 Feb. 1880 that is recorded in the marriage records at Ft. Scott, Kans.

6. Emma, b. 1860, d. 15 July 1945 in Muskogee, Okla. She m. 1 Mar. 1880 in Ft. Scott, Edward J. Higgins, a newspaper man. They had one daughter, Clara, who m. Alva Avery and they had a son, Paul, and a daughter, Doris. E. J. and Emma (Love) Higgins were later divorced.

Now back to the family of Isaac and Jennette (Love) Beard. After spending several years on farms in western Butler and eastern Sedgwick Counties, they moved to Wichita about 1892 where he had a

Coal and Feed Store in the first block on South Lawrence (now Broadway). He also ran a draying business. The older sons were out on their own by now and the three of them, Oscar, Craig, and Irvin were in the Oklahoma run, settling near Stroud.



(Isaac and Jennett (Love) Beard)

Oscar was a blacksmith and moved rather frequently for several years, finally bringing his family back to Wichita. He had been born in Peru, Ill. 24 Feb. 1865. His first wife was Ardella Pate, who d. 20 Nov. 1886 and their baby did not live very long after that. His second wife, whom he m. 2 Dec. 1888, was Eva May Mussellman b. 9 Sept. 1872 at Vermillion, Washington Co., Kans. He d. 28 Jan. 1945 in Wichita and she d. Oct. 1959 in Wichita. Their children were: Ardella (Dillie) May, Edith Jeanette, Adah Ruth, Joseph Isaac who died young, George Ray, Orrin Elmer, who also died young, Alta Marie, Alice Mildred, Oscar Earl, and Alfred Bird.

Linus Elias Beard b. 17 May 1868 and d. 9 Feb. 1948 in Wichita. He m. Evelyn Frame Osborn 13 Apr. 1896 in Sedgwick Co., Kans. She d. 24 Oct. 1937 in Wichita. They had two daughters, Leota and Mildred.



(Linus Elias Beard Wm. Ernest Beard
Isaac Craig Beard - Luney May Beard - Oscar Elijah Beard)

Isaac Craig Beard was a farmer and stayed on his land near Stroud, Okla. for quite a few years but as his children came to high school age he sent the first two to Wichita to go to school then moved the whole family back to Wichita about 1915-16. He was b. 8 July 1870 near Iowa City, Iowa, and d. in Wichita 24 Apr. 1938. He m. 1 Mar. 1893 Amy Alice Hillis who was b. in Huntsville, Ill., 14 May 1874. She d. in Wichita 7 Sept. 1945. Their children were: Merl Eldon, Lester William, Orie Craig, Erma who died young of diphtheria, Orville Edgar, a twin of Orville, who died soon after birth. Inez Verona, and Doris Dale.

Atruell Irvin Beard, b. 19 July 1874, d. 6 Jan. 1899 at Stroud, Okla. of black smallpox. He m. 17 June 1894, Emma Harriet Elmore who d. 10 May 1899 from an infected stye on her eye. She had no will to live for she was very depressed after losing her husband in early Jan., their little daughter, Hazel, late in Jan., likely from black smallpox because she had it when her father died. Then her baby boy, Guy, died with malaria and spinal meningitus 10 Apr. 1899. This left a little son, Lee, as the only survivor of a family of five. His grandfather, Elmore, was made his guardian and raised him. As a teenager, he came to Wichita where his father's brothers and sister lived.

William Ernest Beard, b. 29 Sept. 1880 in Butler or Sedgwick Co., Kans. m. 1st Margaret, by whom he had Marian Evelyn, who d. 30 June 1901, and Floyd. This marriage ended in divorce and Floyd was adopted by the step-father. He m. 2nd Caroline Reeves, by whom he had Jeanette and Juanita. This marriage also ended in divorce. His third wife was Joy who died about a year after they were married and his fourth wife was Ethel with whom he lived the rest of his life. He had lived several places, always interested in mechanical business and had his own brake service many years in Indianapolis, Ind. where he died in the 1950's.

Luney May Beard b. 21 Nov. 1884 in Pleasant Twp., Butler Co., Kans. d. 28 May 1941 in Wichita. She m. 22 Mar. 1905, Hiram Webster Strong, b. 19 July 1881 near Goddard, Kans., d. 21 May 1964 in Topeka. Both are buried in Maple Grove Cemetery in Wichita, Kansas. Their only child, Vera May Strong, married 16 Feb. 1930 J. Fred True in Wichita. Our immediate family is written up in "Some 'True' Pioneers", elsewhere in this book.

Ridgeway, Kansas 123

Mrs. Rex Garrett

When Shawnee County was organized in the 1850's, its southeastern township, through which the Wakarusa River flowed, was given the name of Wakarusa Township. It was a 9 x 12 square mile strip on the south edge of the county. However, on Feb. 23, 1860, the Kansas Legislature changed the county boundary lines and placed Wakarusa Twp. into Osage Co. The township was divided into three townships, and the name of Wakarusa Twp. was changed to Ridgeway Twp. "Ridgeway" was the ridge or divide between the Wakarusa River on the north and the Osage River on the south. It is quite elevated looking at it from afar, but not so when you arrive there. Situated on top of the ridge was the little town of Ridgeway, Kansas Territory.

The Santa Fe Trail ran along this divide east and west for about twelve miles and the Lawrence Trail diverged so as to pass through the towns of Ridgeway, Georgetown, Twin Mound and Clinton.

The earliest pioneers to settle in the area came in 1855 and 1856 with their ox teams, cows and horses. At that time, anyone living within 5 miles was considered a neighbor, but there was such a changing around that not until two or three years had elapsed could one be considered a settler for good!

The big immigration to this Ridgeway section was in 1857. Nearly everyone tried to get a claim along the streams. A man had to file on a piece of land, live on it and make a few improvements in one year. They paid $1.25 per acre. Most of the settlers, however, bought land warrants in the east for an average of $150 for 160 acres from the U.S. Land Office. Payment had to be made in 1858.

The first homes of the settlers were log cabins, made from timber found growing near the streams on their claims. Many of these homes were later replaced with stone houses. The fences were also made of logs. They broke up the prairie with ox teams and planted their corn and other grain crops. Their gardens produced potatoes, beans, watermelon, etc. The settlers had cows, chickens, hogs, and their yoke of oxen. Corn, in 1859 was 75¢ a bushel; butter, 25¢ a pound; and eggs 12½¢ per dozen.

The 1860 tax returns gave the names of those who were in Ridgeway and who had personal property assessed against them. (This area is in the Northeast corner of Osage Co., Twp. 14; Ranges 16 and 17). The claim owners were: William Atchison, O. H. Brown, Jas. Barnes, Geo. S. Dale, John Dixon, Joseph Dale, Alexander Dyche, Thomas Ethington, Theodore French, E. H. Green, H. M. Green, Joseph Gitman, Phillip T. Hupp, Charles Hook, M. B. Hupp, Elijah Hole, John E. Knowles, John Miller, Peter Preedy, Hiram Reiley, John L. Reiley, George H. Roberts, Edwin Smith, Hezekiah Smith, R. G. Smith, Lemuel Woodward, Frederick Waymire, Jesse Wilkins, F. F. Wright and Moritz Wittenburg.

By 1860, some of those living on their claims along Camp Creek were: Aaron Kinney, who came in 1855; Hiram H. Heberling, in 1856; G. H. Roberts, William Atchison, the Clarks, George Kinney, and Sam Sproll, A. Wiley, John Lyon, Joseph Law and C. L. Ruediger.

The Elk Creek residents were, in those early years, the Piersons, Phillip Hupp family, Alexander Dyche, who came in 1857; and an old German named Gitman or Gilman.

The little cluster of houses which formed the village of Ridgeway was laid out along the ridge with the north-south road running parallel with the section line. John Kinney, John R. Green, Charles G. Fox, S. L. Heberling, and Bronson and others owned the land thereabouts and Mr. Green, when he left his farm to establish his tavern in 1859-60, had to go only 80 rods from the corner of his farm to be in the neighborhood of Bronson and Stones place of business in 1860. There was a store, post office and blacksmith shop there. The first school was built in 1859, of logs. It was a subscription school and known as District #11. It was used as a church in the early days. The Congregational Church was organized Jan. 1, 1862 and used the schoolhouse as their meeting place until they built a new church one-half mile south of Ridgeway in 1892. The Santa Fe Mail came twice a month in 1857 by coach which carried 12 to 14 passengers, mostly traders from Santa Fe. It was drawn by six Mexican mules. The nearest railroad town was St. Joseph, Mo. Most of the trading done by the early settlers was in Lawrence, Kans. to the east.

Neither Ridgeway nor Georgetown, another proposed town nearby grew to be of any size. Georgetown was in Section 19, just west of the Heberling School, District #16, which cornered on the Hiram Heberling farm.

1860 was the year of the great drought in Osage Co. There were many fake storm clouds, but no water worth mentioning for more than a year. There was no moisture from June to November. Many settlers left the area. Those who stayed kept from starving by aid in the form of provisions from the eastern states. This had to be brought from Leavenworth by wagon. Then, on January 11, 1861, the most severe snow storm ever known in history blew across the area, drifting badly and measuring 20″ deep. There was no travel for three weeks. It stayed on the ground 24 days.

Until January 29, 1861, Ridgeway was in Kansas Territory. On that date, Kansas was admitted to the Union as the 34th State.

There was much strife between the Free Staters and Pro-slavery people from nearby Missouri. Many battles were fought on Kansas borders. The Civil War began on April 12, 1861. In 1863 William Quantrill and his Confederate guerrillas raided and destroyed

much of Lawrence, and killed more than 150 people, so in the spring of 1864, Mr. Burdick who had a Captain's "commission" raised a company of militia. In the fall of 1864 when Gen. Price's raid took place the Governor of Kansas called out the militia, calling out all under 55 years of age. The three companies from Osage County had Marsh M. Murdock of Burlingame for Commander. It was called the Osage County Battalion and was made into a regiment with some Shawnee and Wabaunsee Co. men. Murdock was the Lt. Col., Mr. Burdick was Captain and his neighbors from Ridgeway and Superior composed his command.

Among those listed were Pvt. Alexander Dyche and Pvt. John L. Reilly. There were about 200 of them, all mounted; this company being the smallest. The Union forces were opposing the Rebel General Price's army which was gradually retreating. The Osage County Battalion helped to sustain the line and came near getting captured by Shelby's forces which came within 20 rods of them! This affair took place three or four miles south of Westport, Mo. on October 21, 1864. The next day, on Sunday, the Battalion fought on foot along with the other Union forces, for two or three miles. Gen. Price retreated. None of the battalion were killed and as soon as possible afterwards the militia went home. They were out long enough or under organization long enough to draw a month's pay for their service from the government.

The life of the early settlers was a difficult struggle. The building of their homes, the breaking of the land for cultivation, the sicknesses which came with no doctor nearby, the struggle of adverse weather, and near starvation when the crops failed to mature, the grasshopper invasion which came on September 15, 1866 and ate up everything growing, plus the millions of eggs they laid which, when they hatched, ate all the wheat which had been planted the next year; and the War between the States. But, even though some of the families gave up and moved from their land in Ridgeway, those who stayed saw it prosper into fine farms and homes. Many of the descendants of these first rugged pioneers still live in the area.

The only remains of the town is the little rock school house on the Ridge, surrounded by a few farm homes. The Ridgeway Cemetery, about a mile west, holds the remains of many of the brave, hardy, courageous pioneers who developed this area of Osage Co., Kans.

Neiswender Family 124

Raymond Neiswender

Thomas 1st Neiswender bought Kaw Valley land from the Indians in 1867, and moved his family from near Columbus, Ohio to the Silver Lake Community in 1868. His sons John and Thomas built his house on 80 acres located E½ NW¼, 23-11-14, on a spot which was the only spot of land above water, from bluff to bluff, during the 1844 flood of the Kaw River, according to the Indians. They bought a carload of lumber in Kansas City and shipped it by railroad to Silver Lake, Kans., and hauled it by wagon to the place where the house was built.

Grandfather's 2nd wife was Harriet Louisa Harris Weaver before they were married. To this marriage were born: Levi, Thomas, Lucy, William, Lewis, Laura, Lincoln and Maurice Neiswender.

Grandfather's first wife was Rebecca Ridenour and they had six children: Sarah, infant who died young, John O., Joel, Eli, and Mary Ann (Molly) who married George Holmes. Sarah married Isaac Shull. Lincoln Harris Neiswender was born in 1862 in Gahanna, Ohio and came to Kansas when he was 6 years old. He spent two years doing Civil Engineering on a railroad in Nebraska earning money to finish his education and he graduated from KSAC in Manhattan. He married Alice Sayles Owen and they had three children: Prudence, Vivian, and Raymond. They put their children through KSAC. The farm is presently owned by their son Raymond. He and Dorothy Jean Paramore, daughter of Vivian Neiswender Paramore, are the only present survivors of the Lincoln Neiswender family. (1-1-76.)

Thomas II Neiswender bought a farm and lived 1½ miles east and ¾ mile south of the Neiswender home place. He married Martha Macurie Parker and they had four children: Ethel, Mabel, Everett, and Chester. Ethel died while a young lady, Mabel married Peffer Faulk, and they had 4 children: Thomas, Donald, Loran, and Earl. Everett Neiswender married Florence Comstock and they had 3 children: Everett Jr., Roland, and Lucille. Chester married Mary Rachel Garrett and they had 3 children: Martin Clark, Nancy Ann, and Chester Parker, Jr. Chester's wife, Rachel, is preparing a Neiswender Geneology which she hopes to have finished soon. There are many grandchildren whose names I have not included.

There are many other Neiswenders who settled in Shawnee County in the early days. Adam Neiswender, Dave Neiswender, and Pierce Neiswender were early settlers and had children who made their home in Shawnee County.

Grandfather Neiswender took father (Lincoln) while a small boy, and with a bunch of men, went near to the banks of Silver Lake, where they witnessed a genuine Indian War Dance. They did not go very close for following such a dance the Indians sometimes would catch and scalp white people.

A group of neighbors met in the front room of

grandfather's house and organized a school district known as the Ayers School District, or School District #49. A neighbor, Ayers, donated an acre of ground for the school house and playground. Later the school yard was fenced in, but father said at the start the playgrounds extended as far south (a couple of miles) as the Kaw River. — Fences had not been erected and farmers herded their cattle or let them roam. Grandfather planted hedge fences around his farm and soon tried to confine the roaming of his cattle.

When father was a boy attending grade school, at one time he had a lady teacher. She was looking for a visit from her brother, who was coming from a distance. Father saw an Indian approaching on a pony. He ran in and excitedly told the teacher: "Teacher, teacher, your brother is coming, your brother is coming". The teacher ran to the door in time to see a "Blanket Indian" ride by, but the Indian was without his blanket. The teacher took my father inside and whipping him, said, "Are you going to do that again?"

When grandfather came to Kansas in 1867 for the purpose of buying land, he met an acquaintance (Jerome Mowers) on the streets of Silver Lake. He inquired of Jerome if any of the Indians had received patents to land lately. He was told of land which an Indian had just received title to. While they were talking, the Indian rode up on a pony. They called him over and asked him if he had received title to the land. He replied that he had. Grandfather asked him if he would sell it. He replied that he would. He was asked how much he wanted for it. He answered $1425. It must have been for 160 acres of land for the price paid for 80 acres was $712.50 My grandfather noted the $25 which was mentioned in the price. Thinking it was strange, he said he would pay him $1400 for it. The Indian turned his pony, used his whip, and started off saying: "No you won't". My grandfather called him back and told him he would give him the full $1425 for it and grandfather bought the land. My grandfather had met Jerome Mowers while he was on his way to California for the 1849 Gold Rush.

Adam Neiswender had started to cross the bridge at Topeka which crossed the Kansas River there. He was driving a two-horse team hitched to a wagon. A four-horse team hitched to a fire wagon entered the bridge from the opposite end of the bridge and, as they were on their way to a fire, the horses were traveling at a high rate of speed. The bridge was too narrow for the two to pass while the fire wagon was traveling so fast. Adam Neiswender, fearing for his life, picked up a piece of 2x4 lumber from the bottom of his wagon. He began swinging it around his head ready to let it fly at the driver of the fire wagon. The driver immediately slowed down his horses and the two vehicles passed slowly and safely.

Father used to coach "plays" to be given by the people of School District #49. *The Persecuted Dutch man* and *My Neighbor's Wife* were two of the plays presented.

The people of the district used to hold Lyceums, a sort of Literary Society, for entertainment. Usually it included a person reading a paper containing jokes about some of the people who were present or at least known to the people attending. In a paper read by my mother, she told of a neighbor couple who went to church of a Sunday evening. The man was having trouble staying awake. His wife, noticing that he had "dozed off" tried to keep him awake by nudging him. He, thinking that he was home in bed and it was his wife trying to awaken him of a morning to start a fire in the stove and warm up the room, said aloud in church: "Hang it all Haley (his wife's name). Kindle it yourself".

At one time while I attended, the couples had a "Cake Walk," and a cake was presented to the winning couple.

We had a wooden water tank for our horses and cattle to drink out of, while I was a boy. Father later bought a circular metal tank. We pumped out water by hand when our windmill had insufficient wind to propel it and keep the tank full of water.

During the 1903 Kaw River Flood, we were the only ones in our neighborhood who did not go to the hills for higher ground. Father got reports from Manhattan as to whether the river was rising or falling. We had a telephone which we had soon before obtained. Father said if the water got up around the house, he would anchor the wooden water tank so we could climb into it. The water never got near the house.

Our neighbor, Ray James, came over after the flood water covered the lower part of his farm. He got father to ride and swim a horse with him after dark to help him bring some cattle, which had been stranded on land surrounded by water, to his barnyard which was above water and not later flooded. The cattle would have perished had they not been brought to higher ground. Ray James' daughter, Lela, later married Harry Logan, a prominent attorney in North Topeka.

The family of Ed Kassebaum lived a mile south of our house. They moved to the upstairs of their house and were without food and with but little water. They were brought by boat to the part of our land that was above water, and then by wagon to our house. Our women had prepared a fine meal for them and the family thought it tasted better than anything they had previously eaten, for they were very hungry.

Dave Neiswender was living south a mile and east ¾ of a mile from our house. They sat on their front porch amazed at the sight of water coming down the road. When it got near their house, they

decided they should begin to move their things upstairs. They thought it was incredible that water should rise so high.

Tom Neiswender and our folks would communicate by telephone with one another. The water was a foot or so deep above their downstairs floors and they had to wade in water to get to their telephone.

Father was elected to six terms in the Kansas House of Representatives of the Kansas Legislature. He was State Representative when he died. While he was in the Legislature, father worked on a bill to get KSAC to help in the control of hog cholera. President Waters of KSAC came out in opposition to the bill. Many of the members of the Legislature were displeased and told father if he would go ahead they would strongly support him, but father thought it best not to continue against President Water's opposition.

Some of the games played by children 70 years ago included: Drop the Handkerchief, Fruit Basket Upset, Blackman, Fox and Geese, Dare Base, Last Couple Out, Shinney, Musical Chairs, Spin the Platter, Winkem, Post Office, Anti Over (the school house) with a baseball, Catch (with a baseball) and Baseball.

Father helped organize and served as President of the Farmers Mutual Telephone Company. Farmers were able to obtain telephone service for much less money. They hired the Bell System to do their switching. He helped to organize the Kiro Mercantile Co., which operated a store for the benefit of farmers and public. Now neither one of them continues to exist.

Father began farming by putting the farm out to wheat. Because of the small acreage it proved costly. He changed to truck gardening crops. In addition to corn and alfalfa, he raised watermelons, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cantaloupes. He raised horses, dairy cattle and poultry.

Raymond Neiswender graduated from KSAC in 1916 at the age of 19. He taught in high schools for two years and then entered the army at the age of 21. He was promoted to Sergeant in four months' time. He spent some 30 years on the farm, and worked for the City of Topeka 20 some years. He did volunteer work at the V. A. Hospital in Topeka for over a year, worked for the Scottish Rite and the Grand Lodge of Kansas after working for the City of Topeka.

Dorothy Jean Paramore graduated from College at Manhattan and went on Radio and TV for a Cooking School Program, where she was known as Dotty Paige. She is now with the Patterson Advertising Agency.

Robert and Fanny Breeding

Mabel Breeding Schmidt

My father was born in Kentucky around Louisville, 2 Aug. 1861. He was the son of John and Mary Breeding. There were five boys and five girls. My father was the oldest of the boys. My father's name was Robert Martin Breeding. I can remember his saying that he could remember the soldiers of the Civil War marching across his father's farm. His father was a slave holder.

When my Dad was 18 years old, his father migrated to Kansas and settled in Brown County, near Hiawatha. They came here in 1879.

I can remember my dad's telling the way they sold their hogs. A bunch of neighbors would have what they called a hog drive. They would drive them over into West Virginia to market.

My mother, Fanny Victoria, was born in Maryland 8 October 1872 to Israel B. and Mary Miller. She was born in a city by the name of Barton, Alleghany Co., Md. To this union was born 2 boys and 4 girls.

My mother's parents migrated to Kansas in 1876. My mother came over the Cumberland Mountains in a covered wagon. Grandpa Miller settled near Hiawatha in Brown County. Her mother passed away when Mom was 15 years old. Mom kept house for Grandpa as the rest of the family were all married.

My mother and dad went to the same church near Robinson, Kans. I don't know how it all took place, but I can remember her telling that one morning at church Dad grabbed her parasol and ran. Of course, she went after him to get her parasol back and Dad asked for a date.

Dad and Mom were married 24 Feb. 1892 at the Court House at Hiawatha. To this union were born 4 girls and 3 boys, 5 of whom grew to maturity. The oldest girl died at the age of 78, the rest of us are still living.

We lived near Robinson until 1909 when Dad sold out and moved us to Abilene, Kans. We lived near there until 1917 when we moved to Topeka. We moved close to Berryton, southeast of Topeka. We four younger ones graduated from Berryton High School.

Dad was a farmer all of his life. He, also, fattened hogs and fattened cattle besides the farming. My brother, J. Floyd Breeding, was also a farmer. Floyd married Sevilla Tevis from Berryton. They have two boys, Charles and Ralph. They moved to Western Kansas in 1929, close to Rolla, in Morton Co. They

were out there during the dust bowl era. In fact, he still has about 7,000 acres of farmland there. His boys also farm in that area. There is only one boy left as Ralph, the youngest was killed in September, 1975. His wife, Edythe, lives on their farm. The oldest boy, Charles, also lives in that area and does farming.

In 1947, my brother was elected to the House of Representatives of Kansas. He served 2 terms in the House. Then he was elected to the House of Representatives in Washington, D.C. He served three two-year terms in Congress. In 1962, he was appointed Chairman of the House subcommittee on wheat. In 1963, Floyd was appointed to the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture at the request of President Kennedy and served under Kennedy and President Johnson as economic consultant in the department. He resigned from that position and returned to Kansas where he ran for Senator, but was defeated in 1966. In 1970 he suffered a heart attack and almost died. He is still living but in poor health. When he left Washington, they built a home in Dodge City, where they still live.

We four girls all married and had families. There were 15 grandchildren of Robert and Fanny Breeding. My father died 13 January 1935 at the age of 74. My mother passed away 5 May 1956 at age 84.

Henry Bennett 126

Laura Ann Bennett Kinne

Henry Bennett, one of the leading contractors in Topeka and the State of Kansas, was born in Chicago, Ill., on June 15, 1841. He was the son of William and Rachel Ludby Bennett. He was reared in Chicago and attended the public schools of that city until age 15 at which time he left school and apprenticed himself to the carpenters trade. By the spring of 1861, he had completed three years of apprenticeship and two years as a journeyman in his trade.

In 1861 when President Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion between the states, Mr. Bennett enlisted for ninety days as a private in Co. A., Chicago Light Artillery. He was stricken with chills and fever and did not reenlist at the end of his enlistment. After returning to Chicago, he lay ill for five months. Early in 1862, when the famous Chicago Board of Trade Battery was formed, Mr. Bennett was one of the first to enlist. Upon enlistment he was commissioned a second lieutenant. The battery took part in all of the battles in the Army of the Cumberland, under Generals Rosecrans and Thomas. Among those were the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, all the engagements that took place between Chattanooga and Atlanta, Nashville and many others. Following the battle of Stone River, the battery converted into a horse artillery unit and from that time to the end of the war, it served in the Second Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland. In the spring of 1864, the battery joined Sherman's advance on Atlanta. They fought in the battles at Peachtree Creek, the general siege of Atlanta, Kilpatrick's raid, Decatur and Lovejoy's Station. He remained with the battery until 1865 when he received his discharge in Selma, Alabama.

Following the close of the war, he returned to Chicago, where on December 13, 1866, he married Mary F. Vreeland of Chicago. In the following years he engaged in the general contracting business in Chicago, erecting many large buildings and participating in the rebuilding of the city after the famous Chicago fire in 1871.

In 1876, Mr. Bennett, his wife and two daughters, Belle and Mary E., came to Kansas where he bought property 16 miles from Topeka near Silver Lake. Though he had intended becoming a stockman, it was not long before he was again active in the contracting business. After the completion of a building at the State Hospital at Osawatomie, he moved to Topeka. Over the next forty years Mr. Bennett constructed many state buildings, in whole or in part, as well as churches, banks, business blocks and many structures for the Santa Fe Railway. He built several structures at Kansas State Agricultural College. He further contracted with the Rock Island Railroad to built every station for that company in Oklahoma when that state was open to settlement. Railway buildings were built in Mexico City and Monterey for the Mexican National Railway. At the site of the Chicago World's Fair, 1893, he erected the Territorial Building for the territories of Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico and Alaska. In 1896 he constructed the National Hotel at Cripple Creek, Colorado.

When his two sons, Henry, Jr., and John Albert, were grown, they became active in the contracting business with their father and the firm of Henry Bennett & Sons, Builders, was formed. His oldest son, Henry, Jr., was active in the firm with his father until the business closed.

In Topeka the firm built a number of buildings for the State Hospital; the Topeka Public Library; the governor's mansion; remodeled the east wing of the State Capitol Building as a Senate Chamber; did extensive work in the central part of the State Capitol; built the Columbian Building; the original Central National Bank; the Crawford Building; the Santa Fe General Office Building; Grace Cathedral; the Gor-

don Block, the Masonic Building, and many of the finest homes in Topeka. He also built the Sunday School building of the First Methodist Church where he was a member. One of the most impressive of the above is your Senate Chamber in the State Capitol.

Jacob Eli Maus Family 127

Florence Elizabeth Maus Jennings

At the close of the Civil War, many men who had served their country were not anxious to return to their former homes. Many had opposed other members of their families or friends so they sought new places to live. My Grandfather had served with the Union Blue and chose to come west. Jacob Eli Maus (Mause, Mouse were some earlier spellings in Pennsylvania and Germany) left his family home in Silver Run, Md., where his parents and grandparents had lived since the days of the Revolutionary War. First he taught school in Illinois and then moved on to the new State of Kansas.

He homesteaded in Mission Twp. in Shawnee Co. The land was one mile east of Auburn Road and about half a mile north of "Crooked Post" road. Here he built a two-story home of native stone. "Jake" and his wife Emma (Clark) and their eight children lived on this place several years. They had one daughter Cora and seven sons, Edward Franklin, James, Charles Howard, George, William, John and Chester Arthur.

Cora was born 9 Sept. 1869. She attended the Academy for Girls in Leavenworth, Kans. She married at an early age and had one son Charles, and died young.

Edward Franklin (Frank) born 17 Jan. 1871, married Lillie Kuehne and they had one daughter Pearl. Frank died 1943 and Lillie in 1966.

James, born 28 April 1872, married Ella Mix. They had one daughter, Esther. She is now Mrs. Ellick Russell. Also Jim had one son, John, who married Cleo Franklin. They live in Ft. Collins, Colo. Jim died in 1937 and Ella in 1942.

Charles Howard born 20 March 1874 and married 4 March 1908 to Florence Blanche Rhodes. To this union were born Emma Dorothy, Frederick Eli, Florence Elizabeth, Laurel Fern. (1) Emma is married to William Hoppe and they live near Auburn. Their children are Marjorie (Mrs. Marvin Cole) of Auburn; Richard, married to Helen Reed and lives at Lawrence; twins Lois Maye and Doris Faye; (Lois is Mrs. Glenn Succi of Burlingame and Doris is Mrs. Glenn Rainbolt of Hillsboro, Ore.) (2) Frederick, born 20 Nov.1910 married Margaret Dunn. They have two daughters, Jo Ann, wife of Dr. Dan Bitner and Marcia married to John Davis. (3) Florence, born 21 July 1912 and married to Lee Jennings. They have three daughters, Mary Lee married to David Rosen (they live in Alaska); Janie Kay Michael and LuDell (Mrs. Donald Bell) live in Silver Lake, Kans. (4) Laurel Fern born 17 July 1927, married Alfred William Fadke who died in 1971. Fern lived in Los Angeles and has three sons John, Jim married to Judy, and Charles William married to Albina (Beanie) Samonek.

Charles Howard Maus died 1 Sept. 1941 and Blanche died 1 Oct. 1970. George, the fourth son of Jacob Maus, was born 18 Dec. 1876, married and died in early manhood with no descendants.

William, fifth son born 13 March 1878, married Minnie Mix, sister of Ella, wife of Jim. Will lived in the Elmont community and had six children. One died in infancy and two in early youth, Forrest and Laverna; Earl married to Edith Chevront of Elmont; Chester married to Nancy Oldfield lived in Delia; and Harriet married to Fred Bishop and lives in Texas. Will died in 1957 and Minnie in 1956.

John, the sixth son, was born 18 Jan. 1880, married Catherine Moore and had one daughter Thelma. Catherine died in 1920. At that time John took his small daughter to live with her Grandmother Moore. John later married Maude Chiddix and they had two children: John Edward married to Catherine Leonard of Topeka and Mary Louise, now Mrs. Lee Smith of Denver, Colo. Thelma is now Mrs. Fred McCoy of Eskridge. Maude died in 1948. John remarried Flora. He died in 1967 and Flora in 1971.

Chester, the last of the eight children, was born 28 Sept. 1882. He attended college at Manhattan and was an electrician. He married Eunice Gates. They had four children: Eunice Dianna, now Mrs. Riley Proctor, they live in Florida; Raymond and wife Geraldine (Geri) live in Washington; Betty Jane, Mrs. Robert Buckly, lives in Florida; Chester Arthur Jr., and his wife Martha live in Texas. Art died in 1953 and Eunice in 1972, the last one of the sons and their wives.

Jacob Maus was a very proud man with a good education for his day. He was very interested and active in community affairs.

After the death of his wife Emma, he did remarry for a short time. He moved to property on the west side of Auburn Road, the property was from the "Crooked Post" Road north to the Dover Pauline Road on the south. The house is in the middle. This was his home until he died in 1930. Here had been the Whitfield Post Office at one time. He was candidate for County Commissioner. Later the

farm was divided to include home sites for Frank on the south, Charles on the north, and later Jim in the area just north of the house grandfather lived in.

Grandfather Maus helped organize the Vidett-Auburn Telephone Company and served as its first president for ten years. He was active in the Mission Center Grange, Methodist Church, G.A.R. He was always interested in any activity that would benefit the community. Jake died in 1931 and is buried in Mission Center Cemetery.

Little Fraidy-Cat 128

Ruth Rosser Baird

(This article was written by Effie Wood Conwell, daughter of Dr. Jesse Davis Wood and his wife Minerva Jane Rice Wood, b. 1854 - d. 1954. This was written when she was 94 years old with excellent memory and all her faculties which remained with her until she died. Signed by her granddaughter Ruth Rosser Baird (Mrs. Harlan M.)

Once upon a time in the year 1855, a young doctor in Kentucky, weary of living where there was slavery and anxious to raise his children where there was freedom for all, with his family started overland toward the little western territory, now the State of Kansas. One member of the family was a small bit of humanity who wailed her protest against life and all it might bring her, even refusing her natural means of sustenance and subsisting mainly on weak tea and sugar crackers through the journey.

When the group reached the river Kaw, there was no bridge, but some jolly workmen shouted to them facetiously "Come on, come on! We'll ferry you over in time for church." They ferried them across but there was no church—no fair city of Topeka—just wind-swept prairie over which they traveled a few miles to the Wakarusa; a creek whose blufflike banks were sparsely fringed with timber. Across this, near the opposite bank, they found their future home which Father had prepared a few months previously when he had taken a claim and homesteaded 160 acres of land.

The older children gazed in wonder at the vast "newness" of it all. Mother wept bitterly, unable to banish thoughts of her old Kentucky home. And, oh, how the wind blew! The chickens they had brought in a coop at the tailend of the wagon, when released in the yard, rolled about like feather balls in the wind until they finally learned to brace themselves and hold their footing against the Kansas breeze.

The house was of logs. A large room with a floored loft above which could be reached by a ladder going up on the inside—a shed-like structure on either side of which might be used for a summer kitchen and storage—almost comfortable—but far, far from being a thing of beauty.

The meager household equipment was soon arranged. For beds, there were frames the size and shape of beds; the front and back rails were bored full of holes through which rope was passed back and forth, basket-fashion, until the frames were filled. They were fastened to the floor or wall in some way that allowed them to be raised and lowered when the ample Kentucky feather beds were spread upon the ropes. The whole bed was raised flat against the wall and secured there by a loop of rope caught over a hook high on the wall, leaving more floor space. Later a long rod bearing a pretty curtain was placed in front of them and the beds disappeared.

The boys slept in the lofe (politely mentioned as 'upstairs"). Until a well could be dug, a spring in the hillside furnished cool, clear water to drink.

And now the ground must be prepared for crops. A "Breaking plow" turned the sod over in furrows and was drawn by a yoke of large, white oxen whose only harness was a wooden yoke over their necks and when their driver came out in the morning and put one end of the yoke over the neck of one ox, he held up the other end of the yoke and called "Come under, Tom (or Jerry) and the ox would come from any part of the corral and put his neck under his end of the yoke. I wonder sometimes if we human beings would heed the call "Come under" and bear the yoke life puts upon us as patiently and as efficiently as those oxen bore their yoke of wood, if we, too, might not lie down at night and know the utter peace and contentment old Tom and Jerry knew.

Soon things were prospering. Crops were growing. There were a few neighbors—people who had taken claim and moved in. Stone was being quarried from the creek banks for a new house. The food supply augmented by wild fruit; strawberries, big luscious red and yellow plums, grapes, and gooseberries. The children, willing and capable helpers were older and the small member, too, was growing up-not into the brave, fearless pioneer child they told her about—but a veritable little "fraid-cat"—afraid of everything—of snakes, of wolves, of storms, but most of all of Indians. She was told the Indians were friendly and would not hurt her—but she held an opinion of her own as to that and when she would see a long line of people riding horseback, single file past the "big mound" a half mile south, she would lose no time getting her small self behind the dresses and coats hanging in a tall

packing box which stood on end in one corner of the cabin and served as a family closet. From here, she could peep out and see Mother go bravely in to the yard and barter with the Indians and swap them a few loaves of bread, a piece of meat, a watermelon, or some roasting ears for beads or pretty things made from beads. Sometimes they would have pieces of calico brought from no one knew where, but they made little Fraid-cat pretty dresses and once, big sister embroidered her a lovely little white petticoat by the light of a home-molded tallow candles. Another thing she learned was when sister, with whom she slept, went out occasionally in the evening, she would have to sleep on the big bed alone—her lullaby the wailing howls of wolves out on the prairie answered by the defiant baying of the two house dogs near the door.

Many more people were moving in. Word had gone out that there was a doctor living in the neighborhood and Father was very busy. There were still no laid out roads for vehicles—so, with medicine in saddlebags laid over his saddle, he rode miles on horseback in all kinds of weather, over the trackless prairie to visit the sick for there were fevers, malaria, typhoid and ague though no one considered this ailment very serious. On alternate days the patient would shake and ache violently for a few hours, then burn with fever, and be up and about the next day. There were accidents sometimes (and Father wondered why these calls most usually came on bad stormy nights), he would be aroused from sleep by a loud "hello" in the yard and he would open the door to hear an excited voice from the darkness say "Doctor, we want you to come. My wife is sick and, Doctor, do hurry." He would dress hurriedly, while Mother put things in his saddlebags he might need and saddle his horse, and, guided by the man, ride through the darkness to some lonely house where he would bring into the world another little human being. A kindly neighbor woman, who had been previously summoned, would wash and dress the baby. Father would make the mother as comfortable as possible and mount "Little Sorrell" for the long ride home. Then, if it were not already daylight, he would shake down the ashes in the stove, cover the fire, blow the candle out, and with a pillow and quilt, drop to the floor for a few hours sleep before chore time in the morning. For a visit like this, Father would charge $5 and the man would pay him if he had the money—if not, Father would say "That's all right—no hurry—pay me when you can, or when you butcher you might bring over some meat." Mother would say to Father, "Doctor, if you do not collect your bills better than you have done, your own family will starve or go hungry."

Among the other duties, he often extracted aching teeth for people. One day a man came to the house suffering from a raging toothache and Father was not there. The man said "He's got instruments, ain't he? Lemme see 'em." He looked at them, selected a pair of forceps, went out and, sitting on the doorstep, pulled his own tooth. Presently, he came back into the house, his eyes literally shining, and with a rather bloody but perfectly happy smile, laid the forceps down and went on his way rejoicing. Mother picked up the forceps gingerly in a piece of paper, took them outside and poured a whole kettle of boiling water over them before returning them to the case.

The community was really growing now and rapidly. There were school houses in which there was school during the week and preaching on Sunday at eleven o'clock and early candlelight. Peddlers went through the country selling various kinds of merchandise. There was a postoffice kept at someone's house.

But clouds were gathering on the horizon. People talked together with grave faces and read the paper anxiously. One day, as Mother laid aside the paper, Fraid-Cat heard her say, "I'm afraid we are going to have a civil war." And she wondered how a war could be civil—fighting with not her idea of being civil—but in those days children were taught to be seen and not heard and she asked no questions but soon it came. Should Kansas come in free or in slavery? It wanted to be free and so the war was on.

Big brother was old enough now and eager to join the army which he promptly did. A few months later, Father decided they needed surgeons, so he, too, enlisted. Big sisters were married, so that left at home only Mother, carrying her load of responsibility, anxiety, and fear of bushwhacker and guerillas; younger brother who whistled, sang, planted, and tended the crops the best he could; and little Fraid-cat whose part in saving the country was to watch, and with the aid of the faithful dog, Bettie, chase errant cattle away from the growing corn for there was no herd law then or fences. In the early morning people would drive their cattle far out on the ranges and they were supposed to stay there until brought in at milking time and put in the small corral for safekeeping through the night; but sometimes a few restless ones would stray back during the day. In each owner's herd, the most respected and trustworthy cow would wear a large bell around her neck and regardless of numerous other bells on the range, her little family would stay near where she was and follow where she led.

At last the long anxious days ended. The war was over! Kansas would be forever free and when the war weary and the prison-racked men in faded blue came home, Father and Big Brother came too—and the sun was shining!

Lewis Henry Vore 129

Kenneth Vore Tallman

Lewis Henry Vore was born March 25, 1843, in Millheim, Center County, Pennsylvania. When he was 16 years of age his parents moved to Bucyrus, Ohio. During the Civil War he served in the Union Army, Office of the Quarter Master Corps. While in the Army he helped build pontoon bridges, and often was in great peril. He was honorably discharged October 4, 1864, and returned in Ohio.

Mr. Vore worked as a carpenter in Ohio until 1871. At that time, he homesteaded and purchased land in Havana, Kansas. He helped build the city of Havana and has been credited with its founding. Mr. Vore worked as a carpenter, and also clerked in the general store in Havana.

Some time later he made a trip back to Ohio and was married to Mary Frances Moore January 11, 1872. The couple arrived in Havana, Kansas, the following April and settled on Mr. Vore's property. Six children were born of this union: Catherine S., James Edward, Cora May, Emily Maud, Della B., and Esta Dot.

Friends and neighbors, knowing of L. H. Vore's skill as a carpenter, began asking him to construct coffins since these items were not always readily accessible. Mr. Vore consented and eventually went into the undertaking business. After customers had made selections of decorations for the coffin, Lewis and his wife Mary (and sometimes even the children) would put the trim, handles and hinges, on the coffin. Eventually Mr. Vore attended a mortician school to learn the best methods of the trade. Upon retirement, the business was sold to Atwood-Carinder of Caney, Kansas.

L. H. Vore was also an auctioneer. Though he had no formal training in the art of auctioneering, he seemed to have a natural talent for it and had no difficulty in finding sales when regular business did not demand his time.

Mary Frances (Moore) Vore died April 15, 1919, and was buried in the cemetery in Havana. Three children preceded her in death.

Lewis Henry Vore died June 23, 1932, in Havana. Funeral services were held in the United Brethern Church of Havana with burial in the local cemetery.

Bradley Daryl Carr 130

Biography

I, Bradley Daryl Carr, was born 31 March 1958, in Topeka, Kansas, to Mary (Burns) Carr and Darrell Eugene Carr. I am proud of the heritage my family represents.

My grandmother, Lucy (Blandin) Burns was one of the large family of James V. Blandin. Mr. Blandin came to Kansas with his widowed mother as a young boy. Lucy's mother was Key-ton-go, a Pottawatomie Indian princess. The family lived on the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation west of Mayetta, Kansas. Lucy attended the old mission school located northeast of Silver Lake near the Jackson County line, along with her brothers and sisters. Later she attended Catholic boarding school at Leavenworth and Haskell in Lawrence, Kansas. I particularly recall her mentioning the train trips via Tonganoxie, Topeka, and on up to Mayetta for visits home.

She married Raymond Burns, of Rossville, Kansas. Their first years were spent farming in the Big Soldier Creek area. Later they moved to a farm northwest of Mayetta.

My mother, Mary (Burns) Carr, one of eight children born to them, grew up on that farm which is still in the family. She attended schools in the Holton and Circleville area as did her brothers and sisters.

By virtue of the Indian enrollment, I am a registered Prairie Band Pottawatomie Indian. The rolls were based on the allotments of land to Indians in the early 1900's. Lucy Blandin was one of those original allotees. Grandmother died 9 November 1973 and is buried at Rossville Cemetery, Rossville, Kansas.

On my dad's side of the family, Grandmother Mary (Woodburn) Carr lives in Rose Hill, Kansas. We trace the family back to Virginia. The earliest we know is from the "Hiett Genealogy History" by Wm. Perry Johnson. Three generations of their ancestors lived in Hampshire County, Virginia, 1725 through 1850. At this time Virginia Belle Largent married George Melville Woodburn in Tremont, Illinois, according to "Capon Valley, Its Pioneers and their Descendants" by Maud Pugh. The Woodburns came to the Wichita, Kansas, area. When Oklahoma Territory opened up homesteading, they took their young children and moved by wagon to a claim near Buffalo, Oklahoma. The family still owns the land. The mother became ill and died, so that the family went back to Wichita, so their grandmother, then in her 60's, could help raise the five youngsters. One son died and the others grew up on the "West side" where Mel Woodburn operated a neighborhood grocery. A great-aunt still resides at the family home on South Vine Street.

Mary Woodburn, one of the five children, grew up in Wichita and married W. E. Carr, a farmer, from nearby Rose Hill, Kansas. They spent 50 years together before my Grandfather Carr died 5 March

1971. He is buried near his parents at the Rose Hill Cemetery. My dad is one of seven children born to them. Darrell Carr attended Rose Hill schools, Kansas State College and Wichita State University, and was also in the Army before teaching high school in Jackson County, Kansas.

Another sister of my Grandmother Carr did the research of ancestors to prove lineage for membership in DAR.

Because of my Father's employment with Armco Steel Corporation of Middletown, Ohio, we moved from the Potwin area of Topeka when I finished 9th grade at Roosevelt Junior High. I will graduate from Lemon-Monroe High School in the Middletown school system on 2 June 1976. I plan to return to Kansas for college since I find my roots deep there.

I share this heritage with my brother, William (Bill), and two sisters, Julie and Catherine.

Lars Christopher Thompson

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Ethel Grace (Thompson) Koelling

Laura I. (Thompson) Meyer

Lars Christopher Thompson was born November 21, 1829. He was the second son of Christopher and Anna Torgerson Romseland and the fifth child of a family of twelve children. His birthplace was the Romseland farm from which the family took its name, near the village of Skjold, Norway. Romseland was the family home for about 230 years beginning in 1628.

Lars married Anna Nelson April 8, 1851, and one child, Matias, was born in Norway. When Lars' mother died, his father gave ⅔ of Romseland to his eldest son, Torger, and ⅓ to Lars who was the second son. Lars and Anna had hopes of a better life in America, where they had heard there was more land available, so they sold their ⅓ interest to provide the means for their American adventure. On April 11, 1853, they departed from Norway from the port of Haugesund, to begin the long and hazardous voyage to America. After many weeks at sea in a leaky ship, they landed in Quebec, Canada. From Quebec they came to Chicago, where their little son, Matias, died. From Chicago they moved to Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois. Some of the four other children who died in infancy were born there before the birth of Lewis Matias on November 1, 1858.

On May 16, 1859, Lars made application to become a citizen of the United States in the Circuit Court of LaSalle County, Illinois. Then they became interested in the advertising of land sales in Kansas by land companies. Lars and Anna, with their little son Lewis decided to join a group of travelers and take a step toward fulfilling their dream of land ownership in America. Hannah, a younger sister of Lars, also joined the group. Apparently, they had the means to purchase a team of oxen and a wagon, plus the necessary supplies for the long slow journey. They left Illinois shortly after the 16th of May. They arrived at Superior, Kansas, a little village about two miles south of Burlingame. At that time Superior was larger than Burlingame. According to a history of Osage County written by the Honorable James Rogers of Burlingame, a severe drouth began in that locality in June, 1859, and continued to November, 1860. "Everything dried up and no crop of any kind was raised. Settlers were starving and many left." The history also tells that the sales of land took place in August, 1859. "Settlers were generally poor and without money to pay for their claims. Nearly all had to borrow money, and some disposed of their land at once, in many instances getting but a small portion of its real value. The usual rate of interest was 5% per month, and this with the principal was secured by mortgage on their land. The greater number of those who remained afterward lost their land, it being sold under mortgage, as it was impossible to pay such a rate of interest, much of which had to be compounded every year. There was a very poor market for their crops, and the savings of the settlers were very small." History also tells that "In 1859 a terrible storm of wind and rain swept over the county, which resulted in great loss of property. Many persons were badly injured, but no lives were lost. In Burlingame several buildings were blown down, while at Superior nearly every building was completely demolished."

Since Lars and Anna arrived in Kansas during a period of severe drouth following a devastating storm, and the terms of the land sales were so unreasonable, they decided that the risk was too great and so began the long and tortuous journey back to Illinois. Lars' sister, Hannah, remained in Kansas and married John Riffenbark in January, 1860. Theirs was the first marriage license issued in Osage County, Kansas Territory.

Lars and Anna returned to LaSalle County, Illinois. A daughter, Elizabeth, was born there February 20, 1860. Later they moved to Springfield, Illinois, where their son Frank was born August 20, 1863.

On November 3, 1864, Lars took his oath to become a citizen of the United States. In 1866 Lars and Anna with their three children again set out for

Kansas. For this trip they had a team of horses which greatly reduced the traveling time. Quenemo, Kansas, was their stopping place. A daughter Mary was born there August 24, 1867. History tells that grasshoppers invaded the county on September 15th of that year. But by that time Lars and Anna were determined to stay in Kansas in spite of the adversities.

By 1869 Lars had located a quarter section of land six miles northeast of Osage City, and the family settled there that year. The patent for the land was signed by President U. S. Grant, May 20, 1870. Records in the office of Register of Deeds show that they placed no indebtedness against the land after it was proved up, as so many of the early settlers did, so apparently they had built up some reserve. So coming with their inheritance, their willingness to work, and their good management, they realized their dream of owning a farm in America.

Two sons were born on the farm: Walter, June 4, 1870, and George, July 27, 1873. This completed their family of four boys and two girls. In 1872 Lars went through the legal process of having his name changed from Lars Christopherson to Lars Christopher Thompson. This was accomplished by an act of the Kansas Legislature, and was put on record in the office of Register of Deeds, Osage County.

In 1874 grasshoppers again invaded Kansas reducing all crop prospects to nothing, and they left the next year as suddenly as they came.

Lars' and Anna's first home on their land was a log cabin which was located east of the present barn. Their first years on the farm were spent in hewing logs for their cabin, digging wells for their water supply, building stone walls and planting hedge for fences, and breaking sod for the planting of the crops.

Their next home was a two-room structure built of lumber on the site of the present house. Those two rooms were used as kitchen and dining room for the new house that was built in about 1876. This was the first structure of that type in that area. Nick Regenold, a neighbor, was said to have been the carpenter.

An elevation on the west end of the south eighty contained coal. Lars acquired the scrapers and teams of horses needed to strip the coal, the boys did the stripping, and Lars hauled the coal away to be sold. The money from the coal provided the means for building the house.

In those early days, Indians frequently camped nearby, and as far as we know they were friendly. We have been told that some of them took a great liking to Mary, and sometimes they would come and ask to keep her for a day.

As is the case in most families, the children, with the exception of Walter, left their parents' home to start for themselves. Lewis married Anna Rehrig; Elizabeth married John Rehrig, Jr.; Frank married Etta Loomis; Mary married George Manning; George married Mary Ryan; and Walter married Flora Laurance and took over the operation of the homestead. Lars and Anna made their home with Walter's family for the rest of their lives. Lars wanted to travel, but Anna did not. He is known to have returned to his native Norway twice, and also made frequent visits to his brothers and sisters scattered over the United States. Lars died October 16, 1915, and Anna died October 14, 1917. Both were approximately 86 years old when they died.

Both Lars and Anna died on the homestead which they had worked so hard to acquire. The farm is now the home of their youngest grandson, Leslie Thompson.

Early Settlers 132

Louise Miller Kreipe - Mrs. George Kreipe

Jonathan Buckingham Miller and Isaac Newton Roberts families came to Kansas in 1856 from Tuscarawas County, Ohio, settling on Whitstone Creek, the present home of Fred Miller.

Mr. Miller preempted his 160 acres, paying the government $1.25 per acre for it. The preemption law came in 1859 and the Homestead law in 1862. The people in the 50's and 60's had to help support the government, but now, the government has to support the people. I am a daughter of J. B. Miller and was born June 21, 1864, out on Whitstone Creek, three miles southeast of Tecumseh on the farm now owned by Fred Miller. The farm has never changed hands. (Note: Uncle Fred has sold the farm to A. H. Cocoran.)

My First Recollection of the Country

It was one vast prairie, all unfenced, and as for roads, there were not many. They just went cross-country where you wanted to go, mostly following the ridges and where it was the most convenient to make them. They all centered at the towns and little burgs where the settlers did their trading. As the country developed and settled up, the winding roads and cross-country trails were straightened out, and made to keep on the section lines as near as possible, and now they are most all either sanded, graveled, rocked, or paved.

In early settlement of this country everything was open range. The farming that was done was

done on a small scale. The first of my recollections was the ox teams and what was known as a brush plow. Some used two yoke of cattle to a plow, but some were not fortunate enough to have but one yoke for use, so they had to go a little slower. But you must not think any of it was fast, but slow as sure. We had one yoke of old trusties, by name Bright and Berry, to break the younger oxen by. The fields were small and had to be fenced for it was all open range and anyone having more than 50 head of cattle had to herd them. My sister, Rebecca, and I were our father's herders. We have herded cattle all over the southeastern part of the township. We had our ponies, and we were not allowed to ever leave the cattle alone. We went home to our noon day meal one at a time, for if we had let our cattle break into someone's fields, it would have been just too bad. This herding kept up for 6 or 8 years.

Right now I guess I had better explain how most of the fences were made. There was what was known as the worn rail fence, which was made from rails split out of big oak trees, or any kind of a tree that was big enough to make a rail out of. These were laid on the ground in a zig zag line with a rock or a chunk of wood under each end of the rail to keep it from burying down in the ground and rotting. This fence was made four or six rails high, but should you want a higher fence, they put on what was called a stake and rider. This was done by setting up two stakes, one on either side of the fence, where the rails come together, and then laying in another rail on these stakes.

And another fence was made by boring two holes about four inches apart in the post with a two-inch auger, and chiseling out the wood between the holes, so as to make a hole in the post, say 2 by 4 inches, making three or four of these holes in a post. Then sharpen or flatten the end of your rails, and put them in the mortised posts and you had a real fence. If you wanted to fence where there was too much rock, you could make a leaning fence of these posts by boring a hole about two-thirds up on the post and put in a stake. Then there was some that had just brush fences. They were made just of brush, where they would clear off a small patch of brush land and instead of burning the brush, they laid it around the field and called it a fence. My, how my sister and I did hate those brush fences, for they were always getting gaps in them, so the cattle could get through. Then it fell to our lot to try to mend them with more brush. Then a little later came the stone fences, hedges and wire, and still later, the woven wire.

As to raising wheat, it was sowed by hand, what was called broadcasting. They had to carry the grain in a sack around their neck and shoulders. They set stakes with white rags tied to them in the ground as they sowed, so as to tell where to go and not make any strips in the sowing. This sowing is almost a lost art today.

As to harvesting the wheat, it was done with a cradle. Of course, the older ones of you know what a cradle is, but for the younger ones, I will explain. It is a scythe with wooden fingers fixed to a frame running along the blade of the scythe to catch the grain as it is cut off. It is laid in a swath. Then it is raked with a wooden toothed rake and bound.

I well remember my father and Mr. Theodore Caldwell cradling our wheat one year, and sister Rebecca and myself raking it and binding it. After the cradles, came the self binders, first the wire binders and then the twine. Now the tractors pull the binders and the combines; still harvest is a busy time. Sometimes it is hard to get someone to help shock the grain.

The real pioneers of this country planted their corn as they plowed their ground. They dropped corn in every third row they plowed. Of course, this was sod or brush land, and it was their best and easiest way. The next year they could plow and get the ground in better shape. They used one horse and a single shovel plow to mark out the corn, putting three or four grains in a hill and covering it with a hoe.

After that came the corn marker. The marker was something on the order of a sled, but it had three runners instead of two. It marked the ground both ways and planted with a hand planter, taking two rows at a time. Next was the corn planter. The ground was marked out one way. The planter was driven the other way, and you had to work a lever on the planter and try to hit those marks, and if you missed the mark it was just too bad, for when the corn comes up, it will tell what kind of a marker you are.

Then came the check row. It was worked with a wire or chain that did the dropping, and if you got started at the end all right, you had good even corn, either way. Now the lister mostly takes the place of all the rest-the single row lister, but mostly the double row lister. The plowing of the corn was as much of a problem as the planting. There was first the single shovel then the double shovel plows, the walking cultivator and the Kay Hill Attachment, now the riding cultivator. Also, there were two-row curlers and cultivators. The two-row machines take four horses and a real man or boy to run them right.

I don't think the younger generation really know what we owe our forefathers and the pioneers of this state, and especially Tecumseh Township, for settling in this particular part of Kansas. They left their good comfortable homes in the eastern states and came away out here to a country unknown to them to start life anew. What for? It was to help settle a new state and to give their children the advantage of a new country.

The most of them had to hew the logs, to build their first log cabins, and to quarry the stone for their rock homes. But to build their sod houses was still more work. My father's first home that I remember

was built of stone and just one room. It served as kitchen, dining room, bedroom and parlor all combined. I well remember the trundle bed that had to be used for the lack of room.

Our smoke house was made of walnut boards, built as a big box and covered with clapboards. The way of entering was a ladder both inside and out. We had to remove a part of the roof each time we went in and out.

The stables were mostly made by setting posts in the ground and nailing poles on either side of the posts, and filling that space in between with hay or straw.

You older ones know all about it I think. In the fall the man of the house would get his mowing machine and go out to the prairie land and mow a swath around as much grass as he thought he would need, and his neighbors had enough respect for him to not bother his, but move farther on and mow a swath around some he could call his own.

As for Tecumseh, I believe I am the oldest person born in Tecumseh Township unless it is Ben Murphy. I was born June 21, 1864.

Tecumseh has always been my post office address, with the exception of when I have been on visits or trips. Tecumseh in its earlier days was quite a town. It was first settled by the Pro-slavery men. In its early days it sprang up just like a mushroom. As immigration came, more free state men came and wanted to settle in Tecumseh. Of course, they wanted to make some changes in the way things were run, but the ones that were there said no.

So these men went on up the river and started the town of Topeka. There were lots of good buildings built in Tecumseh including a good brick schoolhouse, brick church, and several large brick business houses, and among them the big stone building now owned by the Bergmans. To my recollection, it was the courthouse and jail. It was used for years as the Post Office. Hatch Murphy, an older brother of Ben and Jim, kept store and Post Office there for years. There was a man by the name of Charlie Casperson who had a blacksmith shop. He made most of the wooden beam cultivators that were used around here in those days. There was also a shoe cobbler, a Mr. Schott, who made shoes to order for the ones who ordered them. The old castle that stands just west of the present Post Office was built by Judge Howard Hoogland in 1856, three years before Kansas became a state.

Tecumseh is long in history, but short on everything else. But just wait, it will come back.

The Idaho Story 133

Dorothy Stephens Piatt,
Kathryn Stephens Zimmerman

Betty Woods



(The Idaho Home)

Idella Carolyn Smith and Franklin Taylor Stephens were married on January 1, 1885, at Newton, Kansas. She was the daughter of Catherine and Samuel Smith. He was the son of Mary Ann and Elnathan M. Stephens. They moved to Topeka March, 1885, to work for the A.T. & S.F. Railroad, in the auditor's office. They lived with Stephens' grandparents, in what is now Auburndale. Great-Grandma Cross lived near on a farm, which is now Potwin.

Daughter Mary was born in September, Alice two years later. Transportation to downtown Topeka and Santa Fe office, about five miles, was horsedrawn street cars. One of my first memories was waiting for my father to return from work on one of those cars.

The Barnetts, father's sister and husband, moved to Topeka from Newton, and their two little sons were my playmates. (Bro. and Frank)

Much of the time father wasn't well. Grandpa Stephens and a young cousin, Bert Thorn, had been to Idaho with the idea of building a sawmill, on timber land. They were going again and Papa decided to join them. So in September of 1888, we all went to Idaho.

On September 1 we left crying relatives at the Union Pacific Station in Topeka and boarded the train. Trains went slower then, so it took several days and four or more stops—Denver, Cheyenne, Green River, Huntington and Pendleton. We reached the boat on September 5, rode all day on Snake River to Lewiston, all night at Hotel, stage coach to Willow Creek Station, where we got a wagon and drove to

father's Aunt Barbara's. We lived there a few weeks while the men built a one-room log house, to which we added two more rooms. We had our first meal in our new home on October 2.

Aunt Barb lived in a log house also—her grandson about my age with her (Harry Hinkson). His mother had died and was buried nearby. This aunt was a darling and wonderful to all of us. She was my grandmother's sister, had made a bad marriage, and came from Indiana to live. She smoked a pipe. I never knew the husband or two sons. Our land bordered hers—a road separating our farms. We could easily walk to her house. Grandpa's ranch was next to hers.

After the house, the men began to make other buildings—barns, chicken house, pigpen, fences and schoolhouse. We were soon a farm—a very good one. Soil was fine for growing everything, and the climate was nice, but short summers and cold winters, with deep snow. We used sleds in wintertime. Sleigh riding was our most enjoyed winter fun, also coasting down snowy hills and walking on snow shoes.

The schoolhouse was a one-room log building, right at the corner of our farm, within easy walking distance. School was held only in summer, as snow too deep in winter. Church and Sunday School were held there and also social activities.

One Sunday a very sad thing happened. A beautiful young lady was thrown from her riding horse and killed, in the school yard. Another time our school teacher's horse ran away with her cart, completely wrecking it and scattering papers everywhere. The teacher was unhurt.

Ours was the Christian Church, which immersed new members. One Sunday my mother and three other women were baptized in a mountain stream while we stood on the bridge and watched.

Indians were a worry, but we were never really bothered. Nez Perce Indians are rather unfriendly, but we got along very well. Often visited us to buy or trade for things they needed—food mostly. (Chickens and eggs).

One evening several squaws came to ask if they might set up their teepee. In a little bit they had it up and a fire inside, then invited us to come in. They were cooking their food in the center, and were seated around on the ground. We planned to visit them the next morning and awakened to find them all gone. Papa visited Nez Perce Reservation and learned much from them, their music and dances. The Nez Perce Reservation is still a part of Idaho.

Everything grew well—vegetables, oats, wheat, and flowers too. We took our wheat to Lewiston and had it ground for flour, or traded for other food, and stored vegetables in a cave for winter. For meat we butchered our own beef, hogs, and chickens. Now and then we had wild game—deer and prairie chickens.

When I was ten, my father let us have a riding horse of our own—a slow one that would be safe for children. Fanny was her name. Allie and I made a few trips to the Post Office several miles away, riding double. Parting with our pets and animals was sad when we left for Kansas again, even our dog, Chunk.

Huckleberry picking in summer was an event we loved and the berries made good jam and pies too. The picnic lunch Mama packed for us was also a part of the berry picking treat. And speaking of picnics, the annual Fourth of July one was the joy of the year,—good programs, the noise of firecrackers, and the only time of the year we tasted oranges or lemonade. This picnic would be held in a beautiful woodsy place, not near any town.

We didn't have firecrackers to help celebrate the Fourth, but we did have noise. Very early in the morning of that day Papa would get up and fire his big gun. Not sure if we had a flag, but we always tried to wear some red, white and blue.

And speaking of guns, my folks always kept a loaded one hanging on the wall, in case wild animals should come into the yard. Mama could use it if necessary, but never had the occasion.

Food seemed to be no problem. We made our own butter and cheese, grew wonderful vegetables—huge Idaho potatoes, and a barrel of Washington apples. Always had plenty of wood for the kitchen and the big heater in the living room.

When folks killed beef or pork, they shared with neighbors, dried some of the beef or "corned" it, and cured the pork for bacon, hams and sausage.

Our two big barns were well stocked with hay, oats and bran to feed the livestock in the winter time. Our animals were several cows, three or so teams of horses, two riding horses, hogs and one dog, and always a few cats.

About 100 feet from the house was the "Garden House", a small log structure—a three-holer with one little one for children. We took our regular Saturday night baths in the kitchen, by a nice warm stove. The tub was the one we used for clothes washing.

We had a cabin in the woods but seldom used it as were afraid of wild animals—especially cougars. School folks coming to school from a distance were afraid of them too, and some rode horses for safety.

Because of a short school season, we had school books at home and my father taught us. When we came back to Topeka, we were surprised to find we were right in line with city schools. I was in the 5th grade.

Westlake was our Post Office—a very small town with not much more than a Post Office and a store that sold foods and other things. Cottonwood was another town, a little larger.

We had three important books that my father read often—the Bible, a doctor book, and a law book. The doctor book took care of many of our ills.

Father was appointed Justice of the Peace, so of course the law book was important.

The part of Idaho where we lived was Craig's Mountain, in the Bitter Root Range at 5,000 feet elevation.

Our Aunt Jennie and Uncle Dave lived a few miles from us, Father's brother. They had no children of their own, but were very nice to us. I often stayed all night there, and they visited us often. Seemed to me that politics was their main subject of conversation. I think he was a Senator or Representative. Dad and Uncle Dave argued politics a lot.

We made our own toys or playthings, with the help of the folks,—wagons, sleds, ballbats, and even dolls; elaborate doll houses which we moved to the outdoors in summertime; little farms and cardboard animals.

We did not have a Christmas tree and don't know just why, maybe because not many gifts to put on one, but we did hang our stockings and believed in Santa.

After our first year in Idaho, a little brother was born and named for his grandfather, Elnathan Morgan Stephens. We found little boys played much rougher than girls. Little Nate was always getting hurt. He cut his tongue almost off once when he fell on a sad iron handle and often had a bloody nose. During all our childhood days, no boy or girl of the family had a broken bone.

Little George, Frank and Kathryn joined us in later years. We big girls loved that little sister. No doctors were near so always a good woman came to help with the births and Aunt Barb was always there. My father did most of the cooking till Mama got up after ten days in bed. Aunt Jennie helped us too.

In 1896 we had to leave the farm and came back to Topeka. There was a depression in the nineties. We couldn't sell crops so a mortgage took the beautiful 160 acre homestead. Sold all our livestock and left in Nov., right after the Presidential election. Winter was just coming and we left in a sled. After the sled, we took a stagecoach, a boat and the railroad back to Kansas, the way we had come out.

The summer before we left father planted Aunt Barb's acres in good wheat to pay her fare to Topeka. So she came back with us to see her sister, Mary Ann, our Grandma Stephens. It was a real surprise for they hadn't seen each other in many years.

In July brother Sam was born. Papa went to work for Standard Oil Company and we moved to Hancock Street. There Elizabeth, Bob, John and Dorothy were born.

Grandma Stephens died the year after we returned from Idaho. She had dropsy.

Grandpa lived with us for a while, but children bothered him, so he went back to Idaho to live with his son, Dave. He died there in 1904 and is buried in Cottonwood, Idaho.

Some of this story is still a memory to Allie, and of very little memory to Nate. Others of the family enjoy hearing us tell it.

Allie and Tom drove to this Craig's Mountain area of Idaho in 1947 to see what our old home would look like after 51 years. Of coure it was much changed, but there were still reminders.

Most ranches were not large enough for a good living, and had been bought up by big cattle raisers for pasture. Buildings and fences were torn down and roads changed.

Our house was gone and only a portion of one barn remained. Where the school had been (at the corner of our farm) was just a part of the rail fence. Aunt Barb's and Grandpa's places had gone to the ranchers too.

The Roes met a man in Cottonwood, who said he had worked for Papa when he was sixteen. He guided them around to old places of interest which they never would have found or recognized. They saw the graves of the girl who was thrown from the horse at the schoolhouse and crossed some old bridges, built by settlers working out their poll tax. They didn't find the little Post Office town of Westlake, where we received our mail. They tried to locate Grandpa Stephens' grave at Cottonwood, but were unsuccessful.

Allie recalls a few incidents of our childhood. One was a bad bull scare. Mama and we three or four children with a baby buggy were going to Aunt Barb's. Just outside the gate, a bull saw Allie's little red cape or dress and ran toward her. Quickly she ran back to the rail fence and crawled thru just in time. We all ran too and didn't continue the trip. We didn't have a bull. Our little male calves were sold or butchered for veal while they were young. While they were small, we had them for our little cows when playing house.

Then there was the time we thought we needed a doctor. Allie was having convulsions. The nearest doctor was in Cottonwood, 10 or so miles away. There was no phone, so our father made the trip on horseback, to get him. When he returned, our brave mother had everything under control, as she usually did.

On one of the occasional trips to Lewiston, Papa took little Nate. He bought him a small bag of hard candy to eat on the way home. Instead, the generous little fellow saved it all to share when he got home.

Snow was pretty deep in winter. One storm drifted it to the top of our doors and steps had to be shoveled for us to get out. Paths had to be made for the farm animals to walk about and be fed. It made wonderful sled coasting too.

We were glad for spring and the first buttercups, wild flowers of all sorts and berries.

We left there in Nov. The ground was white with snow. Friends hated to see us go, especially elderly

Mr. Schneider. He had fallen in love with our little sister, Katie.

I have never wanted to visit the old homestead, lest my beautiful recollections might be spoiled. It was a scenic part of Idaho and the experience of having lived there makes a lovely memory picture.

This story was compiled by our eldest sister, Mary, who will be 88 years young September 3, 1973. Our next eldest sister, Allie , who was 86 June 8, 1973, contributed to the last two pages. Both sisters are very, very alert and active for their age.

The story was typed August 6, 1973, by Dorothy, whom you all know as the "baby" of the Stephens family. She was the only one to be given part of her mother's name, Idella, for which she is very proud. She will be 63 years old October 1, 1973.

Linsey 134

Mrs. H. Dean Linsey

On May 10th in the year of 1907, Great Grandpa and Grandma Linsey headed west in a covered wagon. The wagon was drawn by a two horse team. On the trip west were five children, three girls and two boys, and an old mare with a mule colt that followed them the whole way. The covered wagon had a green body, red wheels and tongue with a white top.

They traveled from Nevada, Mo., north to Kansas City to visit an aunt. Main Street Kansas City was a dirt road and as they rode through the city the old mare and mule trotted right along behind the wagon. There was no motor traffic of any kind except a street car run by electricity.

After spending two days in the city, the family headed west to Thomas Co., Kans. to stake out a claim.

They traveled anywhere from 15 to 20 miles a day. When it came time to make camp at night, Grandpa had to see to it that the family and stock had fresh water and that there was good grazing for the animals. They would stop in a town now and then to buy provisions to cook on the camp fire. Grandma carried a 22 pistol that she learned to handle rather well. She would shoot jack rabbits from her seat on the wagon and the children would retrieve them for the evening meal.

North of Topeka was an Indian Reservation patrolled by guards on horseback, hired by the governor. Anyone was allowed to cross the reservation, but if you wanted to stop and cook a meal you needed to get permission from the guard to build a fire.

The little family followed the Santa Fe trail through Burlingame, Council Grove and Russell. Roads, of course, were not maintained, it was just prairie. You could climb any hill and see caravans of covered wagons going in all directions.

Out around Russell they began to meet covered wagons coming east. From these people it was learned that Thomas County had had a three year drought. Grandpa got a job harvesting wheat and then went to plowing with a walking plow for 75¢ an acre. He worked till up in August when the work was all done the family headed back east.

On September 12th, the family had just passed through Osage City, Kansas and school was about ready to start. The family, just a little out of Osage City, turned the wagon around one more time and settled in the area.

These are the memories of a small boy's trip to Kansas as told to family and friends around a Sunday dinner table by the small boy now grown up with a family of his own.

Virda (Gracey) Judd 135

Pamela J. O'Toole

Virda (Gracey) Judd, daughter of Christopher Columbus Gracey and Marietta (Thompson) Gracey, was born September 19, 1885 in Kiowa Co., Greensburg, Kansas. She is the youngest of four children, having three older brothers, Willard, George and Frank. Her father was a Union Veteran of Civil War serving from 1862 to 1864.

During her childhood, the family moved from Greensburg to Burlington to McCune. Each move was made in a covered wagon with the family cow following behind the wagon.

Virda Gracey and Charlie Uzz Judd were married Setpember 2, 1903. They farmed at Charlie's father's farm north of McCune for 5 years. During that time their two children Willis and Opal were born. They bought their own farm at McCune and later bought a farm near Weir. After farming near Weir for 20 years, they sold their farm and went to work at the Osawatomie State Hospital in Osawatomie, Kansas. Virda was in charge of the employees dormitory and Charlie worked on the ward. In 1947 they moved to Winfield where they

both worked on the ward at the Winfield State Hospital. They retired in 1954 and moved back to Weir, Kansas.

She is a member of the Methodist Church and Eastern Star. In 1970 she received her 50-year pin from Eastern Star.

James Whitten 136

Susanna Whitten Lowry

James Whitten was born in County Armagh, Ireland. He came to the United States with his brothers when he was a young man. They lived in New York for some time. While there, he worked in a nursery.

He came to Kansas about 1856 and settled near Burlingame on a farm. His wife and twin daughters died and are buried there. Later the graves were found and a marker placed on them.

In the Civil War, he was a scout in the Ozarks, riding over the country to find any war activity. One time he was very ill with dysentery. He found a nest of hens' eggs and ate them raw after which he was all right.

After the war someone introduced him to Susanna Baxter Allen. She and her first husband, Samuel Allen, both came from County Down, Ireland. They both stayed in Ohio for a while before moving to Kansas. She came to the home of her brother, Isaac Baxter, who lived east of Auburn. After they were married, they had two little children, a boy and a girl. When the girl was 14 months old, the father was called into the service and was killed in the Battle of the Blue.

After Samuel Allen died, she was left on the farm with their children. Sometimes Indians came and they hid in a sycamore tree. One day an Indian came and was carrying wild grapes. He wanted to trade the grapes for a watermelon she had. When he left, he had the grapes and the watermelon.

James Whitten and Susanna Baxter Allen were married in October, 1865. They made their home in Auburn Township, Shawnee Co., Kans., on the farm where she had been living.

They had three sons: James Whitten, who lived in the Auburn community for a while and then went to California where he spent the rest of his life. Luther and Lewis were twins. One weighed 1½ pounds and the other 2 pounds at birth. Survival appeared to be hopeless but they fixed an incubator on the oven door. Luther lived to be 86 years old and Lewis 76. They were both farmers and lived in the Auburn community all of their lives.

James Whitten was devoted to his home and family. He lived a quiet life. He was originally a Presbyterian, but became an Episcopalian. His wife was quite active in the Auburn Presbyterian Church.

Susanna Whitten lived to be 76 years of age. She died 3 May 1906.

James Whitten's gravestone gives the date of his death: October 30, 1903, age 77 years, Ninth Regiment, Kansas Vol. Cavalry.

Lee Thomas Houck 137

Howard E. Houck

Lee Thomas Houck was born 15 January 1862 in Hagerstown, Maryland. His parents, Jacob Jackson Houck, born in 1828 and died in 1900; his mother, Anna Elizabeth Lock born in 1828 in Penn., died in 1878. He was one of a family of ten children, eight sisters and one brother, John Edward born in 1872, was the youngest. Sisters were Sarah, Mary, Anna, Clara, Ella, Lillie and twins Alice and Emma. He had a step-mother, so left home early in the spring when he was 21 years and came west by train to Rossville, Kansas and walked out to Theodore Nails, west of Delia. He had known him in Hagerstown, Md.

Another friend from back home was Ed Enzor, and he had gone to Spokane, Wash., and married. After a visit at the Nails' home, he went by train to Spokane and spent the summer with the Enzors and worked breaking prairie. He returned to Kansas by winter and worked out for farmers, north of Delia. He married Annie Elizabeth Stalker, daughter of E. L. Stalker who lived on Cross Creek, on 18 Oct. 1890 at her home. He lived on the farm they bought north of Delia for 41 years, then moved to Delia. They had eight children, Howard, Ross, Alvah, Leroy, Mildred, Hargis, and Alta Owens. He farmed and raised some hogs and had thoroughbred cattle and bred horses and mules. Was a director in the Rossville bank a number of years. They bought their first car, an Overland, in 1912. Their oldest son, Howard and family, moved on the farm when they went to Delia.

His father, Jacob Houck, was a blacksmith and shoed horses for the army during the Civil War.

Their graves are in the cemetery at Hagerstown, Maryland.

Rooks Co. Pioneers 138

Neleda Jones and Michele Busi



(Henry and Anna Kern)

Henry Kern, born near McCutcheonville, Ohio on July 9, 1847, was the eldest son of the 9 children born to Xavier Kern and Marie Agnes Schmidt, German immigrants. His childhood and early youth were spent on a farm near New Riegel, Ohio (Seneca Co.) where they moved soon after his birth.

In June of 1863 Xavier Kern was killed when kicked by a horse, leaving Henry, not yet 16, as head of the household. The situation must have seemed very dire to him and his mother as there was 130 acres to farm, eight younger children to raise and the country was in the middle of the Civil War. They were determined, and through much hard work and self denial, they somehow managed. It probably didn't seem so to him at the time, but these were the years that molded the character of one of the most respected pioneers of Rooks Co., Kans. The responsibilities that he had to take on at such an early age proved to be the making of a real man, one who was never afraid of hard work, and who always put the welfare of others before his own.

In Feb., 1869, Henry Kern and Anna Catherine Nye were united in marriage at St. Peter's Church in Alvada, Ohio. She was also the daughter of German immigrants, Frederick and Catherine Nye.

Henry farmed for the first six years of their marriage, then operated a flour mill for four years. It was about that time that he received a letter from his old friend and schoolmate, Rev. Father Frederick Schalk, who was then the only Catholic missionary in Stockton, Kansas. Father Frederick wrote enticingly of the vast opportunities open there for ambitious young men, so the young couple decided to sell the mill and "go West" with their four children, Ida, Francis, John and Salome.

The railroad took them as far as Hays, Kansas, where they purchased a team and wagon and supplies for the 40 mile trip to their homestead southeast of Stockton. On April 1, 1879, they arrived after a two-day ride. Henry immediately commenced to build their 14 x 16 foot cabin from the native cottonwood trees that grew along the nearby Solomon River. He did not use sod as was most commonly done on the prairie.

Once his family had shelter he began breaking the sod and cultivating the land in order to satisfy the terms of the homestead agreement. It didn't take long to find that farming on the prairies of Kansas was not at all like farming in Ohio. He found that it was very hard to plow the sod, or "prairie marble" as it was sometimes called. Other hazards were grasshopper invasion, prairie fire, drought, ceaseless wind and snow.

Times were lean, so for a few months in 1880 and again in 1881, Henry reluctantly left his family and went to Colorado, along with some neighbors, to work for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. One incident from that period has been told and retold by the family down through the years: It seems that while he was away a small band of Indians approached the cabin. To Anna and the children, who were miles from the nearest neighbor, they seemed quite menacing. She was, in fact, terrified but knew she could not let it show. Luckily, all they wanted was food, and although she didn't have much, even for her own family, she gave them enough to satisfy them so they would move on.

Gradually times became better. They raised cattle along with farming. Henry was the first man in the county to dehorn his Longhorn cattle, but in doing so he was condemned by his neighbors for this "Cruel and inhumane" practice. He answered their charges calmly and quietly, as was his manner, by pointing out the "cruelty" of the Longhorns by gor-

ing each other in the corrals and the incident was dropped. In fact, most of the men took up the practice themselves after that.

In 1884, their family was completed with the birth of their last child, Emma. Shortly after that the Kern family moved to nearby Palco where Henry continued farming for many years.

Henry Kern took real pride in his community. He was a tireless worker and unselfish giver of his time and talents for its' benefit and was well respected by all his fellow citizens. He served as County Commissioner for two terms and held various other minor local offices, as well as operating Kern's Mercantile Store in Damar from 1905 to 1908. He also took part in the building of the Catholic Churches in Damar and Palco, as well as several homes and local stores, but he was especially proud of his "first" church. In 1879, soon after they arrived in Stockton, Henry assisted Father Frederick in the building of the first Catholic church there. Years later, in 1960, when that community needed a bigger church, the native stones of the original were moved and it was rebuilt on a smaller scale as a chapel at the St. Thomas Cemetery. It still stands there today.

Old age was upon him when the stock market crashed in 1929. Henry Kern was not a wealthy man but he could not bear to see what would happen to his life long friends and neighbors if their bank failed, so he used his own life's savings in a feeble attempt to back the Damar Bank—to no avail. He was left penniless at a time in life when he should have been able to make use of what he had worked so hard for all his life.

That is how he should be remembered—as a man full of love for his fellowman and with that force of character and unswerving integrity which characterized the many truly great "little" men who settled the State of Kansas.

Henry Kern passed away on March 25, 1930 in his 82nd year—just six days short of the 51st anniversary of their arrival at the homestead in Stockton. His beloved wife, Anna, joined him on February 7, 1936, in her 90th year. They are at rest in St. Joseph Cemetery, Hays, Kansas.

Their children: Mrs. Alois A. Wiesner (Mary Ida Kern) b. at New Riegel, Ohio 17 May 1871, d. at Hays 5 October 1953; Francis Xavier Kern, b. at Kansas, Ohio, 14 March 1875, d. at Hays Kansas 14 October 1946; John Peter Kern, born at Kans., Ohio, 17 April 1876, d. at Hays, Kans. 4 April 1946; Mrs. George Desbien (Salome Kathrine Kern) b. at Alvada, Ohio 15 October 1878, died at Hill City, Kans., 3 March 1964; Mrs. Snelda Desbien (Emma Barbara Kern) b. at Stockton, Kansas, 14 April 1884, died at Hill City, Kans. 6 February, 1973.

Submitted by the granddaughter of Henry and Anna Kern, Mrs. Roland M. Jones (Neleda M. Desbien) of San Jose, California (daughter of Salome Kern and George Desbien).

John Schwanke 139

Alvin Hasenbank

John Schwanke, Wabaunsee County pioneer, was born in Prussia, Germany, on January 6, 1835. In 1852 he came to America. In 1855 he came to Kansas and settled on the South Branch of Mill Creek near Alma. His parents, Christoph Schwanke and Eva Boettcher Schwanke also came to Kansas and located in the Mill Creek Valley. According to a notebook kept by John, his parents had six other children who were living in 1866 and two children who had died in childhood. John listed them as Daniel, Auguste, Eva, Anna, Wilhelmina and Mariana.

On February 2, 1862, John married Wilhelmina Hankammer, daughter of Christian and Sybil Hankammer who were also early residents of Wabaunsee Co.

Matt Thompson, in his book, *Early History of Wabaunsee County, Kansas,* states that one of the first houses built in the Mill Creek Valley was of logs on the Christian Hankammer place. It was built in 1855. The death notice of Sybil Hankammer, appearing in an Alma paper in 1894, indicated that Wilhelmina Hankammer Schwanke had one brother, Adolph and two sisters, Mrs. Mike Boettcher and Mrs. Leibrock.

John and Wilhelmina Schwanke's children living to adulthood were Charles, William, Henry, Sarah Schwanke Schreiber, Emma Schwanke Koch, Clara Schwanke Schreiber, Mary Schwanke Zeckser and Anna Schwanke Hasenbank. Two children died in childhood.

John Schwanke was one of the first settlers of Farmer Township, then Alma Township. He was a successful farmer and took part in activities of the community. Evidence of his active life was recorded in Matt Thomson's history and materials found among the possessions of John's daughter Anna after her death in 1970. In 1860 he presented a petition to the County Board for a road in Alma Township. The petition was granted. In 1863 he was elected as one of two constables in Alma Township. John became a naturalized citizen of the United States on September 29, 1864. In February, 1873, he

was appointed postmaster of Moltke (Cobb) on the mail line between Alma and Council Grove. John held this office until it was discontinued after the building of the M. A. & B. Railway. On April 7, 1874, he was elected Road Overseer of Farmer Township. In 1877 he was elected Township Treasurer along with election as Road Overseer.

A contract for masonry work on the Evangelical Church building in Alma was signed by John and his father, Christoph, as members of the church board. The building was dedicated on May 14, 1882. During 1882 and 1883 John was appointed on four occasions to serve as viewer to assist in laying out roads in Wabaunsee County. A teacher's contract between District No. 45, Wabaunsee County, and Lottie Brewer includes the signature of John Schwanke as "Director or Treasurer." He was also a member of Alma Lodge No. 170, I.O.O.F.

In an unfortunate accident in 1887, John fell from a wagon from which he was leading a horse. Apparently, he received a fracture of his spine and he lived only a short time. His death was July 15, 1887.

In his notebook diary John entered a draft of a letter he had directed to cousins in Germany. The letter, in which he offered financial help for their passage to America, revealed his feelings for his adopted land. He wrote in German script:

". . . it is not at all here as in Germany for anyone is free to go to school and it is also here 'free will.' What one does, he does for himself and voluntarily . . . Come to America. Do not hesitate for you will not be making a bad decision, with a little good fortune. Even if in the first or second day it is not so, if one wishes, it will come yet for us, and for our children especially. Prosperity exists and they can have it if they will seek after it."

While actively taking part in community life, John Schwanke sought prosperity and succeeded quite well. Death came during the prime of his life, when he was only 52, but a tax receipt dated the year after his death indicated that his widow, Wilhelmina, had paid taxes on over a section of land. However, he had left a greater legacy. He helped to convert the Mill Creek Valley from a wilderness to a thriving community. Thanks to his generosity and love for America, his cousins in Germany, Michael, Paul and John Boettcher left Europe to share his faith in America.

West, Barker, Hodges 140

Mrs. Murle R. Seitz, C. G.

Note: The following are excerpts taken from the above-entitled book published in 1971, pages 98-99, 193-199, inc. by permission of the author Beatrice West Seitz.

Mary Helen West, born Sept. 1836, North Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., only child of the 2nd marriage of Stephen Gano West and his wife who died 24 Nov. 1837. (From a letter written by Stephen Sr., to Wm. & Pike in Wis. Terr. dated 28 Nov. 1837.) Mary, called either that or Helen by the family, married 10 Jan. 1856 at Whitewater, Wis., to Chas. H. Taylor. Charles was b. 9 Mar. 1830, at Elba, Genesee Co., N. Y. and may have been a son of Stephen Tailor and Saphronia Tifft, making him a brother of Hiram Taylor of Sugar Creek who married Mary Lura Baker, sister of S. G. Wests 3rd wife Diana Barker. Charles was a carpenter by trade and taught school sometimes for the winter sessions. He enlisted as a private in Co. I, 28th Reg., Wis. Vol., 30 Aug. 1864 and was mustered out 19 July 1865 at Clarksville, Tex. The archives record includes a notarized request for a copy of his discharge papers which "about May 1874, my coat containing my discharge papers was lying on the ground while I was fighting a prairie fire, the fire reaching it consumed coat and all." Charles had gone to Washington Co., Kans. in 1870 with the Wylie brothers, perhaps as a carpenter to help with the buildings. The wives and children joined them later. The 1880 census of Washington Co. listed this family. A real estate transaction between Charles and their son Charles Jr. is recorded at Marysville, Kansas. In 1889 Charles went to Rt. 2, Choctaw City, Okla. Terr. where he died 8 Feb. 1912. Charles Jr. also lived there. Mary Helen died 17 Sept. 1874, age 37. The winter of 1852 the man who was to become her husband had been her teacher at school district #9, LaFayette, Wis. (Pension #Sc 550936)

Children: 503. Warren, 1857, Walworth Co., Wis., m. 25 May 1877 Williette Wilson, born in Iowa, children: Walter Dec. 1879, Sherman, Washington Co., Kans; Married Elna, 1882; Minnie, 1884. 504. George Edward, 5 Sept. 1859, Walworth Co. Wis., m. 12 Oct. 1891 Mayme Alpha Chase, children: Myrl m. Lafe Dupy, lives Chase, Kans; 505. Emma Adelia, 13 July 1860, Walworth Co., Wis. m. Samuel Demot Payne, children: Pearl m. L. O. Boyd, live Rye, Colo., 12 ch. 506. Charles Henry (Jr) 20 Jan. 1864; 507 John Nelson 13 May 1866, Walworth Co., Wis., m. 27 Mar. 1896 Nina "Pearl" Ratts; 508. Harry Lin 5 April 1872, Washington, Kans, d. 1962, m. 7 Oct. 1907 Nellie Amanda Trout, children: Nelson.

Data received 27 Aug. 1970 from a descendant of Mary Helen West Taylor—Margie Sue Taylor Dingus of San Jose, Cal.: 506. Charles Henry, Jr. b. 20 Jan. 1864, Walworth Co., Wis., d. 4 Aug. 1960 Oklahoma City, Okla., buried Choctaw, Okla., m. Hattie Omega Kelly, dau. of Henry Clay Kelly and

Virginia Redpath, b. 28 Jan. 1872 Boone, Iowa, d. 8 July 1908, Choctaw, Okla. Children: 506a. Edna May, 1889, Okla. City, 506 b. (Joe) John Lettz b. 21 Oct. 1891, Okla City, d. 5 July 1964, Okla., M. #1 and divorced Bertha Tritton, child Hattie O. b. 1916, d. 1917; m. #2 14 Mar. 1931 Sylvia Mae Briscoe Bullock dau. George R. and Lucy Mae French Briscoe, b. 1 Sept. 1913, Altus, Okla. Children: 1. Joe Lettz Jr. b. 6 Dec. 1931, m. #1 Loretta M. Lushbaugh, children: Barbara Jean, Cathy Jo, Lenora Mae, Joe Letts, Ronald Keith; m. #2 Juanita Johnson; 2. Margie "Sue" b. 27 Dec. 1933, Okla. City, m. #1 1949 Harold B. Leeper, divorced, children: Harold David, 26 May 1950 m. Alameda, Calif., Linda Lee Hunt; Connie Sue, 2 Aug. 1954; Margie Sue m. #2 4 April 1959 Wayland J. Dingus, children: Sharon Kay 24 Oct. 1959, Jamie Ann 3 Feb. 1961, James Scott 29 Mar. 1963-24 May 1963, buried Kaiserslautern, Germany; Georgina Michelle 7 Nov. 1963, Okinawa; 3. Charles Henry 26 Dec. 1936, Okla. City, m. #1 Joyce Hunnicutt, children: Billy and Marybeth; m. #2 Wanda ____, one child; 506c. Clay Henry 29 May 1894 Okla. City, d 14 Mar 1958 Decatur, Ill., buried Vet. Memorial Sec., Graceland Cem., m. 19 Jan. 1927 Pearl Edith McCauley, no issue; 506d. Claude Harris on 21 Mar. 1896, Okla. City, m. Flora Mae Tucker—no issue, raised daughter of Mabel Beatrice Taylor Barnes; 506e Maud (e) Ethlen 8 Feb. 1898 Okla. City, m. #1 Clarence LeRoy Kelly, #2 J. C. Scroggins no issue; children: Clarence LeRoy Jr. 10 July 1918, m. Leer McCowan, ch. Ruby Maude and Lillie Ella; Joyce Dolores 15 June 1920 Okla. City, m. Geo. Frederick Mansfield, child: Geo. F. Jr. 17 Aug. 1940; Audrey Jacqueline 8 Feb. 1923, Okla. City, m. Earl Robert Emerson, child and Audrey died at birth 20 Feb. 1942; 506f. Mamie Alpha 21 Jan. 1900 Okla., married, no issue; husband Walter Neinast, railroad employee, died in a fire, Mamie was a beauty operator, lived in Houston; 506g. Clarence Lin 16 May 1903 Choctaw, Okla., m. #1 ?; m. #2 Noreen Chandler, ch. Charles Leonard and Johnny; 506h. Mabel Beatrice 17 May 1905 Choctaw, Okla., d. 1929 Okla. City, shot to death by husband, Bill Barnes, he was imprisoned, child: Betty Jean, 1926; 506i. This infant (and Mother Hattie Omega) died at birth 8 July 1908, Choctaw, Okla. (Mother was at home alone and attempting to get stock in. They were found in the fence.)

Joe Lettz and 2nd wife, Sylbia divorced. She married #3 Lee A. Tucker.

Charles H. Taylor Sr. and son, Charles H. Jr., both made application for homestead land in Oklahoma, Sec. 4, Twp. 11N, R. 4, W., Charles Sr. 11 June 1889-final certificate 5 Aug. 1893. Charles Jr. application 5 Aug. 1893, final certificate 10 Mar 1900.

Stephen Gano West born 16 May 1789, Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., d. 27 Sept. 1860 near Ripon, Wis. Married the last time 9 Nov. 1841 at Elkhorn, Wis. by J. P. Wm. Bowman to Diana Barker, dau. of Joseph Barker 1781-1857 and Lucinda Lewis 1783-1875. Diana was born in New York 12 Aug 1805, d. Millard, Wis. 1 June 1882. She is buried in the plot of her parents. Diana was Baptist and very faithful in church attendance as long as she was able. Her diary of 1873-74 tells of her attendance at two services if the weather was favorable.

Children: Frank 3 Jan. 1844; Fred 22 Dec. 1846, both Lafayette, Walworth Co., Wis. Terr.

Frank West b. 1844, d. 13 June 1923 at LaGrange, Wis; m. 28 Sept. 1865 at Westville to Catherine Hodges, dau. of Wm. Hodges 1799-1870 and Mary Ann May 1804-1878, b. 23 July 1841 at Scriba, Oswego Co., N. Y. They came to Wis. Terr. late in the summer of 1846 and settled on land adjoining the Wests.

As children they had attended the same school and their families were well acquainted. At age 13 Frank had moved with his younger brother and their parents to land that Stephen had claimed as heir of his eldest son, Wm. The father had died in 1860; the two youths of 16 and 14 continued to work the land and take care of their mother. Frank was a "farmer at Ripon" according to the marriage license. "Catherine Hodges, Westville" was listed as having been a student at Milton Academy in the Preparatory Class for the year ending July 1860, and as a student for the year ending July 1861 also. The Normal School course was begun at Milton Academy in Dec. 1859, each term for 11 weeks. Tuition was $5 a term, board was $1.50-$2. Elder Wm C. Whitford was Principal and until 1902-he was frequently quoted by his student in later years, according to her family. From old school records subjects taken one term were: Arithmetic, Rhetoric, Physics and Geography. Kate may have attended Academy classes during the winter because she taught at Westville, Dist. #9, the summer session of 1860 then she must have returned for the next winter session at the Academy. She also taught at the Lauderdale School and boarded at the James Stuart farm now owned (1969) by the Ruby's of Chicago. The exact date when Frank left for Kans. has not become available. It is known that Adelbert was born in Walworth Co. 1867 or '68 and that Fred was living in Walworth Co. when he married 1869. A letter from the Hodges to Kate and Frank, written March 1870, proves that Kate had joined her husband before that date, so he probably went with some other settlers about 1868. Annie was born in Kansas; Louise was probably born in Wis. Possibly Kate returned before Louise's birth. Kate and the children had returned the summer of 1873 because of her mother's serious illness but they went back to Kansas in Aug. according to diary of Diana Barker West. Nelson West's diary of 1874 has a notation that he had sent Frank West $150—$100 from himself and $50 from Wm. Hodges Jr. This would seem to indicate that Frank

was moving back to Wis. then. There had been an attack by locusts that summer and after a most encouraging season with rains and crops growing well, the insects had followed a direct path across Frank's property destroying everything except the corn - "even chewed the tobacco and spit the juice in my face" said Frank. I recall a family discussion about Louise' birthplace, while Frank still lived - and even he was not sure. I am inclined to believe she was born in Kansas, but have no proof.

50. Catherine Hodges b. 1841, m. Frank West.

51. Martha Jane Hodges b. 26 Aug. 1844, Scriba, N. Y., m. 28 Mar 1869 Lafayette, Wis. to Frank Ramslow Wylie, s/o Ephraim Wylie & Permelia (Ramslow?), b. 31 Dec. 1839 in Ohio. Martha (called Patty) and Frank were married by the Methodist minister, David Deal. Frank's parents were born in New York State, a brother George was also born in Ohio, 1850. They lived in Lafayette till 1870, then brother Edwin, b. in N. Y. and the others - George & Frank accompanied by Chas. H. Taylor left for Kansas driving their cattle before them and hauling goods by wagon. The Kansas census 1875 lists all 3 brothers, their families, widowed mother and Charles Taylor, widower with 6 children. Martha Jane and Frank Wylie had been teachers in the Westville School, Joint Dist. #9. Frank taught in later years in Kansas too. Martha Jane never became accustomed to the severe windstorms and often longed for the company of her sisters and other brother, especially after Kate & Frank West left. She made a trip back once to visit her mother and probably her last trip was 1910 when a picture was taken of the five sisters and brothers. After Frank's death 8 Sept. 1914, Martha remained in Palmer for several years, may have gone to Oregon after Manly Hodges death to live with her daughter May. Martha died 15 Mar. 1927 at Salem, Ore.

Children: WYLIE. 228. Mary May 11 Jan. 1870; 229. Elsie B. 10 Apr. 1872; 230. Ruth A. 23 Feb. 1874; 231. Hattie P. 28 Jan. 1874, d. 2 Sept. 1877); 232. Grace E. 19 Dec. 1880; 233. Clara A. 2 Sept. 1883 - d. 29 Nov. 1895; all except Mary born in Washington Co. Kansas.

228. Mary "May" Wylie, b. 1870, m. 5 Oct. 1885, Washington, Kans., Joseph "Frank" Payne s/o Samuel Demott Payne & Sarah Louden (b. 1831-)., b. 20 May 1860 Columbia, Iowa; d. 17 April 1900 Almena, Kans., farmer. May married 2nd Manley Hodges, cousin in 1909; married 3rd after 1925, J. A. Spurgeon, Baptist pastor. May died 1956, McMinnville, Ore. Children of May & Frank Payne: 234. Fred Payne, 16 Oct. 1886 Sherman, Kans., m. 20 Feb. 1907, Norton, Kans. Josie Linnell, d/o Lafayette S. Linnell & Serena P. Miller, b. 26 Mar. 1888, Almeda, Kans. Fred operated the home farm for a few years after their father's death, then moved to Albany, Ore. Farmer. He died 27 June 1953, Albany, Ore. 240. Harold 6 Jan. 1908, Almena, Kans, m. 29 Aug. 1929 Pearl Lamb, d/o Frank Lamb & Salina Lemeunier, b. 1 Jan. 1909, Almena, Kans. Both were high school graduates. Harold was a farmer & plywood worker. Pearl worked as a waitress. Harold died 13 Oct. 1967. Burial Willamette Memorial Cemetery, Albany. Children: 244. Shirley 29 Apr. 1933, Almena, Kans., m. 16 Feb. 1951 to Chas. W. Spiker s/o Lloyd Spiker & Gladys Anderson, b. 22 Apr. 1929 Fremont, Kans. They are Lutherans. Both had high school education, Chas. had 2 yrs college. He is an electrician. Children: 246. David Lee, 14 Nov. 1954; 247. Mark Alan 18 Oct. 1956; 248. Brian Keith 2 June 1958, all born in Albany. 245. Anita Payne 28 Mar 1942 Almena, Kans., m. 22 July 1961 Jack Drake s/o Jacob Ellis Drake & Velda B. Fraser, b. 24 Jan. 1939. Members Christian Church. Both high school graduates and he had 2 yrs college. He manages "Shakeys Pizza Parlor & Pantry" at Corvallis, Ore. Child: 249. Terry Ellis 21 July 1966. 241. Alvin Payne 5 Sept 1909 Almena, Kans, m. 21 Nov. 1934 Zella B. Wrape. Children: 250. Larry 16 July 1935, Seibert, Colo., m. 1 Mar 1964, Yuma, Colo., to Carolyn Swan d/o Emory Swan & Gladys Mierrain, b. 24 July 1941, Yuma. Members of Evangelical Free Church. Both had 2 yrs college. He is a rancher. Children: 252. Randy L. Payne (adopted) 25 May 1962; 253. Lanny Dale Payne 28 Feb. 1965; 254. Kim Renee Payne 24 Mar. 1966; 255. Terry Ray 2 July 1967. 251. Sharon Payne b. 16 Feb. 1942 Flagler, Colo, m. 6 Sept 1960 Dean Weiss s/o George Weiss & Olga Holmberg, b. 17 Jan. 1940 (divorced 18 Aug 1966) Dean had a B.S. Degree from Nebr. U. Sharon attended Parks School of Bus. and is a legal secretary. Child: 256. Alan Dean Weiss 6 Nov 1963. 242. Violet Payne 24 Aug 1911 Almena, Kans, m. 17 Aug 1929 Harold Volgamore s/o Chas Volgamore & Grace Marshall, b. 19 July 1910, Furnas Co., Nebr. Harold is H.S. graduate and a farmer. Violet attended H.S. thru 10th grade. Children: 257. Dale Volgamore 29 July 1930 Beaver City, Nebr., m. 6 Apr 1953 Phillis Vanderwege d/o Lyman Vanderwege & Vera Havens, b. 4 Dec. 1936, Norton, Kans. Dale is H.S. graduate, farmer & mechanic. Children: 259. Michael 20 Nov. 1953; 260. Phillip 20 Nov. 1954, both at Norton; 261. Diana 10 Apr 1956, Denver, Colo. 258. Eldon Volgamore, 12 Oct. 1932, Beaver City, Nebr. 243. Earl Payne 18 Nov. 1918, Almena, Kans., m. 21 May 1941 Maryl E. O'Kelley d/o Grover O'Kelley & Elizabeth Keyes, b. Mitchell, Ore., 18 Jan. 1923. Earl had 8th grade education & is a shop manager, Fairbanks, Alaska. Children: 262. Sheila Payne 18 Dec. 1944 Albany, Ore., 13 June 1964 m. Llewellyn F. MacDonald, s/o L. F. MacDonald Sr. & Janet Russell, b. 25 Feb. ____ Millinocket, Maine. Sheila had 1 yr at the Univ., her husband is H.S. graduate & is employed by Standard Oil. Child: 264. Brian K. MacDonald 13 Mar. 1966, Fairbanks, Alaska. 263. James Payne 21 Feb 1948,

Albany, Ore.

235. Laura Inez Payne d/o Frank & May b. 16 Aug 1888, Almena, Kans, m. 14 Nov. 1908 James A. Cadwallader, s/o Geo. Cadwallader & Sarah Nichols, b. 12 Aug. 1877, Quincy, Ill., m. at Fairbury, Nebr. He was a fruit farmer in Washington. Laura had been a teacher. He died 24 Sept. 1964 Seattle, Wash. Laura died 30 April 1950 Yakima, Wash. They were Presbyterians. Children: 262. Edith 18 Nov 1916 Tieton, Wash., d. Aug 1946. She married first John Cadden, 2nd Norman Masterman. 263. James Cadwallader 9 Aug 1927 Yakima, Wash. m. 9 June 1948 Vivian N. Nott, d/o Otto Nott & Myrtle Hamaacher, b. 5 Nov. 1927 Council Grove, Kans. James is a mail carrier, Vivian a housewife and bookkeeper. Children: 264. Dennis J. 18 May 1951, Yakima, Wash., 265. Noreen C. 19 Apr. 1954, Seattle, Wash., 266. Steven E. 28 Aug. 1957, Seattle. 236. Frank Wylie Payne 13 July 1891 Almena, Kans. disappeared, whereabouts unknown.

237. Ruth Payne 30 Aug 1893 Almena, Kans., m. 7 Oct. 1916 Wallace Jones s/o Osburn R. Jones & Cora Kissick, b. 13 Mar 1892, Nebr. Married at Lincoln. Moved to Oregon 1948. Wallace was a postal clerk. Ruth was a stenographer & bookkeeper. Ruth sews, enjoys plants and nature in general. It was she who could name those in the old Wylie family photo. Wallace died 28 Dec 1964, buried at Albany, Ore. Ruth is a Christian Scientist. Children: 267. Laurence E. Jones 24 Feb 1918, Fairbury, Nebr. He married Jeanne (Bobbie) Pierce. Laurence was a Captain in the Army Air Corps WWII, was in one of the planes which vanished mysteriously enroute to England in Feb. 1944. 268. Warren Melvin Jones 3 Sept. 1920 Fairbury, Nebr., m. 10 Nov 1945 to Dorothy Mosher. Warren was a Career Navy man, retired & working as Adm. Asst., County Welfare, Coronado, Calif. Child: 269. Priscille Jones 1 Feb. 1953.

238. Myrtle Payne 2 Oct 1895 Almena, Kans, m. July 1915 at Beatrice, Nebr to Minor T. Clark s/o Sml Clark & Christiana Townsend, b. 15 Sept 1887 Powell, Nebr. Myrtle died 12 Nov. 1940, Albany, Ore. Minor was graduate of grade school, beyond that was self educated. Farmed in Nebr. Moved to Albany in 1929. Myrtle went to Normal School Peru, Nebr. She was a teacher. Children: 270. Virginia Clark 14 April 1916 Powell, Nebr. m. 18 Nov. 1934 at Shedd, Ore. Kenneth Hamilton s/o Joseph E. Hamilton & Anna Greenlee, b. 28 Oct 1911 at Oakville, Ore. Kenneth graduated from H.S. and College. He is in the lumber business. Virginia graduated from H.S. and is City Clerk & Tax Collector of Dorris, Cal. Children: 273. Nancy J. Hamilton 30 Sept 1935, m 25 June 1955 Kenneth Maltzan, child: 275. Von Albert Maltzan 13 Nov 1962, Klamath Falls, Ore.; 274. Mary K. Hamilton, 24 Jan 1941 Portland, Ore., m. 6 Oct. 1964 Frank D. Mucheck, child: 276. Richard Joseph Mucheck 3 Feb 1966 Great Lakes, Ill. 271. Louise Clark 22 Mar 1918 Dustin, Nebr., m. Aug. 1943 San Francisco to Warren Richmond, b. Cleveland, Ohio. Warren is an agent of the FBI. Louise graduated from H.S. and attended Albany Coll., graduated from Franklin School of Nursing, San Francisco in 1942. She became first Field Nurse for the FBI. Louise was a victim of MS and had made arrangements for her body to be donated to the Univ. of Cal. Medical School, San Francisco. Children: 279. Douglas W. Richmond 18 May 1945, San Mateo, Calif., graduated from San Francisco State College 1968. Took Naval Flight Training at Pensacola, Fla. 280. Susan L. Richmond 13 June 1947, attended Calif. Poly. College, San Luis Obispo, Calif. 272. Raymond Clark 14 July 1922 Dustin, Nebr., m. Lois Summer 1946. Children: 277. Karen Clark, b. 1947; 278. Laurence Clark, b. 1949.

239. John Howard Payne, b. 31 Dec. 1897 Almena, Kans., m. 8 Mar. 1944 Boston, Mass., Gladys Earley c/o Elmer J. Earley & Minnie Lamson, b. 9 July 1896 Cicero, Ill. They are Christian Scientists. The Earley family descended from the line of Roger Williams of Rhode Island. The Paynes claim a relationship to the composer of "Home Sweet Home". John & Gladys make their home in St. Petersburg, Fla.

229. Elsie Bell Wylie, 2nd dau. of Martha J. & F. W. Wylie, b. 10 Apr 1872, Sherman, Kans., m. 4 Apr 1894 Washington, Kans, Chas. F. Wolverton, s/o Elnathan Wolverton & Martha Bell, b. 21 Apr. 1872, Barnes, Kans. Charles died 1931 Mosca, Colo., Elsie died 25 May 1942 Montrose, Colo. They were Methodists. Both attended the Academy at Washington, Kans and were teachers for a while. Later Charles farmed and Elsie was homemaker. They were parents of 12.

Children: 281. Frank Wolverton, 29 Mar 1895 Barnes, Kans., m. 1920 Opal Hendricks, b. 1899. Frank farmed for many years then went into used car business. He retired and lives in Phoenix. Children: a. Ruby Lee, b. 1920, 28 Dec., b. Emerald Ernest b. 1923, 10 May; 282. Percy Wolverton 18 Oct. 1896 Barnes, Kans, d. Feb. 1919 in Colo.; 283. Alvin Wolverton, 5 Oct 1898 Lanagan, Mo., m. Sarah ____ in 1938. He died age 52 Nov. 1951 at Placerville, Calif., no children. 284. Mattie Wolverton, 3 Jan 1901 Barnes, Kans, m. 1920 Ralph Duncan. They had 4 children, one died young. 285. Florence Wolverton 5 Nov. 1903, Barnes, Kans., m. twice, #1 ____ Lee; #2 Owen Meredith King s/o Wm. King & Linnie Rebecca Denton, b. 29 Apr 1908, Mosca, Colo. Married 1 Oct 1944, Pueblo, Colo. They are Methodists. Florence was employed by telephone co. for 11 yrs. Owen is H. S. grad. who served in the U. S. A. F. from 19 Jan 1942-30 Jan. 1964 as an Aerial Eng. and is now an Airplane Mechanic. Both enjoy hunting, fishing & bowling. Child: 293. Virginia Lee 4 June 1930 K. C., Mo., m. Thos. Gatliff 1954. 286. Anna Wolverton 11 Dec. 1904 Barnes, Kans, m. ca 1925 Ray Creery. They

live in Jackson, Mich. They have 4 married children and lost a son at age 2 years. 287. Wayne 11 Mar. 1907 Barnes, m. ca 1932 Helen ____. Lived Jackson, Mich., where he died ca 1959. 288. James Wolverton 18 Mar 1909 Washington, Kans., m. Angie ____ ca 1939. Had 2 dau. who are married and a son born ca 1952. James farmed for many years and the loss of part of an arm in a corn sheller accident caused a change of occupation. He now sells real estate & religious books. 289. Thomas Wolverton 5 Sept 1910 Washington, Kans., m. ca 1941 Hazel Wright. They have a son & daughter. Live at Green River, Utah where he works at the Missile Site. 290. Edward Wolverton 3 July 1912 Washington, Kans., m. ca. 1938 Lela ____. Farmed, now employed Uranium Mines & lives near Delta, Colo. 291. Charlie Wolverton 10 Mar. 1914 Washington, Kans., m. ca 1950 ____ Yoshiko. Works Uranium Mines, previously farmed. Lives near Delta, Colo. 292. Pearl Wolverton 13 Oct 1916 Washington, Kans., m. #1 ca 1940 James Hamby who died 1962. M. #2 Ewell Einert. Pearl has been a registered nurse since 1939, is Administrator of the Mark Reed Hosp., McCleary, Wash. Two adopted children, a boy and a girl.

230. Ruth Ann Wylie, 3rd dau. of Martha J. & F. R. Wylie b. 23 Feb 1874 Sherman, Kans., m. 5 June 1896 Wm. Pratt. Ruth died 17 Apr. 1946. Children: 294. Vera Pratt 11 April 1897; d. 1965 Cherokee, Iowa. Had been a high school teacher for 30 yrs. 295. Winnona Pratt 16 Oct. 1898, d. 11 Mar. 1900. 296. Robert Pratt 25 Sept., 1900; 297. Merle Pratt 9 Jan. 1903; 298. Leslie Pratt 9 Oct. 1909; 299. Louise Pratt 27 Oct. ____ m. Victor Lundemo. Victor is Associate Editor of Woman's Day Mag. in Chicago. They lived in Woodstock, Ill. in 1967. Louise was an army nurse. She now enjoys working with Welcome Wagon & Hospital Auxiliary. They share an interest in bridge games. Children: Dan, Donna, Mary and Steve. 300. William Pratt m. Diane ____. Live Flint, Mich. 301. Henry Pratt 27 Apr 1926.

Source: Record Book of Martha J. Wylie in hands of Ruth Payne Jones, Oregon. Annual letter of Louise Pratt Lundemo, 1967.

Early Days In Abilene 141

J. B. Edwards

Note: The following are excerpts from articles printed in The Abilene Chronicle 1896, edited and published by C. W. Wheeler, reprinted in the Abilene Daily Chronicle 1938 with added material from the papers of J. B. Edwards — Contributed by Geneva Schad.

Wild Bill Made Marshal

Abilene was incorporated on the third day of September, A.D. 1869 by an order of the probate court, sitting in the county of Dickinson. Cyrus Kilgore probate judge, by virtue of a petition presented by John H. Mahan as attorney, the petition carrying the names of 43 residents of the town of Abilene, said petition praying for incorporation as a city, thereby enabling it to exercise municipal powers. The prayer was granted and J. B. Shane, T. C. Henry, Thomas Shearan, T. F. Hersey and J. G. McCoy designated to act as trustees until their successors should be elected. T. C. Henry was by the board made chairman.

. . . T. F. Hersey, whose store and log house stood on the ground where G. C. Sterl now lives, the mansion built by C. H. Lebold, kept the last chance to get a square meal during the days of the overland stages. Both Bayard Taylor and Horace Greeley in their writings when journeying across the continent in the overland stage during the sixties spoke of his place as the last chance to get a square meal and it was claimed twenty-five years ago that Tim Hersey was the originator of the expression "square meal". Let us turn back a little and take notice of what the changes have been in thirty years. Twenty-nine years ago now, or in February 1867, the old Concord coaches were making the trip from Junction City, (then the western terminus of the Kansas Pacific railroad) to Santa Fe in seven days.

The Kansas Pacific railroad was built to Junction City or reached there in November, 1866, and was built through Abilene in March, 1867, reaching Salina, April 29, following.

Henry Hazlett, an older brother of Dr. Hazlett, opened a store here during the summer of 1867. There were then not to exceed fifteen or twenty buildings in the town, most of them located on First Street commencing at the bank of the creek and running east to near Cedar Creek, none on the north side of the track excepting W. H. Whitehurst's blacksmith shop, standing nearly opposite the residence of the late G. W. Hurd.

. . . Abilene had seemed to flourish in the way of trade and business during the former years of the cattle trade but it was left to the last year of trade here in 1871, to far eclipse any other season in numbers and extent of all kinds of traffic, not only in merchandise, but saloons and gambling places, houses of ill fame and other different lines of occupation, all on a larger and more elaborate scale then ever before. Several of the saloons kept bands of music engaged for the season discoursing popular strains both day and night. Saloons did a large and

lucrative business, the Alamo, Bull's Head, Elkhorn, Pearl and many others, all running gambling games of different kinds, a well equipped theater, and Jews and Gentiles competing for the trade in the clothing line.

James Hickok, or Wild Bill, sought for and obtained the position of chief of police. He was known in those days all through the border states, having first gained notoriety as a scout on the union side during the war of the rebellion, in Missouri and Arkansas, later as an Indian scout employed by the government on the plains. He had caused many men to die with their boots on, never taking any chances but always either getting the drop on his man or shooting him down upon any provocation. He stood over six feet high, straight as man could be formed (we have never seen a better formed person), quick as a flash, the best shot with a pistol on the frontier. His hair long, hanging down to his shoulders, tasty in his dress, his complexion fair as any woman's, such was the chosen one to keep peace in our midst.

. . . Late in the summer of 1871, we think in August, a party of Texas men were preparing to return to Texas and one of them, a bully by the name of Phil Coe, nerving himself by drinking heavily during the day, shot at Wild Bill through the door of the Alamo saloon. Bill was standing at the rear end of the bar facing the street (Cedar), the Alamo being on the east side and south of Hallam's lumber yard. Coe aimed badly, the ball going wild of its mark. In an instant Bill had shot Coe through the bowels dropping him to the street. Rushing to the front of the saloon Bill saw someone with a pistol in each hand coming toward him on the sidewalk, just north of the saloon in the dark, or where the lights did not shine on the man. Before he could recognize who it was Bill shot him with his left hand, the ball striking the man's heart. He had killed one of his best friends, McWilliams a private policeman, employed by the theater, supposing it was some of Coe's gang. Coe lived a day or two, dying in great agony.

Bill then procured a shot gun, cutting off the barrels to twelve inches in length, and loaded it to muzzle with heavy shot. He carried this weapon, as well as his revolvers, the balance of the time he remained on the force here, never leaving it out of his reach night or day.

Some weeks after Coe's death word came from Texas that his mother offered to give $10,000 to anyone who would kill Bill and as evidence bring to her his head. Bill claimed that he knew men came here after him from Texas and at one time followed him on the train to Topeka. He kept his eyes open and when he got off the train at Topeka, the men followed him. As he stepped off the platform of the car and the men appeared at the door, Bill raised his shot gun and ordered them to get inside and stay there, which they did, the train taking them away.

Hickok was offered a large salary to go on the stage and even made an effort to follow that profession for only a very short time. He said it was against his nature to appear before the public on the stage. He drifted around Kansas City during 1872 most of the time and nipped a raid of the James boys and their gang, who undertook to rob the gate receipts at the fair held there in '72, the gang actually making the attempt. They were met by Wild Bill, a pistol in each hand, in such a way as to cause them to make themselves scarce.

However, he could not keep away from the border and when Deadwood was booming, its first boom in the Black Hills either in '73 or '74, he drifted there and while sitting at a gambling table was shot in cold blood by one Jack McCall, thus verifying what he had often claimed that he would die with his boots on when he did go . . .

Building a Town

T. C. McInerney is still here.

Ask him how many pairs of boots he sold in a season, with long heels to keep them from going through the stirrup when in the saddle, the legs, both front and back, adorned with the lone star and crescent moon set in with red morocco. He kept from 10 to 20 men employed steadily.

. . . The novelty theatre, which stood east of the Pearl saloon the latter yet standing and still a saloon, was usually crowded nightly. Its seating capacity was from 300 to 400 and some very good plays were put on the boards. It was managed by a Mr. Mitchell, who deserved credit for his management. Such plays were presented as would be creditable to our city today, and often were the better class of people seen before its stage. The drop curtain of that little theatre was by far the most artistic ever before an audience in this city and was painted by the state manager of the theatre here in Abilene.

Dance houses were run for a while, but the city council became too dignified to allow them to keep on and ordered them closed by the police.

Fisher's addition, as it was called where the women of ill repute held forth, was located east of Buckeye some distance and about as far south as where the Santa Fe Railroad now comes into the city. There were some 10 or 15 buildings, some of them being quite large. A detail of police was generally kept there most of the time. If anyone was ever killed in Fisher's addition it was never known by the public, but it is believed by many, more than one lost his life there and was quietly buried. During the season of 1870 that class was located on the bank of Mud Creek, north of the city, and were without police protection. One or two were killed there that season. Wild scenes were sometimes carried on, but they were so far distant from town the people knew and heard but little of them. It was plainly apparent that they must be brought under surveillance the

next season and were located near the city and police kept nearby, each house paying a license the same as the saloons.

Previous to 1870 there were comparatively few settlers in Dickinson county, and they were along the streams, Lyons creek, Chapman creek, and the Smoky Hill river and a very few on Turkey Creek none on Mud Creek further than M. Nicholay's farm, about two miles and none at all on the upland away from the streams. It was not for a moment thought then that anything would grow off the bottom land.

Those settlers were most of them glad to see the cattle trade arrive and wanted it to remain longer than it did, consequently they did not encourage settlers to locate on the higher lands knowing well that it would mean sooner or later the driving away of the cattle trade and the old settlers would lose what had been a good market for all kinds of produce they should raise. All such produce, butter, eggs and vegetables, brought very high prices. They were not able, in fact, to supply the demand, large quantities being shipped in from points east. Beside this many a sore-footed steer, cow and young cattle were continually coming into their possession without cost, the drovers being glad to get rid of all such without price.

. . . To get the county settled up and the government land all taken, was the great effort put forth and kept up for three or four years before it was accomplished. In fact it seemed very slow. There was great rush to the Solomon and Saline valleys, people going through here in long strings in their wagons every day. Ask one where he was going and he replied "to the Solomon Valley". Try to induce one of them to tarry here and not one could stop. Like a flock of sheep they all went past and yet Dickinson slowly but surely was filling up. As a matter of course it could not be expected it would become at all settled in a year or two, though if that stream that was continually flowing towards the Solomon valley in 1870 to 1873 could have stopped here a few days of it would have filled us up and it was harrowing to us to see it go by, especially after the Texas trade left us, which it did, 1871 being its last year here.

Talk about your dull towns! Such a trade and hurrah as we had been having and then to lose it all at once and get down to building up a town out of seemingly next to nothing, made it look gloomy for a year or two. The new settlers as yet raising nothing to sell.. We could not even put a mortgage on our land or property. Oh ye old timer, think of it once more! Just go back and reflect upon the days of no mortgages of your homes, yea before the days of the loan agent, his smiles and fluent talk of what comforts there were to be gotten in this world if you would only put a mortgage on the farm which Uncle Sam had so kindly given you. And ye town boomer, you too look back before the days of a mortgage on your home and reflect how dreary life was in those days.

. . . In 1871 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road having reached as far as Newton, they came into the field for a share of the shipping business, built yards at Newton and did considerable shipping from that point.

Solomon City, west of us, was an overflow point where many cars were shipped from.

In 1872 the trade was divided up between Newton, Wichita, and Ellsworth, becoming so scattered that those who followed it up for its trade found but poor picking. All left Abilene except those who came here to stay and grow up with the country. The Drover's Cottage was nearly all taken down and removed to Ellsworth, Texas Street, as we called it in those days, became almost deserted, leaving a string of empty buildings on each side of the street, nearly all of which were long ago either moved away, burned or taken down. Thus ended the Texas cattle trade in Abilene.

To say that we had a bad name all during those years would be putting it quite mildly. People living in the east were often afraid to even ride through the city on trains. Many who even started from points east to come to this place were so frightened before getting here by talking with people living east of us that they did not come, but were induced to stop east of us. Of course there was more or less of a purpose in thus dissuading folks to come here. Considering all things we think that our town was well conducted and that lawlessness was kept close at hand.

. . . I will relate how I, J. B. Edwards, was arrested and paid a fine for disregarding one of Wild Bill's rules during the summer of 1871.

During the summer months of that season, Dr. J. M. Hodge, the proprietor of a hardware store, was the owner of a body of land lying in what is known as the Pooler bend, west of town. Having occasion to build some fence across the neck for the purpose of holding and feeding some cattle he sent several men out to construct said fence. The men were taken out in a spring wagon in the mornings and the same conveyance was sent after them at night. The Doctor's family had not yet moved here from Illinois, but at the time were here during the school vacation of his son, H. J. Hodge, then about 15 years old. C. A. Hodge had hitched up a rather spirited team of young horses and sent his brother Herbert to go for the men. Herbert not returning as soon as Charles thought he should and it becoming dark, the latter was alarmed and saddled his horse and told the young man clerking in the store that he was going to find Herbert and that he would take the road leading to the crossing of Mud Creek on the north

side of the track; that should he miss his brother, as he might do by coming in through Texas street on the south side, the clerk should fire off a pistol twice, hearing which Charlie would return.

Herbert soon arrived and Charlie not being with him the clerk fired off the pistol as had been requested. Before the pistol could be put away McDonald, one of the city police, came tearing up to the store on his horse and wanted to know who had fired off that gun. Seeing he was in for it the clerk owned up that he had done so and tried to explain for what purpose. Excuses did not go, the gun must be given up and $10 cash with it or go to the calaboose overnight. The gun and cash were put up and the clerk ordered to appear before the police judge at 10 a.m. the next day.

When that hour arrived the clerk put in his appearance before Judge Barber, Wild Bill being present. The clerk pled his case, asking not to be fined and stating the circumstances. The judge asked Bill not to appear in the case, but it seemed to suit Bill to get just such a case to make an example of. He refused and the court assessed a fine of $10, throwing off his own costs. C. A. Hodge paid the fine and got his pistol back, the clerk getting the experience.

We were not without social relations in those early days by any means. The Abilene social club (by the way the first of its kind in the city) was organized in the fall of 1871 . . . All entertainments were strictly select, no one being admitted except they were invited. Meetings were generally held at the Drover's Cottage where all were royally feasted and entertained. Music was by Hawkins' band. Invitations were usually extended to most of the married people who cared to dance and most of them did in those days . . . All in all this city has had one of the most colorful histories in the middle west and I am proud to have had a part in its making.

(Note: The following are excerpts from a letter from Tim Hersey, founder of Abilene, to J. B. Edwards in December, 1904.)

. . . I settled where Abilene now is, July 1857, and afterward laid out the original Abilene. I erected the first log cabin in Dickinson county, as the eastern boundary was then defined. While building the cabin I went to Fort Riley for groceries, while the report came in that the Cheyenne Indians had attacked an emigrant train, killing the people, driving off their cattle and plundering the wagons. There were but sixteen soldiers at Fort Riley at that time and but one officer; he asked the citizens to volunteer and go with them. Fifteen of us went along; in three hours ride (fifteen miles) we came to the wagons; the scene was heart rending; we took up the trail and overtook the stock above where Clay Center now is; the Indians made good their escape by flight. Word was dispatched to Fort Leavenworth and Colonel Sumner came on double quick with a regiment of cavalry. I then returned home.

A few days after I mounted my horse and rode up the Solomon river in quest of fresh meat. I wanted young game. "Old Bison no good." The second day out I made a cup of coffee out of Willow Springs (Beloit) water; went south from there and ran into the Cheyenne on Rattlesnake creek. Tim done quit that country in hot haste; I killed good meat and returned home the third day. That night two men from Council Grove camped with me; of course I told them of my adventure; and they went on to Fort Riley next day and reported what I said. By daylight the following morning two orderlies rode up with a dispatch from Colonel Sumner ordering me to report to him at once; I immediately wrote his highness with my compliments, that I was not subject to military orders. The next afternoon up came the Colonel with Bob Wilson (sutler at Riley) of course with that kind of a combination old Tim had to weaken, and that night the regiment of cavalry arrived. At 4 o'clock the next morning we started and at half past two in the afternoon we mounted the divide that would reveal the coveted camp. Looking over into Rattlesnake Valley we had a full view of Black Kettle with eight hundred warriors, mounted two deep, ready for the charge. The Colonel only had two hundred and forty men, officers and all. His orders "Halt! Dress in line — Charge Sabre!" Down they dashed. The Colonel turned to me and said "Guide, keep close to me" (I did not need telling), my heart had been in my throat several minutes then.

The Indians could not hold their ponies to the charge and fled in all directions. One soldier with drawn sabre could run twenty of them. After they were driven into the hills the soldiers returned and destroyed all the tepees and dried meat, broke their kettles, burned their robes etc. The she Indians and kids made no noise. Oh, no, they would have drowned an earthquake a quarter of a mile away. While this was going on Tim sat on his steed at a safe distance, with mouth open, heart thumping and breathing about once in ten minutes. I felt like humming "Rock of Ages" and when I rounded myself up I concluded I felt a little lonesome anyway. After this, Russian style, we retreated in good order.

. . . I did not move my family up to Dickinson county until March 1858, that was the year of the great overflow of the Smoky Hill river and all the tributaries west; hundreds of thousands of buffalo floated down the Missouri river and into the Mississippi; that year I raised sixty bushels of sod corn to acre.

. . . The last raid by the Indians was in 1870. The Sioux killed three men at the mouth of Limestone at Glen Elder. I was in Abilene at the time. A few started in pursuit of the red devils, but I do not

remember the particulars only they brought back no scalps.

In 1860 I went out as guide for the Smoky Hill expedition. It was gotten up at Leavenworth to locate a road that would be a split between the Platte Trail on the north and the Arkansas Trail on the South, and went via Lawrence, Manhattan, Topeka, and Junction City to Pike's Peak and Denver. This was the last year of the Kiowa war. We had four encounters with them, lost one man and had one wounded.

The expedition proved very successful in the end, as it gave us the K.P.R.R. to Pike's Peak and Denver. The Ben Holliday state line was put on the route in 1866. I had the contract for putting up hay for that line and the military post until 1869 . . .

The Butterfield and Holliday Stage Line

In the spring of 1865 David A. Butterfield, a pioneer of Colorado but then a resident of Atchison, Kansas, began preliminaries for inaugurating a freighting business between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains. He succeeded in interesting eastern capital in the scheme and in the early summer of 1865 a company was formed with 1,500,000 dollars paid by the stockholders as capital—with D. A. Butterfield as superintendent and manager.

The main office was at Atchison—up to this time no direct route had been worked out, except that it had been decided to follow up the Kansas and Smoky Hill rivers. An immense freight business soon developed between the Missouri river and Denver—1200 miles and wagons in proportion were purchased for the enterprise and on June 25, 1865 the first wagon train left Atchison with 150,000 pounds of freight for Denver and other Colorado points. The enterprise proved to be such a success that during the summer the route was stocked for a line of stages the first coach carrying passengers, mail and express left Atchison, September 11, 1865, and arrived at Denver, September 23.

The route as finally used was 592 miles long, which was shorter by 61 miles than the old line up the main Platte and its south forks. The stations along the line after leaving Atchison were about as follows: Mount Pleasant, Grasshopper Falls, Indianolia, Rossville, St. Marys, Manhattan, Fort Riley, Junction City, Chapman Creek, Abilene, Solomon, Salina, Ellsworth and a number of other stations from Ellsworth west to Denver.

Transportation by this route grew from the start, and had it been accorded the military protection that the Holliday line enjoyed, it is believed that it would have been a money maker. Indians however gave the company much trouble. They attacked and burned several stations, waylaid stage coaches, killed the drivers, until finally the proprietors were forced to quit. Inside of 18 months from the inauguration of the enterprise, the whole business and equipment passed into the hands of Ben Holliday, the "Overland Stage King". He however sold out the Smoky Hill line to the Wells Fargo Company and operated the line at considerable loss from the time they purchased it until the completion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver, when of course the line was abandoned.

James M. Murphy 142

Lois M. Arthur

James M. Murphy was born 10 Jan. 1834 in Buckeye, Garrard Co., Kentucky. He married Martha Bell Storms on 22 May 1856. She was the daughter of Nathan Storms and Nancy Greenstreet of Jessamine Co., Ky. Nancy Greenstreet was from Raleigh, North Carolina and her husband, Nathan Storms, was born in a covered wagon on the Cumberland Trail. The Storms family had stayed in Tennessee for a few years, formerly from Henry Co., Va.

James M. Murphy was an early day school teacher. His father was James Murphy, son of John Murphy who came into Kentucky with Daniel Boone. His mother was Elizabeth Hammack from Pittsylvania Co., Va. This pioneer mother was extremely anxious that her children receive the best education available. For a long time the school, such as it was, was held in the Murphy cabin.

James M. Murphy had six daughters, and California, the oldest, remembered going with her father, by horseback, many times to treat neighbors for sickness or toothache. James M. Murphy left his family and fought in the Civil War. He served in Co. "A" 11th Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. Later he became Adjutant of the M'Gooney Post GAR #356 in Clearwater, Kansas.

In 1884 James and Martha Murphy and the three youngest girls, Bessie, Lillie, and Myrtle moved to Nevada, Mo. where many other Kentuckians were living.

In 1887 the family followed their daughter, California Murphy Chandler, her husband, James W. Chandler, and children to Clearwater, Kans. James W. Chandler was running a blacksmith shop. The town of Clearwater was on the Chisholm Trail and there was plenty of business.

The six Murphy girls and their marriages are as follows: California Murphy married in Madison Co., Ky. to James W. Chandler; Montie Murphy married

Jesse Kanatzar and they moved to Clearwater in 1900; Mollie Murphy married Frank Rowland and later Matt Downey making their home in Nevada, Mo.; Bessie Murphy married Henry Downey and they moved from Kentucky to Lorena, Tex.; Lillie Murphy married J. H. Bowman and moved to El Paso, Tex. Myrtle Murphy, the youngest of the girls married N. C. Webster in Clearwater. Webster lost an arm in the Civil War. The family worked a government claim in Morton Co., Kans.

James M. Murphy died 15 Mar. 1916 in Topeka, Kansas at the home of his daughter, California Chandler. To the very end he was a delight to his children and grandchildren, full of early day stories and Irish wit. The grandchildren told of the many times it was necessary for them to find a horse for the old gentleman to ride in the Decoration Day Parades because, according to Grandfather Murphy, a cavalry man never walks!

John Robinson 143

Mary Hodge

John Robinson, born November 28, 1823, in Findley, Ohio, died June 7, 1900. He married Margarett A. Thompson January 25, 1855 — she was born March 6, 1834, and died April 22, 1909.

They came to Kansas in March, 1864 and had three children: Joseph Newton, born October 26, 1858, died March 10, 1946; Thomas J. (Ida May) 1861-1954; Sally (Donnel).

He owned Section 21, P. O. Auburn, 240 acres. He was road overseer five years; treasurer of school board four years; director four years.

Mr. Robinson enlisted October 15, 1862, as a private in Company G, 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served with his command in Tennessee. He participated in Battle of Stone River, mustered out in August of 1863. Was in the Kansas State Militia during the Price Raid, and the Battle of Locust Grove where he was captured and held prisoner for six days.

The Bride Wore Pink 144

Phyllis Dorcas

When Cornelius and Mary Hale settled in Doniphan County in the 1870's, they brought with them an elderly black couple who had served the family as slaves in Virginia, and later on in northwest Missouri. By now, they had long since passed the point of rendering much in the way of useful service to their masters, and were more in the position of being attended to. These faithful old retainers were called Aunt Chloe and Uncle Ned. They looked forward to living out their last years near the family they had loved and served in a cabin near the Hale home.

But it was not to be. This was Kansas, you remember—Kansas, that had entered the union in 1861 as a free state—Kansas, the home of the famous John Brown (or the infamous John Brown, depending upon whether one was of the abolitionist or pro-slavery persuasion —Bleeding Kansas, where so much blood had been spilled to settle the issue.

The citizens in their part of Doniphan county did not take kindly to the keeping of slaves, no matter how old and infirm they were. The young toughs of the neighborhood became so bothersome that the Hales were forced to take Aunt Chloe and Uncle Ned into their home to protect them from this harassment.

Not satisfied with this, the community leaders got wind of the fact that the old couple had never been legally married. Perhaps, in the custom of the South, they had gone through the little ritual of "jumping the broom", after which they were considered married. Despite the fact that they had lived together for years as man and wife and despite the children whom slavery's cruel winnowing had scattered to the four winds, the citizenry would have nothing short of a legal wedding ceremony, performed by a preacher, and attested to by witnesses.

Unaware that this wedding was a travesty, Aunt Chloe, like a schoolgirl, was caught up in the excitement of the occasion. She must have a wedding gown—not white, of course. That would be unseemly. Aunt Chloe's dim eyes seemed to take on a kind of sparkle as she decreed: it would be pink, with a veil to match! Even Uncle Ned seemed to have more spring in his tired step as the day approached.

Aunt Chloe was radiant (if one could call a wizened little old lady "radiant"), and I think one could, on that occasion. The pink veil trembled as she heard the minister's words, not from weakness alone, but because she'd never heard them before. It seemed, for a moment, that the Ned beside her was as young and strong as the day she first laid eyes on him so long ago.

The law duly fulfilled, the community was satisfied and never troubled the Hales again about Aunt Chloe and Uncle Ned. Even more satisfied was Aunt Chloe, for she could spend the remainder of

her life with memories of the day the bride wore pink.

(Cornelius and Mary Hale were my husband's great-grandparents).

Cold Winter of 1898-1899

145

Geneva D. Cleaver

My grandfather, Cornelius A. Hale, died in his sleep December 11, 1898. He was buried in the Ford Cemetery southeast of Seneca.

On the following Sunday, my parents, Gene and Elizabeth Dorcas, my brother Everett, and I, Geneva, went to visit Grandma Hale and Uncle Arthur. We were the only guests, and we ate at the large oval drop-leaf table in the kitchen. It seemed quiet and strange to Everett and me. Always we had been elbow to elbow with our numerous cousins, with their bickering and laughter, while the grown-ups had dined at the big table in the dining room. We listened in silence as Uncle Arthur gave a faltering blessing, ended by his mother thanking him with an "Amen".

In late afternoon, we started out on our short journey home. Everett sat with Mother in the back seat, so she could be sure he would not fall out of the carriage. I was a quiet child, and I toyed with the long reins. As the horses trotted along, homeward bound, we were unaware of what lay ahead for us.

We found Linton Manuel, Mother's nephew, sick in bed in an alcove off our dining room. The doctor had diagnosed his illness as typhoid. Tuesday morning, Grandma Hale visited us, after learning of Linton's illness. To relieve our Mother, Everett and I went home with Grandma.

Father read the medical book found in each home. The more he read, the more he was convinced Linton might have smallpox. He summoned Dr. Troughton of Seneca, who came Thursday. As he opened the kitchen door and the stench of the disease filled his nostrils, he screamed, "Get out! Get out! Smallpox in its worst form!" My parents fled out the back door, wrapping themselves in heavy coats hung on the back porch.

Three men who had survived the disease would come to care for Linton. My parents would go to the Hale home to stay on the second floor. Grandma and we children would live in the basement room. Uncle Arthur and the farm hand would stay in the harness room of the barn. All seven were vaccinated and put under strict quarantine. It had turned cold, and arrangements for all were carried out in frantic haste.

We children could only wave to our parents, under the watchful eye of Uncle Arthur. Our parents read the Bible and prayed, counting the days as they passed. All hope was gone, as on the last day of incubation, my father was ill. He was taken back to our own home.

Mother had been chilled, and broke out inside her body. A woman, a survivor of the disease, was brought to care for her. Death came soon. She died February 3, 1899.

Linton had survived, so he and two nurses buried my mother near her father. The grave had been dug in the frozen earth by neighbors.

For three long months, Grandma Hale and we children lived in that basement room. Only a small window and a glass in the upper part of the door gave us light. Following Mother's death, the house was fumigated.

Day after day, week after week, my father lay ill. He was given laudanum. Early in his convalescence, he realized he had become a drug addict; and, refusing the drug, he went through the pains of withdrawal. His brother Sheldon had a general store in Woodlawn. During the below-zero weather, Sheldon had gone each alternate day to ride the four miles to inquire about Gene. He carried a cow's horn to summon someone in the house. He believed Gene had died and been secretly buried, but still he made the trips.

In early spring, Gene, supported by two of the men, walked out in answer to the horn. Overcome by emotion, they could only wave to each other. My aunt, telling me of this incident, said Uncle Sheldon called at each house on the way back, "Gene lives! Gene lives!"

At last, quarantine was lifted. The three nurses and Linton left my father alone. As he regained his strength, he began facing life. He burned the household furniture—the organ, Mother's painting, all. The four beautiful horses had died in their stalls of neglect and starvation. The carriage, too, was burned. In those days, there was no safe way of fumigation.

Grandma Hale and Uncle Arthur had cared for Everett and me as best they could under the limited circumstances. The neighbors sent in gifts of toys, bread and food. They did not forget us in our isolation. Grandma was busy cooking, wrapping Everett's and my frozen feet, and telling us stories of her life and loved ones in happier days. Only twice do I remember her crying out in grief: when my father walked across the yard to the waiting carriage to be taken back to our home ill; then again when our nearby neighbor, Mrs. Gillespie, had sent in cookies

and a loaf of bread. My grandma hugged the bread to her bosom and cried. I was very much upset; I thought only children cried.

After quarantine, Mr. Latimer came for us and took us to a small house on his farm. We children were excited, but Grandma covered her face with her hands to blot out the sight of the house that would never be her home again. Soon after, Uncle Arthur, who I still remember as the kindest of all people, left to live with relatives.

Grandma Dorcas came from Ottawa to take us children home with her. While in Seneca, she sent word to Linton to come to see her. She asked him, "Linton, did you have a fire the night you buried Lizzie?"

He was stunned by her question. "Mrs. Dorcas, how did you know?"

She explained, "I was pacing the floor with my Bible in my hand, when a great flash of light stopped me".

Linton then said, "We agreed among us we would never tell anyone. We had a lighted lamp sitting on the stairs. As we were carrying out the body, the lamp overturned, and for a time, we thought the whole house would be burned.

"Mrs. Dorcas, there is something else I want you to know. It was long past midnight as we drove to the cemetery. It was far below zero, and the wheels of the wagon whined as they crunched through the ice. There was a light in every farmhouse as far as we could see. It made the trip a bit less lonely".

I have no explanation for Grandma's question. All the members of my family who shared the heartbreak of that tragic experience have gone. I, only, live. On my infrequent visits to the old Dorcas homestead and the site of the Hale home, I am ever mindful of the many changes. I still feel at home, however, remembering the joys my early childhood and the pleasant memories of the gatherings of the Hale family. It is my homeland.

A Letter to Peggy 146

Zula Bennington Greene

(Reprinted with permission of Zula Bennington Greene from Peggy of the Flint Hills column in the Topeka Daily Capital March 8, 1976.)

A newspaper man remarked to Joan Gatewood, Americus, that it was not wise to brag about how early one's ancestors came out to this lovely land of Kansas because quite a few came because they were in trouble with the law, had gone bankrupt in the east or were abolitionists. Considering the fears they must have had there were surely strong reasons, she thinks, for their coming to an unknown land.

"Two of my great grandfathers came," she said, "one in 1853, the other in 1857. One was 13 years old and ran away from home. He joined a wagon train going to Santa Fe and the wagon master took him under his wing. He saved his money, went to medical school and became a doctor.

"The other great grandfather came because of the free land and because of the malaria in Illinois. I think he must have liked adventure, too, for he left Kansas and went on to Oregon.

"As I drive home in the evening and see our colorful sunsets I wonder if my ancestors were also inspired by this free technicolor production. I notice the plum thickets are changing color. In the fall they are almost black, but now they have changed to a reddish plum color. A few warm spring days and they will burst forth into a drift of white lace edging the roadside ditches.

"One memorable evening I waited for eight deer to cross the road and in the gleam of headlights they cast inquiring glances at me. How could anyone shoot these timid creatures?

"I have watched many flocks of geese and ducks winging to the cornfields at the close of the day. The early settlers must also have observed these wild things in their daily work, but I imagine their interest was more a feeling that they would never have to go hungry as long as wild game was there for the taking.

"They little dreamed that in a few short years many of the wild creatures would be gone. One of the advantages of the larger farms now days is that the country is not so densely populated and that deer and other wild animals are making a comeback.

"It would be nice to live in town and be able to go to art shows and the theater. But I love living in the country and observing nature and the changing of the seasons. One daybreak as we ate breakfast a large deer meandered slowly along the edge of the yard and many mornings we observe quail going about their cheerful business.

"One of these mornings surely we will wake up and feel spring is in the air."

Elijah Roads Family 147

LaRita M. Neeley



(Mary Ellen (Taylor) & Elijah Roads & Family)

Elijah Roads and his family came to Shawnee Co., Kans. in 1877 and they first settled two miles west on the Crooked Post Road from the Auburn Road. They later moved to the Six miles School District.

Elijah Roads was born in Hocking Co., Ohio in 1823. He married Mary Ellen Taylor, b. 1823 in Va; they were married in 1844, Delaware Co., Ohio. They then moved to Clermont Co., Ohio by 1850 and on to McLean Co., Ill. before the 1860 census. It was from McLean County that Elijah served in the Union Army. He was in Co. G of the 94th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. He was in the Battle of Vicksburg.

Elijah Rhodes died 28 Mar. 1896 and his wife, Mary Ellen, died 1899, both are buried in Topeka Cemetery, Topeka, Kans. Elijah changed the spelling of his name sometime after coming to Kansas.

The children of Elijah and Mary Ellen were: Charlotte born 1845; John S. b. 1847; Martha b. 1850; Inez Isodora b. 1852; Clara Belle b. 1855; Wm. Frederick b. 1860; James born 18__; and Corilla born 1867.

Charlotte b. 9 June 1845 in Ohio married William Matlock born 15 Dec. 1846 in Ill. Their children were: 1. Ulysses b. 1868 married Lillian, he died in Calif.; 2. Wm. Frank married Nora Stowe; 3. Inez married Wm. Stewart; 4. Bert married Grace Stowe; 5. Avis married Earl Sloan, died in Calif.; 6. Elijah; 7. George died as a young man; 8. Ella married Bert Curtis; 9. Arthur married Ella Peaveler, he died in Calif; 10. Jesse b. 20 Feb. 1882 married Austin Tyler Starbird, son of Weston and Jennie Starbird. He was born 3 July 1878 at Great Bend, Kansas. They were married 23 Dec. 1900 at Topeka. Their children are: 1. Bernice L. married 12 June 1925 to William A. Dickson, to this union were born Barbara 1928-1930, Billye Bernice (Mrs. Darrell Vanover), Austin Dickson married 1st Mae Gallagher, 2nd Marjorie Uhl; Nancy (Mrs. Roscoe Floro); James married Mary Adams; and Dorothy (Mrs. James Sloop), 2. Loretta Fay married Elliot Kingsley; she died 1969 in Pendleton, Calif. 3. Austin Tyler Starbird married Marie Campbell. They have 4 children: Kenneth b. 1928, Jaqueline b. 1930, Lonnie Darryl b. 1933, Larry D. b 1935 d. 1950.

Wm. Matlock came to Shawnee Co., Kansas in 1873 and settled near Auburn. Wm. died in 1932 and is buried in Auburn Cemetery, Charlotte was with her daughter in Arizona, and died there in 1922. Martha Rhodes married LaFayette Peavler. Their children were Sylvester Francis born 1870, Corilla, Nellie, Anna, Ella, and Elijah. Inez Rhodes married David Brizendine and her sister Clara married his brother, John. James Rhodes married Mary Atherton, they had two sons Charles and Harry. Corilla married John Fraize and they had one son, Wm. Frederick married Sarah Butler 9 Sept. 1880. Sarah born 6 Oct. 1862 in Belmont Co., Ohio was the daughter of Matilda (Springer) and Joseph Butler, Matilda was the daughter of Mary and Mathias Springer. Mary was born in Penn. about 1809 and Mathias in Maryland about 1805. Sarah Butler had come to Kansas with the Jesse Bundy family. The Bundys and Butlers had lived close together in Ohio and Sarah had worked for them and as the Bundys had only sons they treated Sarah as a daughter. So they persuaded her to come to Kansas with them. They listed her on the census as their adopted daughter.

Wm. Rhodes and Sarah had six children. Minnie May born July 1881 died 5 months old, Laurel Marie born 19 Apr. 1883, Florence Blanche born 8 Aug. 1885, Lizzie Rob born 26 Mar. 1888 died age 3 months, Hazel Fern born 16 Feb. 1889, William Leroy born 20 Aug. 1898. Laurel married Wade Hampton Gibson 6 Oct. 1902, they had one daughter, Neva Marie born 25 July 1903, who married Samuel Dunn 6 Oct. 1925. They had eight sons and one daughter. Samuel Wade born 1926, Richard William born 1928, Leonard LeRoy born 1931, LaRita Marie born 1933 (Mrs. Philip Neeley), Paul Duane born 1935, Wayne Allen born 1937, Howard Gibson born 1941, Dwight Milton born 1944, and Keith Douglas born 1951.

F. Blanche married Charles Maus 4 Mar. 1908, their children are Emma (Mrs. Wm. Hoppe), Fredrick married Margaret Dunn, Florence (Mrs. Thomas Lee Jennings), Laurel Fern (Mrs. Alfred Fadke).

Hazel Rhodes married Noble Lewis Euwer 20 Nov. 1907, their children are Margaret (Mrs. A. A. Bean), Zuma (Mrs. Wm. Ruglets), Grace (Mrs. Francis Hill), Leroy, William, Robert, and Harold.

Wm. Leroy Rhodes married Thurza Woods, they have one son, Willard.

Wm. Frederick was a butcher by trade. They lived in Topeka, where in Sept. 1930 they celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary. Wm. passed away 16 Dec. 1930. Sarah died 31 Aug. 1939.

The Parmelee Family 148

R. John West, Jr.

(The following are excerpts from the "Personal History of the Parmelee Family" by Katharine Parmalee Willits)

Leavenworth

Until 1854, Kansas was Indian land with only a scattered few venturesome whites. Ft. Leavenworth was built in 1827 by Colonel Henry Leavenworth for whom both the fort and later the city were named.

Almost all the prairie schooners, with their army of emigrants crossing the country on their way to California, passed through Kansas. Where Leavenworth stands was the beginning of the Santa Fe Trail.

With the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, these two sections of Indian land became territories and white settlers were encouraged to come in. Settlers from Missouri came, in numbers, to the little Indian trading center and it soon developed into a town—the oldest town in Kansas. The Missouri settlers made Leavenworth, at first, a distinctly pro-slavery town. Here began the struggle between free-state and pro-slavery men which made Kansas a storm center for nearly a decade. Ardent abolitionists from New England and elsewhere came to Kansas, almost in the spirit of crusaders, determined that Kansas should be a free state.

Pro-slavery men from Missouri would invade Kansas at election time—stuff the ballot boxes and by fraud and intimidation try to force slavery on the territory. By the time Kansas was admitted to the union in 1861 as a free state, the free-state settlers were in the majority but for several years violent disturbances at election time were usual. I have heard my father tell of such disturbances in Leavenworth even after he came, when the men of the town would rally around a leader and, pistols in hand, drive back by force across the river, the so-called "border ruffians" from Missouri.

Leavenworth grew and prospered and became quite an important town. When the railroads came, the Leavenworth men thought there was no question but that they must come through Leavenworth. Too late they regretted their overconfidence. Twenty-five miles down the river was an insignificant little settlement called Westport Landing, whose men, more alert, offered such large concessions to the railroads, that the main lines went through Westport, and to the surprise of Leavenworth people, their city was left on branch lines. Gradually Westport (later Kansas City) outstripped the older town. A feeling of rivalry persisted in Leavenworth for many years—but finally the inevitable was accepted.

The people who came to Leavenworth in the early days were largely of a superior type—intelligent and refined and loyal to the state of their adoption. Many of my father's and mother's contemporaries would have been outstanding citizens anywhere. It was not unusual for them to send their children to Eastern schools. They also traveled extensively. These older families set a standard for entertaining that has persisted through the years. The town's delightful social life was no doubt helped by the proximity of Ft. Leavenworth with its ever-changing personnel, including many officers of distinction and their families.

The cultural life of the town was fostered through its schools and literary clubs. Many of these clubs were begun by the parents of members of clubs now in existence. For many years a scientific club for men and women flourished. This was called the Social Science Club and was often addressed by men from the State University.

Leavenworth's young people were brought up in wholesome, rather simple surroundings with plenty of fun and good times which most small towns afford. A long list of distinguished men and women, in various parts of the country, spent their childhood and youth in Leavenworth.

William Parmelee—His Early Life—His Business Career

My father, Wm. Parmelee, came to Leavenworth from New York City in 1865. He was the son of William and Catharine Wright Parmelee and was born in 1834 in Lavonia, Ontario County, N. Y. He was descended from John Parmelee, who was one of the original settlers of Guilford, Conn., where an old Parmelee homestead, built in 1660, still stands.

The Parmelees were staunch patriots during the Revolution and bore out the traditions of their European ancestors, who fought in the religious wars of the Netherlands, under William of Orange. By him, they were given a coat of arms for distinguished service.

Father's mother was his father's second wife—so there were 2 sets of children. Father's full brothers and sisters were Eliza, Irving, and Fanny. Father was the youngest. He and Irving were devoted brothers, and as boys, agreed to name his first son for the other. They both adhered to this agreement. Eliza had no children. Fanny married Fred King and had two sons, Fred and Arthur. Irving had two sons, William and Dixon, or Dick. (Dixon was his mother's maiden name).

Grandfather Parmelee early became smitten with Western fever. When Father was still a baby, he took his wife and large family of children to Indiana and took up land there. The deeds for these lands we still have with the signatures of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. The long trip was made by

covered wagon and the older children remembered the hardships endured.

The Indians among whom they lived were friendly. When father was a small lad, they taught him to make and use a bow and arrow. He became so proficient that he was able to shoot a penny out of a split stick and was always an expert marksman. Later he made bows and arrows for his own children.

Two of Father's cousins also came to Kansas in the early days. One, George Parmelee, lived in Topeka. His daughter, Leila, and I visited each other as girls and have been life-long friends. Another cousin, Claudius Brace, came to Leavenworth. He married Harriet Taylor.

Father began his business career in the banking house of J. P. Morgan and Company, New York City, and worked side-by-side with Mr. Morgan, Jr. When the call came for volunteers to fight for the preservation of the Union, father was among the first to respond. After his enlistment expired, he returned to the Banking House. A few months later a letter came from a bank in Leavenworth (Clark and Company) asking for a young man to take a place in that bank. The elder Morgan sent father with a letter of recommendation and he became a teller in the Clark Bank in 1865. Father was always a man of energy and initiative and the bank routine became tiresome.

After two or three years, he and a Mr. Chamberlain decided to open a furniture store. This was quite successful but after two or three years, father decided to take advantage of a promising opportunity in Chicago. The move to Chicago ended in disaster through no fault of his. His business prospered but suddenly came Chicago's second great fire. By a strange freak, the fire was stopped just before it destroyed father's store. His was the only building left standing with absolute destruction for miles on all sides. His business was killed and there was no hope of recovery for months or perhaps years. After some consideration he decided to take his stock to Rockford, Ill., and try to continue his business. This was very unsuccessful. The Rockford days were hard.

Finally, due largely to mother's persuasion, father decided to return to Leavenworth. His reputation for integrity made it easy for him to secure a position in the furniture store of Robert Kieth & Co. His value was recognized by Mr. Kieth and he soon made him a member of the firm. When, a few years later, Mr. Kieth decided to move the business to Kansas City, father decided that his interests were in Leavenworth. Both mother and father had been so glad to get back, they were loathe to leave again. This proved to be a poor decision for the Kieth firm in Kansas City was consistently able to make large profits.

Father then formed a partnership with Henry J. Helmers. The firm of Helmers & Parmelee developed a large and successful furniture business, both wholesale and retail. This business continued for a number of years until another fire brought it to a close.

Mr. Helmers' thrift and keen business sense combined with father's energy, affability, and uprightness, were a combination that made for success. Father had accumulated quite a substantial capital. Mr. Helmers' thrift was akin to closeness and often had been quite irritating to father. The fire seemed to be an opportunity to dissolve the partnership. Mr. Helmers took over the wholesale side and went into the manufacture of furniture. Through this, he became a rich man. Father continued the retail business with E. L. Otis, as a partner, under the firm name of Parmelee and Otis. Mr. Otis was full of energy, a hard worker, a good salesman and also had taste and ability as a decorator. The business continued to prosper for several years, then the tide turned. The growth of Kansas City was a large factor, undoubtedly, in the cause of the business decline. Leavenworth people who could afford to buy good furniture came to want the larger choice which the big stores in Kansas City afforded.

Like most men, father had a longing for country life. He had often hoped to own a farm near the city. He felt he could indulge himself when the business was good so bought 160 acres of good farm land 6 miles south of town. He felt he could make it pay for itself and perhaps more, but a farm run by a gentleman farmer is an expensive luxury. Father's farm was no exception. Much more money was expended than ever came in from crops or stock. He tried sharing the profits with a practiced farmer installed in the farm house but, mysteriously, father's share was largely infinitesimal. There was little income and much outgo. The time and money spent on the farm may have been to the detriment of the business. Whatever the cause, the time came when each year losses in place of gains began to show. In 1893 an opportunity presented itself in Omaha, Nebr. The firm of Orchard & Wilhelm was opening a fine store for carpets and rugs and wanted a good furniture store in an adjoining building. Unfortunately, the panic and business depression of Cleveland's Administration swept the country just after the Omaha venture was made. Father and Mr. Otis worked untiringly, but their capital had dwindled during the several years and there were no reserves to call on. After about a year and a half, an assignment was made to the creditors and the business closed.

Father tried being a traveling salesman for a time, but he was not fitted for that. Again the lure of Leavenworth called. There he was known and respected and had life long friends. The return was a joy to the whole family. A position was found in the

furniture business that had succeeded Parmelee and Otis.

By this time almost nothing was left but the farm. This was exchanged for a home on the corner of the South Esplanade Arch Street. Father then made plans to open a mattress factory. He took the building on the lower end of Delaware Street. Retail business had moved farther west and the eastern end of Delaware had many vacant buildings.

The equipment for the factory was not expensive but it was more than father's resources could provide. In the emergency, he went to a personal friend and asked to borrow the amount needed on no collateral but his note. Mr. N. H. Burt did not hesitate a moment, saying he knew father's character too well to question the risk. Father was well past 60 but he started his factory and by it was able to make a modest living as long as he lived. He soon was able to pay off his note.

Father was a deeply religious man, always in his place at church on Sunday morning. He carried his religion into every phase of his life, business, social or family. His habits of industry, his unfailing courage in the face of whatever the course of events brought to him, made him always a man respected and beloved by the whole community as well as by his family and friends.

Father died October 12, 1912. In a letter to mother at this time, her cousin Ed Reeves said, "Cousin Will was a man among men. Although he had not accumulated great riches as far as money and lands go, yet he had far more laid up than many of his business associates and friends—not a blot upon his good name and treasures untold in the great beyond. A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children".

Horse Breeder

Ethel Avery Griffing

A horse lover and ardent agriculturalist, Herman W. Avery, served as president, vice-president, and treasurer of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture between 1915 and 1933. The greatest part of his life was devoted to the agriculture and institutions of Kansas.

Born north of Wakefield May 26, 1870, son of Henry and Orpha (Farman) Avery, Mr. Avery made his home there most of his life. Graduating from Kansas State Agricultural College in 1891, he immediately went into business with his father, a pioneer importer and breeder of Percheron and French coach horses. After producing some of the finest horses in the United States, they held a complete dispersal sale in the college pavillion in Manhattan in 1906. Most previous sale records for Percheron horses were topped at the sale.

After disposing of the horses, Mr. Avery remained on the farm and devoted more time to public life. After representing Clay and Dickinson Counties in the State Senate in the 1909 and 1911 sessions, he was elected to the State Board of Agriculture in 1915. He was Secretary of the Kansas State Fair from 1934 to 1936 and served eighteen years on the Fair Board of Managers. He was named Master Farmer in 1928, served many years on the Wakefield high school board, and was field agent for the Federal Farm Board in 1930-31. William H. Avery, Governor of Kansas 1965-66, was his second son.

Moser-Shenk-Wonnell 150

Belle Wonnell

Phillip Harrison Moser and wife Arabella (Belle) came to Kansas in 1870. Phillip was born in Trumbull County Ohio in 1841. Belle Dennison was born in 1839. Phillip enlisted in the 105th Ohio Inf. in 1862. Phillip and Belle were married in 1870 and came to Kansas and settled at Newberry, where their four children were born: Mabel Maude, Walter S., Minnie E., and Harry S. They came to Shawnee County in 1880. Phillip was a merchant and farmer. He died 19 Jan. 1919 and Belle died in 1887 at age 48.

Maude married Abraham Shenk 22 Oct. 1901. He was born 14 Oct. 1864 in Lancaster County, Penn. He came to Kansas in a covered wagon in 1881 with his parents, Eli Christopher and Elizabeth (Aldinger) Shenk, two brothers, Joseph and John, six sisters, Mary, Annie, Elizabeth, Alice, Fanny, and Lida. They settled near Hoyt, Kans. and later came to Shawnee County. Eli was a soldier, teacher, and later became a farmer. He died 13 Feb. 1903 age 73. Elizabeth died 5 Sept. 1923, age 84.

Abraham and Maude Shenk had six children: Arabelle, b. 13 Apr. 1903; Helen, b. Sept. 1904, died 17 May 1913; Ralph A. b. 31 Dec. 1905; Harrison M., b. 23 Aug. 1907; Lloyd N. b. 17 July 1910; and Glen H. b. 22 July 1917. Abraham Shenk died 3 July 1932 and Maude died 5 Jan. 1963, age 90.

Arabelle (Belle) married David Wilson Wonnell 18 Mar. 1931. They have one son Leonard David born 31 July 1939. He married Wanda Gail Smith on 2 June 1962. They have two daughters, Cynthia Ann and Melinda Gail.

Ralph Abraham married Ina M. Compton 18 Aug. 1932. They have four children: Marlin Lee;

Connie M.; Audrey June; and Beckey Jean. Marlin married Mari R. VanFossan. They have two daughters; Melanie and Tiffany Leigh. Connie married Richard L. Burkhart. They have three children: Kelley; Stacie Jill; and Tucker. Audrey married Ronald R. Halpern. They have one son, Craig Allen. Becky married David Scheibach. He passed away 1972.

Harrison married Rita Ruth Langdon October, 1931. They had two children; James Harrison and Charlotte M. James married Marjean Meyer. They have five children: Michael; Lyle; Marilee; and twins, Gregory and Jeffrey. Charlotte married Tom Bridges. They have three children: Shelley; Brenda; and Clinton. Ruth died January 1970.

Lloyd married Sue Pittinger October 1951. They have two sons: Bill and Steve.

Glen married Marjorie Elaine Warthen February 1947. They have two sons: Ronald Eugene and Randal Lee.

William Tarbell Dwinnell 151

Carol E. Dwinnell

William Tarbell Dwinnell was born in Charleston, Sullivan Co., New Hampshire on Aug. 25, 1836. His father and mother died when he was seven years old. He was placed in a home until age 12 when his sister discovered his whereabouts and took him to live with her.

In the spring of 1857, he went to Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kans., where he secured 160 acres of land east of town and engaged in farming. Soon after moving to Kans. he went into the real estate and loan business and in 1864 he was elected Justice of the Peace. He held elective offices in Marshall Co. continuously for 34 years beginning in 1860, filling the offices of Township Clerk, Trustee, County Assessor, Assistant Deputy, U. S. Marshall and Justice of the Peace. He became a leader in the Free State Forces of Northern Kansas in the years preceding her admittance to the Union. He carried the vote of Marshall County to Lecompton in 1859 and it was largely through his influence that the Marshall County vote was cast in favor of a free state.

He was married in Frankfort, Kansas, Feb. 18, 1860 to Margaret E. Auld. They had six children: Elithea Jane, born near Frankfort, Kans. March 29, 1862, married Oct. 21, 1874 at Frankfort to Albert E. Hull, Charlestown, New Hampshire; Francis Caldwell b. December 25, 1864, married Ida Carr on October 31, 1888 at Frankfort, he died 1932, she died 1935 and both are buried at the Willow HIll Cemetery at Frankfort, Kans.; Daniel Clarence b. January 9, 1867 married Nora Augustine September 18, 1889 at Seneca, Kans.; Margaret Elizabeth b. December 3, 1869, married Arch Elliott on October 7, 1897 at Mulhall, Oklahoma, she died Dec. 11, 1898; William Benjamin b. October 19, 1871, married Bertha Zoeckler January 30, 1900 at Deadwood, South Dakota; John Henry, b. Feb. 7, 1874, died August 25, 1874, buried at Willow Hill Cemetery, Frankfort, Kans.

Margaret Elizabeth (Auld) Dwinnell, died February 17, 1874 and is buried in the Willow Hill Cemetery.

In Nov., 1874, he was married to Agnes Louisa Greenman. To this union there were seven children born: Thomas Tarbell b. Nov. 20, 1875, died August 27, 1876, buried at Willow Hill Cemetery; Ruth Dudley born July 11, 1877, died August 18, 1878, buried at Willow Hill Cemetery; Walter Josiah b. Feb. 22, 1879, married Jennie Garman Nov. 3, 1898 at Guthrie, Oklahoma; Howard Roscoe b. September 14, 1881, died January 17, 1886, buried at Willow Hill Cemetery; Agnes Rebecca b. Nov. 11, 1883, died July 7, 1929; Louisa Dudley b. March 1, 1886, died; Edwin Merrill b. Sept. 14, 1888, married Mamie Margaret Morrison, May 3, 1914 at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Agnes Louisa (Greenman) Dwinnell died May 2, 1894 and is buried at Willow Hill Cemetery.

He resigned his office and moved to Oklahoma with the opening of the strip in 1894. He was married in Mulhall, Oklahoma June 4, 1895 to Martha E. Long.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church continuously from 1877, at which time he helped organize the First Presbyterian Church of Frankfort. He passed away March 15, 1914 aged 77 years. He is buried at the Mulhall Cemetery, Mulhall, Logan Co., Oklahoma.

The following statement was made by Wm. T. Dwinnell on Jan. 28, 1914 preceding his death:

"Realizing that for me the end of time and the beginning of eternity is drawing near, I wish to make a statement to the world of people who must follow at some future date. Relative to my Christian belief, I have anchored my faith in my Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, and have no fear for my future, but rather solicit the time when I shall stand before the judgment bar and hear the decision of my Maker. For the Lord has said that not even a sparrow shall fall without the knowledge of the God who created it. Much less shall the souls of men be left uncared for who have absolute brotherhood with the Son of God. So, believing this, I have no fear for the future of my soul. I am ready to go, and as I shall step over the ragged edge of time and am cast out upon the

high seas of eternity am assured of the guidance and support of the strong arm of Him who shed His blood on Calvary that men might be redeemed.

I wish to say to you that it is not enough to satisfy the will of God that men shall do unto others as they would have others do unto them, but one must have faith in the saving power of Jesus Christ. I feel and know that my relation with God is such that I will enjoy his blessed presence through endless eternity."

Obituary of William T. Dwinnell copied from the newspaper of Mulhall, Oklahoma:

In the death of William T. Dwinnell, Mulhall lost one of its most loyal citizens. For more than twenty years he has been a familiar face on our streets and during all those years he has been more or less closely connected with both the business and moral development of our city. He was a quiet, unassuming man, content to live in the humbler walks of life. He valued life not for its opportunities to accomplish big things but rather for its opportunities to render a needed service, or speak a kindly word of good cheer to some weary struggling brother. He died as he lived: a worthy, consistent, noble man; a faithful friend and devoted believer in the redeeming power of eternal love. At the close of a long useful, consistent life, such as his, the sorrow of parting is lessened through a knowledge that he will live and relive through the lives of those he touched and influenced for God's peace be to his ashes; he has earned his reward.

Cyrus Packard 152

Grace I. Smith, Georgiana Packard

Cyrus Packard left in the spring of 1857 from Maine to go to Topeka, Kansas. Cyrus Packard, b. 6-4-1796, d. 9-1860; wife Sarah Barrows, b. 6-17-1803; children b. in Monson, Maine who went with them: Sarah Caroline, b. 1826, married George M. Stone; Hannah, b. 1828, d. 1904, married William Jordan in 1850; Charlotte, b. 1829, d. 1874, married G. M. Adwers; Rachel, b. 1832, d. 1885, married Mr. Catherine; Olive, b. 1842, married William Owen, 1858; Georgiana, b. 1845, married George W. Packard, 1866; Samuel Fessenden, b. 1849, died 1880, adopted.

When Cyrus Packard and his son-in-law William Jordan, decided to come to Kansas to help make it a free state, I never heard complaints of leaving all which had hitherto composed their lives, but bravely and efficiently they labored for the upbuilding of the new state. I have known Mother to be called up in the middle of the night to cook for a dozen slaves whom John Brown was taking to Canada, and to tend the dying bed of a man who had received his death blow in the cause of liberty.

In spring of 1857 we packed our necessary belongings and "crossed the prairies" as of old, our fathers crossed the sea. To make the West as they the East, "The homestead of the free."

The Delaware Indians lived between Kansas City and Lawrence and we stopped at their houses for dinner and lodging. The 2nd day we passed through Lawrence, but did not see much but an unfinished hotel. We stayed that night at Big Springs. We rode west on the California road looking for the "House with the brick chimney" about 17 miles, where we inquired at the door where William Jordan lived. These people were the family of Sam'l Hall from Maine. They came to the road to show us the house which was two miles away. Later George Packard came with Dr. Josiah Jordan who had come to visit his brother; they came from Kansas City.

George Packard was just from the Hebron Academy at Hebron, Me. and tried his hand at jumping a claim, where a Missourian was trying to hold two. He got the claim and was elected the first Supt. of Education in Jackson Co., Kans. He taught the first school in Rochester.

Wm. Bowker and Edward Plummer lived on claims 2 miles north of Rochester and their sisters Maria Bowker and Phebe Plummer came from Maine in the summer of 1857 to keep house for them in their cabin.

This country was raw prairie, with nothing on it, but it was "free soil" and Father was delighted to find a place where he could plow straight without going around anything. There were few houses in Topeka and these very small. The schoolhouse built by the "Emigrant Aid Society" was a brick building, 20 ft. square whose walls were cracked and held together with iron rods. We had union services there and Mrs. Dr. Martin used to have her melodeon over and play it for the meetings.

Deacon Farnsworth was the Supt. of the Sunday School; Louis Bodwell was our first preacher. His two brothers, Edwin and Sherman, were among the first settlers. His father came with his family from Conn. in 1857.

Olive Packard, in the summer of 1858, taught a subscription school in Mr. Stone's old log house. I think there were about 20 pupils and she had to "board around." There was one family of mulattoes, the children of "Black Ann" and Choteau, a Frenchman, who belonged to the family who owned the land on which St. Louis was built.

I joined the Cong. Church when there was no

church building in town. I think there were no public schools before 1865. I only went to school one year in all after I came to Kansas.

Olive was married to William Owen in 1858. The year 1860 opened dry. The crops were planted but did not grow and the long hot summer dragged on. Nothing grew but a little prairie grass. Beans planted in the garden were dug up and grew the next year. The streams were all dried up and the stock was driven to the river for water.

Father, Cyrus Packard, was taken sick with typhoid fever in August. He thought if he could see it rain he could get well, but the fates were against us, and he died the third of Sept., 1860. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, one of the first temperance and anti-slavery men. He lies in Rochester Cemetery.

Kansas had no part in the first election of Lincoln, for the Democrats refused to make it a state, and it was only by the splitting of the democratic vote that Lincoln was elected. Then followed the fall of Sumpter, and the forming of the Southern Confederacy. Nearly half of Kansas sprang to arms. When Congress convened, Kansas was admitted at once; George W. Packard left all and joined the 9th Kansas, a cavalry regiment.

The Lawrence raid was in 1863, when the raiders killed 120 in cold blood, burned the town and looted the stores. Price's raid was in 1864.

The Rev. Samuel Drake Bowker came from Maine and was engaged by the Trustees of Lincoln College to travel and lecture and collect money to start the school.

He was very successful, visited President Lincoln and had a contribution from him. The college was opened in the winter of 1865 and 1866. S. D. Bowker was the first principal and Wm. E. Bowker was the first president.

George W. Packard moved to Butler Co. in 1870 and went through the old job of building a new home on the prairies. We lived in a log cabin for several years, but moved into a frame house near a large spring and stream of water. My mother, brother and sister Catherine moved to Butler Co. when he did and they all lie buried there. Edward Plummer who had married Maria Bowker, are both buried there and their children still live on their old farm. My husband's health failed and we left the farm and came to Topeka. We moved to Harrison Street April, 1893. George W. Packard died very suddenly Oct. 26, 1912, and is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

(This article was written by Georgina (Packard) Packard.)

Sylvia Townsend

Donna Lea Perry

Sylvia Alice (Chilcott) Townsend, a Kansas pioneer, was b. Nov. 3, 1890 in a dugout in the Cherokee Strip, Oklahoma Territory (El Reno, Oklahoma.) She was the second child and first daughter of Justin R. Chilcott (1866-1933) and Minnie (Lee) Chilcott (1867-1910). She was one of six children and had four brothers and one sister.

The Chilcott family came by wagon to Kansas near the turn of the century when Sylvia was eight or nine years old. They lived in the Pottawatomie County area, both in Louisville and Westmoreland.

At the age of 18 Sylvia married George Lewis Townsend (born March 26, 1882 and died April 18, 1934), the son of John A. Townsend (1857-1904) and Emma (Rightmire) Townsend (1860-1953). They were married Feb. 9, 1909 in Westmoreland, Kansas. They made their home on a farm in Laclede, Pottawatomie County for some years. While on the farm their first child, a son John A. Townsend, was born March 17, 1913, and later near Onaga their second child, a daughter Val was born July 19, 1923.

The Townsends left the farm in 1928 and moved to Main Street in Rossville, Kansas, where they went into the restaurant business. The first cafe, "The Golden Belt", was in the Bond Building on Main Street. In August of 1932 they moved "The Golden Belt" to the Kesler Building at the south end of the business block. While at this cafe their third child, a daughter Donna Lea Townsend, was born May 18, 1933.

George L. Townsend, known fondly to his friends and family as "Dode," passed away peacefully April 18, 1934 in their apartment in the rear of the cafe. Sylvia continued on in business after his death.

The business was moved again in 1936 to the Howerton Building and was then known as "Townsend's Cafe." A few years later when Townsend's Cafe closed, Sylvia worked for Mr. and Mrs. Jack Robason in Robason's Cafe, and later for Bess Divine in Divine's Cafe.

Sylvia's son, John A. Townsend, left home when he was married in Delia on Jan. 8, 1941, to Doris Roberta White of Rossville. In June of 1942, John joined the Air Force and left the State of Kansas.

Sylvia's daughter Val Townsend left home when she married Carlton H. Shultz in Wamego on Dec. 13, 1942.

Sylvia and her daughter, Donna Lea, left Rossville in mid-1944 and moved to Concordia, Kansas, where they resided with Sylvia's brother, Robert

M. Chilcott, until 1947. In mid-1947, Sylvia and Donna Lea, moved to South San Francisco, California.

Sylvia Alice (Chilcott) Townsend passed away in San Mateo, California, Aug. 18, 1950 after seven weeks confinement in the hospital from an injury sustained in a bad fall. She was flown home and after services at Stewart's Funeral Home in Wamego, was laid to rest beside her husband, George L. "Dode" Townsend, in the family plot in Laclede.

John A. Townsend now resides in Redwood City, California, and has two sons by his second marriage to Shirley (Throne) Townsend. John Alden Townsend, b. Nov. 23, 1955, and Barth E. Townsend, b. March 22, 1957, reside with their mother in South San Francisco.

Val (Townsend) Shultz resides with her husband, Carlton H. Shultz, in Portland, Oregon. They have two sons, Larry Allen b. Feb. 19, 1950 and Dennis John b. Dec. 24, 1953, who also reside in Portland.

Donna Lea (Townsend) (McCool) Perry now resides in South San Francisco with her second husband Walter C. Perry. Walter and Donna were married March 17, 1972 in South San Francisco and have no children.

Franz Family 154

Eva Franz Olsen and Irene Franz Barney

The family of John Charles Franz and his wife, Anna Eudora Brown Franz, came from Illinois to Kansas in 1870. They settled in the Adrian community of Jackson County. Their home is the subject of this article. It was the first ready-cut house built in Kansas. It was shipped from Chicago to St. Mary's Mission one hundred years ago. Still standing and occupied by a descendant of the original owner, the old house is modernized. Three generations of the Franz family have lived there. One son, Louis, was born, raised and died there. All of the old granaries are still standing. They were built with the old square nails. The smoke house is still intact. Lighting a fire in those days to smoke the hams was an event.

The father, John, and mother, Anna Eudora, came from Chicago with two daughters and another on the way. Twelve children were born and lived to maturity. Nine were born on this same farm. Six daughters marched down the old stairs to the strain of wedding marches.

The old cellar was always well filled with goodies, potatoes, and apples by the bushel, pickles by the barrel. It was also used as a tornado shelter. We were one of the elite by having a cellar under the whole house. There were three rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. There was a big closet upstairs in the hall for storage of winter coats and trunks.

I must mention the trunks that came from our eastern relatives. Mother's family originally came from New York State, where the first of her ancestors settled after the Revolutionary War. She was descended from Stephen Hopkins, a Mayflower passenger. Many clothes came to us from the settled relatives who remained in New York and from father's relatives in Chicago. He was of German descent, having been the child of German immigrants who came to Illinois in the 1840s following political upheaval in their native land.

I must not forget to mention the Indians. Our father was a great friend of the Indians. I was scared to death of them. I'll carry a scar on my back all my life where I scooted under a barbed wire fence and caught my back on a sharp barb, when I heard the horses' hoofs hit the bridge down the hill by our farm. It took off plenty of skin, but I never stopped. Of course my folks had a spring wagon. Most of the neighbors had stone boats. Stone boats were like a wooden sled with wooden runners and big stones on it to hold it down, which I guess is where the name stone boats comes from.

My father's family lived in Chicago where he was born. He was in Chicago during the great Chicago fire. He jumped in Lake Michigan, but still his hair and eyebrows were burned off. That may have influenced his decision to come west to Kansas.

We were ten miles from a trading post which was St. Marys. Later the Union Pacific railroad built a rail line nearer and the town of Emmet was started. Emmet was the birthplace of a world champion heavy weight boxer, Jesse Willard.

The children of John and Anna Eudora Franz were Mary Louise Franz Redmon, Florence Josephine Franz Redmon, Alice Franz Gideon, Anna Franz Gaumer, Charles Franz, Fayette Franz, Hariet Franz Scheetz, Evangeline Franz Olsen, Nelle Franz Work, Irene Franz Barney, Louis Franz and Fred Franz.

Herman L. Martin 155

Naomi Webster

Abraham Herman Lincoln Martin was born in

Lee Township, Athens County, Ohio on August 1, 1860. He was the fifth child of Elijah and Dorcas (Moore) Martin. Elijah was the son of Samuel Martin who was born in Washington County Pennsylvania and came to Ohio from Ohio County, Virginia, with his parents, Ephriam and Deborah Martin. In 1817 Samuel married Hepsibah Merritt and they raised eight children.

The Elijah Martin family moved to Iowa in 1866. They came to Greenwood County Kansas in 1873 when Herman was 13 years old and lived on a farm near Quincy where he grew up. His mother sent him to school whenever possible. On September 7, 1881, Herman married Atelia Ann Roberts, only child of Orville and Jennetta (Lauderback) Roberts. The Roberts had met and married in Quincy, Illinois, where their parents were early settlers in Adams County, Illinois. After the Civil War in which Orville served, they moved to a farm in Greenwood County, Kansas in 1868.

The children of Herman and Atelia and names of their spouses are as follows: Edith (Oscar Walker), Joe (Hazel Fowler), Roy (Leah Litzenberger), Tessa (Ernest Melvin), Ward (Bess Hutchins), Clarence (Eleanor Wolfe), and John.

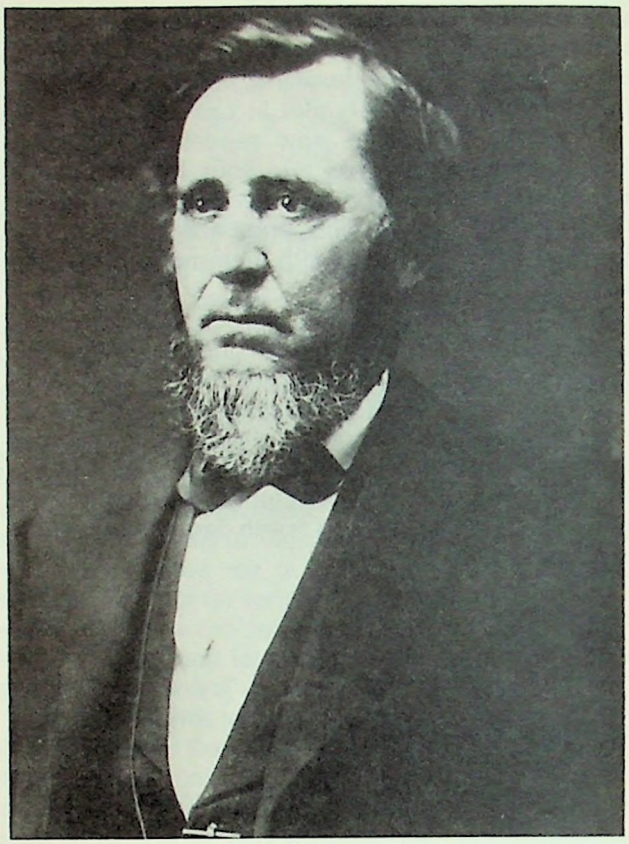
In 1904 a former teacher of Herman's who had married Ed Ewing and moved to Sutton Township in Lane County, asked him to move out with them and farm and feed cattle on shares for three years. The Ewings and several other families had built big two-story farmhouses after the good wheat crop of 1903. Herman and sons Roy and Ward came out the first year. In 1905 Joe came west and Clarence and John the following year. They came by train to Dighton where the only trees in town grew at the bank but many windmills whirled in the wind.

Herman decided to homestead and filed a claim on the southeast quarter of 7-21-29 in Finney County, Kansas. During the summer of 1906, Ward and Clarence lived in a dugout in the bank along the creek and broke sod with a team of horses so they could plant a crop in 1907. Roy filed a claim near them. The youngest boy, John, and the horse he was riding were killed by lightning in 1907 as they rode home after moving their cattle to water.

The boys worked for neighbors and on threshing crews to help make their living. The twenty years up to Herman Martin's death on October 4, 1924, saw many changes come to this community. The Martin family shared in the growth of one of the last pioneer settlements of the United States as their ancestors who came from England to New Hampshire shared in one of the first settlements over 300 years ago.

Lest We Forget

Laverne Pace



(Dr. Jonathan Leigh 1817 - 1917)

Jonathan Leigh, pioneer physician of Missouri and Kansas was born Sept. 24, 1817 Rutherford Co., Tennessee, son of George Washington Leigh and Will-Marthe (Howerton) Leigh of Virginia. In 1827 Jonathan's family moved to Jackson Co., Missouri. A few years later they settled in Holt Co., Missouri. Continuing his schooling and desiring to further his education to become a doctor, Jonathan went to Illinois to study medicine. Presumedly he had graduated from medical school and had started his practice of medicine in Holt Co. before going to Jackson Co., where on May 4, 1846, he was married to Salina Brown. Following their marriage, Dr. Leigh continued his medical practice in Oregon, Holt County. During their stay there, Jonathan and Salina were blessed by the birth of two daughters and a son: Lucinda, Adellia and Abraham.

In 1856 Jonathan removed his practice to Iowa Point, Doniphan Co. Kansas. There another son and daughter were born to complete their family: Ebberly J. and Daisy. Their next move, about 1863, was to Highland.

Jonathan Leigh's devotion and unselfish interest

in medicine surely must have inspired his sons, Abraham and Ebberly, for they, following in his footsteps, became dedicated doctors, spending their lives in the practice of medicine.

During the time Dr. Jonathan Leigh lived in Highland, his son Abraham graduated from medical school, returned home to practice, sharing an office with his father.

In 1884, Dr. Abraham Leigh was practicing medicine in Chicago. Dr. Jonathan Leigh was living in Hiawatha where he and his son Ebberly, a graduate of medical school in Chicago, had become associated in the practice of medicine.

After giving more than 50 years of his medical skill helping those in need, Dr. Jonathan Leigh retired, spending the remainder of his life in Hiawatha, enjoying the companionship of his family and friends in the Masonic Lodge of which he had been a member for many years.

Jonathan Leigh departed his well-spent Christian life October 9, 1917 at Hiawatha, Kansas. Burial—Highland, Kansas.

May he be remembered as one of the great men of Kansas.

Fred W. Stone 157

Barbara Kramer Kingman

Frederick Wilbur Stone was born in Tippecanoe Co., Indiana, near Lafayette, on June 3, 1882. He was the third of seven children of William Wesley Stone and Massey Ella Lamborn. His mother had left her Quaker church and her prosperous family in Chester County, Pennsylvania to marry and go west to a farm in Indiana.

When Fred was about seven years old, the family packed all their belongings in a wagon and moved farther west. The children rode in the wagon, or walked along behind till they finally came to an aunt's home in Junction City, Kansas. They decided to settle in nearby Rossville, Kansas.

Evidently, things didn't go too well, for about three years later Fred's father left, and the family didn't hear from him for many years. Massey had a hard time raising her children. They were Mabel, Arra, Fred, Laura, Essie, Grace and Emma. All of the children had to go to work and contribute what they could.

Fred went to work herding cattle on Indian lands, and working as a farm hand. In later years, he would tell of spending Christmas Day out riding the range alone when he was nine years old. He worked at any odd jobs he could find, sometimes for wages, and sometimes just for board and room.

About the age of 15, he got a job as a cook's helper on the construction gang of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad which was then being built through the Texas Panhandle and New Mexico. During this time he became an accomplished cook, able to bake dozens of biscuits, and twenty pies in a single morning.

At one time, he worked on the King Ranch in Texas. Then he and a friend decided to head north on horseback, going from Texas, north through Wyoming and Montana, into Canada, and then west to Washington State and Oregon. Wherever he worked, he always sent money home to his mother to help support his young sisters.

He returned to Kansas about 1902. One of the adventures he told about was swimming the Kaw River in the 1903 flood on his 21st birthday.

When Fred was 24, he met a girl who worked in a millinary shop in St. Marys, Kansas. They were married at Topeka on June 25, 1906. His wife, Celia Chipman, was born at St. Marys on March 13, 1888, the daughter of Orrin and Sarah J. Chipman. Celia's father had a paint and wallpaper store.

Fred and Celia had four children: Hazel Marie, b. February 2, 1909; Waneta Leota, b. February 25, 1911; Alice Massey, b. April 5, 1912; and Clifford Orrin, b. October 7, 1917. The Stones farmed for many years at various places between Rossville and North Topeka.

All of his life Fred worked hard an did whatever came to his hand to do to support his family. He raised bumper crops of melons, strawberries, potatoes, etc., which he would sell to the produce houses in Topeka. At one time he ran a gas station in North Topeka. He traded in farm real estate, built houses, worked for the Holland Furnace Co., and for the City of Topeka. About 1940 he was appointed Superintendent of the County Farm which he managed until it was discontinued. In his later years, he worked for the State Highway Department.

Work was not all of his life, however; he loved to hunt and fish, and knew the river and all the local streams well. He loved flowers, and grew over a hundred varieties at one time. He was also a natural musician, could play the harmonica, the Jew's Harp, the piano, and the fiddle. He would play and call for square dances when he was young. And he was also quite a student of local history, collecting and writing notes about the people and places he knew so well.

Celia died January 15, 1959. Fred died May 25, 1972, a few days before his 90th birthday. He had no formal education beyond the third grade, but he

learned the lessons of life at an early age—integrity, loyalty, determination, self-sufficiency, hard work, and thrift. He roamed the last of the "Old West" and saw it become settled. He saw the country go from the Spanish American War to Vietnam; his son fought in France in WW II. His life spanned the time from the covered wagon and the sod house to the Jet Age and the Moon Walk. He had four children, five grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. He was neither rich nor famous, but one of the many men of great spirit who have built this country.

Redmon Family 158

Josephine B. Harkness

Alfred Pinckney Redmon was born in Adair County, Kentucky, in 1842. At the age of 21 he enlisted in the Union Army at Gosport, Indiana. He was a member of Co. B (1st Heavy Artillery) 21st Reg. of the Indiana Volunteers. He served in the Union Army until he was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana on Jan. 19, 1866.

He married Rebecca Wilson on Sept. 30, 1869 at Perry, Kansas. Rebecca was born in Newton, North Carolina, Lincoln Co., on April 3, 1842. She was a descendant of Joshua Wilson, who was born in Ireland and came as a young man to fight in the Colonial Army against the British. He settled in North Carolina after the War for American Independence was won. Although of southern birth, the Wilson family was of pronounced Union sentiment, which made further residence in their native state undesirable. They came to Kansas early in the struggle between the states. According to family tradition, Rebecca Wilson was in Lawrence at the time of Quantrill's raid.

Alfred and Rebecca Redmon resided in Douglas Co. for a short time after their marriage, but moved shortly after to the Little Cross Creek community of Jackson County.

Their seven children were Harriet, Parris, Edward, Thomas, Sarah, Almena and Maud.

Edward Redmon married Mary Louise Franz on March 10, 1897. They had three children: Homer, Alice and Louis. They were blessed with fifty years of marriage. Mr. Redmon engaged in farming near Delia. In his youth he was a well-known debater in Chautauqua. He attended Campbell College in Holton.

Homer Redmon married first Mary O'Connor of Delia. They had six children: Mary Anne, Monica, Edward, Margaret, Lloyd and Donald. Mary O'Connor Redmon passed away in Feb. 1934. Later Mr. Redmon married Mary Carmichel and they had seven children: Anna Louise, Carl, Theron, Gene, William, John and Lee. Edward, Lloyd and Donald Redmon are all residents of Topeka. Mary Anne Redmon Bryant (Mrs. William), Monica Redmon Olson (Mrs. James), and Margaret Redmon Ballard (Mrs. William), also reside in Topeka with their families.

Alice Redmon married Joseph D. Barney of Rossville in Feb. 1925. Mr. Barney had his own barber shop in Rossville for a number of years. He served on the City Council of the City of Rossville. He was active in American Legion affairs. He was active in the Masonic Lodge, was Worthy Patron of Amaryllis Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star; he was active in Boy Scouts and the Methodist Church, serving for a time as superintendent of the Sunday School. He was also precinct chairman of the Republican party in Rossville at the time Alfred Landon was nominated for the presidency. He has been a 50 years member of the Masonic Lodge.

Alice Redmon Barney was active in many community and cultural affairs during their residency in Rossville. She was a charter member of the Ladies Farm Bureau in Shawnee County. She was Worthy Matron of Amaryllis Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, and has been a fifty-year member of that lodge. She was also active in the Ladies Literary and Music Society of Rossville. In addition to these organizations, she was active in many civic projects.

They have two children: Josephine (Barney) Harkness and Dale Barney. Dale preceded them in death in 1969. Josephine Barney Harkness lives in Topeka.

In 1942, Mr. Barney sold his barber business due to health problems and took a position with the Kansas Power & Light Company. They moved to Topeka, where they resided until 1945, when they moved to a farm in the Grove community. They lived there until 1954 when they moved to Hoyt in Jackson County. Mr. Barney then took a position as an electrician at the Topeka State Hospital until his retirement in 1966. They have since moved to Silver Lake. Mr. Barney also served on the City Council of the City of Silver Lake. Both continue to be active in civic affairs.

William and Amanda Page 159

Lillian J. Kennedy

William Sheperd Page, the eldest of four known children of Nicholas and Susan (Perry) Page, was born 8 Aug. 1830, in Grayson County, Virginia; died 12 Oct. 1910 in St. Marys, Kansas; buried in St. Clere Cemetery, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. He was married in Indiana in 1852 to Amanda Jane Roark, born 27 March 1837, in Grayson County, Virginia. Her mother died when Amanda was six weeks old. Her father, David Roark, permitted an aunt and uncle to raise his baby daughter. With several families of relatives and friends, they migrated by covered wagon from Indiana in 1866. They settled near Avoca, Kansas in Jackson County, later moving to a farm on Cross Creek, three miles north of St. Marys.

William Sheperd and Amanda Roark Page were the parents of fifteen children:

1. Lucinda Page, born 17 July 1853, Tippecanoe Co. Ind., died in infancy.

2. James Henry Page, born 17 July 1853, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., died in Oklahoma. An Oklahoma wife and children were unknown to the family.

3. Albert Nicholas Page, born 4 May 1855, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., died in a diptheria epidemic in 1875. Buried in St. Clere Cemetery.

4. John W. Page, born 25 Sept. 1859, in Iowa, died 21 July 1950, Holton, Kansas. He married Lydia Coffelt at her home in Onaga, Kansas, 28 Jan. 1886; celebrated their 62nd wedding anniversary before she died in 1948; they are both buried in the Holton Cemetery. One son Charles.

5. Francis Marion Page, born 22 Jan. 1862 in Iowa, died in infancy.

6. Mary I. Page, born 7 May 1863 in Iowa, died in Los Angeles, California. Was married to Calvin Matthews; two sons, Clarence and Bernard Matthews.

7. Ella Elizabeth Page, born 19 Sept. 1865; died 1934; buried St. Clere Cemetery. Never married.

8. George Francis Page, born 7 March 1868, Avoca, Jackson Co., Kansas. Died 3 Mar. 1951 at Onaga; buried in St. Clere Cemetery. Married to Lucina Bower, born 8 Sept. 1872; died 10 June 1954, buried St. Clere. Parents of five children: Lena Page (Blaylock); Carl Page, b. 22 Feb. 1897; died 12 Sept. 1966; Cecil Page, b. 21 April 1900, died 19 Feb. 1972; Arrilda Page (Smith) born 9 Jan. 1903; Clinton Albert Page, born 21 Oct. 1905, died 8 August 1914. George F. Page was a farmer and dedicated fisherman; many years township road boss; but his greatest pride was his long membership as a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason in in the local Blue Lodge.

9. Annetta (Nettie) C. Page, born 29 Oct. 1870, Avoca, Kansas; died 1970 in Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, where she is buried. Married John Philliper, a railroad mail dispatcher and lived for many years in Cheyenne, Wyoming, until he lost his life in a flaming train wreck. Their three children: Frances Philliper Reid, Calgary, Alberta Ca.; John Philliper, Jr., Marjorie Philliper of Red Deer. Annetta Page Philliper married a second time to Ernest Grieg; moved to Calgary, Alberta Ca. They had one son, Page Grieg, who died at age 20.

10. Oliver Page (twin) born 5 March 1873, died 3 Feb. 1918 in St. Marys, buried in St. Clere Cemetery. Never married.

11. Edward O. Page (twin) born 5 March 1873, died about 1960, Ellis, Kansas, where he is buried. His widow Velma presently is in an Ellis retirement home. They had no children.

12. Anna May Page, born 2 Oct. 1877, Avoca, Kansas, died 15 Dec. 1925 in Los Angeles, Cal. She married George Yocum of Los Angeles. His remains lie in a crypt beside Anna's in a Los Angeles mausoleum. There were no children.

13. Ida Estelle Page, born 2 May 1880, Avoca, Kansas; died 2 Sept. 1953 in Hutchinson, Kansas. Buried Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Topeka. She married 6 June 1899 in St. Marys to Nicholas Joseph Seitz, born 14 Dec. 1876, St. Marys; died 7 July 1914 in St. Francis Hospital from an automobile wreck. They had four children: Rose Marie, born 9 June 1900, died 23 Feb. 1901; Lillian Josephine (Seitz) Kennedy, born 4 Aug. 1901; Francis Joseph Seitz, born 22 July 1903; Lucille Catherine (Seitz) Zima born 12 Dec. 1905; Ida E. Page Seitz married John F. Holligan 8 Nov. 1922, he died 25 Dec. 1950.

14. Bertha L. Page, born 18 Nov. 1883, Avoca, Kansas; died about 1952. Was married to Dennis Gallivan, Englewood, California. They had two children, Kay and Robert.

15. Daisy Viola Page, born 23 Mar. 1887, died 13 April 1968 in Topeka. Buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery. Married 26 Oct. 1914 to John Franklin Neill, born 26 Feb. 1887, Hoyt, Kansas. He died in a T. B. Sanitarium, Colorado Springs, 28 Mar. 1922. She married Lloyd Dallas Means in 1924. He died in 1953 in Topeka. Burial in Mt. Hope Cemetery. In December, 1954, Daisy married William Griffin who died of sunstroke in 1955. There were no children from either marriage.

According to family legend, William Sheperd Page was somewhat of a doctor. It is now known whether or not he attended medical school as a youth or simply absorbed his knowledge from the many Indian neighbors in and near Tippecanoe County, Indiana. In 1875, after coming to Kansas, a severe diptheria epidemic ravaged the countryside. Although his 18-year old son Albert succumbed to the dread disease, our grandfather was able to save his younger children and those of many neighbors. His method: saturating a long goose-quill in coal oil and swabbing the patient's throat, then holding them in an inverted pisition until the choking phlegm was expelled. He was always the first man called to aid in sickness or emergencies among the

neighbors for miles around.

Thomas Mawhirter 160

Esther Mawhirter

It was spring in Kansas in 1869 when Thomas Mawhirter, with his brother James, and their widowed mother came from Philadelphia to live near Auburn. He was born March 13, 1842, in Ireland during the time of the "Great Hunger" when a blight destroyed potatoes all over the island.

He was four years old when his parents, with their five young children, left Bailieborough, County Cavan for Ameria. Their two-year old son, John, died of ship fever and was buried in the ocean. After the ship, a sailing vessel, landed at the Port of New York in December, 1846, and a frightening experience with unfamiliar gas jets and lights, the immigrant family went on to Philadelphia to join others of their family.

Thomas' ancestors were Scots and Irish. His father was Andrew McWhirter, born 1799. His mother was Margery Harrison born October 26, 1816. Grandparents were Andrew whose wife was Elizabeth Gordon. Great-grandparents were yet another Andrew and wife, Sarah English. The McWhirters in Ireland began in 1633 with John and Sarah, a brother and sister, who came from Ayr, Scotland, to teach weaving to the native Irish. The original Irish and/or Scot spelling was changed to the present spelling, when the family came to America. The name is well known in Northern Ireland and in Scotland and means "Son of the Follower". A "Follower" was any one of the twelve men, companions of St. Columba, who sailed for Scotland in 563 A.D. to found a Christian settlement on the Isle of Iona.

When Thomas was eight, his father died of sunstroke while cutting wheat with a scythe or cradle. At twelve he went to work in the cotton mills. Later, and during the Civil War, he was employed by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company. He renounced his allegiance to the British Crown and was granted American citizenship January 25, 1869, by the County Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia. His sponsor was John Ward, an uncle by marriage to Esther Harrison, his mother's sister. Then, in Kansas, in May the same year, he bought land south of Auburn for $4 per acre. Because it was part of a section set aside for school purposes, his patent came from the State of Kansas.

An uncle, William Harrison, "Uncle Billy" lived immediately north of Auburn on land he had bought in 1868. A widower, he died January 9, 1904. He had been a blacksmith in a New York Cavalry Regiment during the Civil War. Matthew Harrison, another uncle, died 1882 at age 52. A third uncle, John Harrison and wife Katharine had three sons, Chan, Frank and Will.

Thomas set to work with a will. He planted fruit trees, Osage orange hedges, dug wells, quarried rock and built fences. In February 1876 he and Joanna Francis were married. She was born August 18, 1852, in Bates County, Missouri, the daughter of Daniel Francis and Susan Wakefield. Joanna died October 23, 1880.

On July 24, 1882, Thomas and Clara Elizabeth Francis were married at Xenia, Bourbon County, Kansas. Clara was born at Xenia October 22, 1857, daughter of Daniel Francis and Almeda Wakefield. Susan and Almeda Wakefield were sisters. Their parents were George W. Wakefield, Sr., born in South Carolina c.a. 1795, and Joanna Osborne born in Kentucky in c.a. 1809. Their grandparents were William Wakefield who was born in North Carolina of Scots and Irish ancestry, and Diana Varner born in South Carolina. Her ancestry was Huguenot, Scots and Irish. She died in Quincy, Ill., at the age of nearly 107. John Allen (Judge) Wakefield, a younger brother of George W., settled in Douglas County, Kansas in 1854. His wife was Eliza Thompson, a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky.

Daniel Francis was born in Ohio, January 27, 1823; his father, and his grandfather too, were named Daniel Francis. Because his parents spoke French until his mother died and the father remarried, it would appear his ancestry was French. Daniel left Ohio when the U.S. Government moved Indians, probably the Wyandotte, in 1843, to lands west of the Missouri. He was a wagonmaker, farmer, Campbellite and student of the Bible. Indians trusted him. He spoke their language, gave them food. At night they slept by his fire wrapped in their blankets.

When the family got up in the morning, they would find the Indians had gone. Nothing had been disturbed, nothing was missing. He helped build a church at Xenia that is still standing. With Almeda, he is buried in the Stevenson, or Osage Cemetery near Xenia.

Thomas and Clara Mawhirter drove across the open prairies, there were no fences. A branch of the Santa Fe Trail crossed country on the north side of Flint Ridge just north of their farm. There was a buffalo wallow in their hayfield, but the buffalo and Indians too, were going and would soon be gone. The Santa Fe Railway had been built as far as Burlingame in 1869. Along the Burlingame Road were massive poles and crossarms that carried telegraph wires, the

first wiring of the country. One room schools, with delightful names, Waveland, Fountain Ridge, Prairie Center and Lone Rock the nearest, which their own children attended, were built of stone or of lumber and painted white. Lyceums met in the schools. Picnics were held in groves of tall trees with speakers, band music and sometimes a merry-go-round with calliope for entertainment.

There were two doctors in the neighborhood. The nearest was "Doc" Graut who lived across the road south in Osage Couty. Quinine was much used; the white powder was stirred in coffee or put in capsules which were bought separately. But serious illnesses were usually fatal. Thomas' eldest child died at seven of diabetes.

Along with drouths, floods, grasshoppers and the unpredictable Kansas weather, there was much that was delightful. Wild strawberries, gooseberries, etc., as well as the orchards, supplied beauty and food. Black walnuts were abundant, there were hazelnuts too and hop vines from trees. Hops were used in making homemade yeast. Corn was made into hominy using lye and much hard work in washing the corn. Corn and apples were dried for winter use and meat was smoked using apple wood for curing.

Thomas Mawhirter was active all his life. He died at age 80 on August 10, 1922, survived by his widow, six children and seven grandchildren. He had been a good citizen who seldom, if ever, failed to vote in an election. He judged the time of day by the sun, used a forked stick to locate water, read a New York newspaper and a weekly magazine printed in Philadelphia. The standards set for his family were good ones. Personable in appearance, temperate, honest and independent, he believed in living within his means and would not be beholden to any one. Burial was in Auburn Cemetery with others of his family. Clara Mawhirter died August 24, 1934.

Thomas' sister Jane, born July 26, 1835, who married Charles Mullen and died December 27, 1871, in Chester, Pennsylvania, was the only one of his sisters and brothers to leave descendants. His mother, Margery Mawhirter (Mrs. Andrew) became a member of the Presbyterian Church at Auburn on January 13, 1872, by transfer from a United Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. She died August 19, 1898. His brother James died February 2, 1884.

Children of Thomas Mawhirter and first wife Joanna: Margery, born January 29, 1878, died May 17, 1885; Josie, born September 13, 1880, died August 13, 1944, Moline, Ill., buried at Omaha, Nebr., married William H. Smith March 7, 1907, at home by the Rev. S. A. Alt.

Children of Thomas and Clara E. Mawhirter: Almeda, born June 11, 1883, died February 24, 1949, married Elmer E. Hollar at home by Rev. Alt February 22, 1911; Mary, born Oct. 24, 1885, died April 27, 1964, Larned, Kansas, buried Macksville, Kansas, married Lloyd W. Doran at home of Rev. Alt in Topeka on College Ave; Francis, born April 10, 1887, died Sept. 28, 1928, married Sadie Hazel Glarum at Jamestown, N.D., April 27, 1918; George, born Feb. 21, 1893, died Sept. 8, 1966; Esther born January 14, 1899.

Grandchildren: Marshall F. Smith, Lincoln, Nebr.; Clarence G. Holler, Auburn, Kansas, died April 10, 1940; Vernon L. Doran, Macksville, Kansas, died September 8, 1975; Bertrand W. Doran, Olympia, Wash.; Quentin F. Mawhirter, Lynbrook, L.I., N. Y.; George L. Mawhirter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elizabeth Ann Phipps, Port Angeles, Washington.

There is only one McWhirter living in Ireland now and this distant cousin furnished all the early history of the family origin. Our family records begin with the three Andrews. Other sources of information are government records and personal knowledge.

John Hartzell Family 161

Frances Dee Krasny

John Daniel Hartzell was born April 1, 1836, near the battlefields of Gettysburg, Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He married Emily Susan Sophia Dotterer, Januray 7, 1858. Their first child was born in October of that year. They moved to Ohio in January, 1860.

John Daniel enlisted in the service during the Civil War on August 1, 1861. After returning home the couple moved to Kansas in 1866. They settled in Ozawkee, Jefferson County, Kansas, where they lived until John Daniel became ill. He was moved to Topeka to the home of his son Jacob where he soon died, October 20, 1890. He was buried at Pleasant View Cemetery in Oskaloosa, Kansas, at the age of 54.

Emily Susan Sophia Dotterer was born near Emmittsburg, Frederick County, Maryland, October 19, 1834. Emily died March 19, 1913 in North Topeka in the home of her son Joseph, at the age of 79. She was also buried at Pleasant View Cemetery.

John Daniel and Emily must have been true pioneers, they lived on a farm near Ozawkee and raised their children there. Two of the youngest

children were born there, the others were born in Maryland and Ohio. The story has been told that when they were living in Ohio, grandmother returned to her mother in Maryland to give birth to her children, however, two were born in Ohio.

John was a plasterer. Two of his sons followed in his trade and one grandson. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Union Workers. His trade often took him to other parts of the country where he would stay until the job was completed, leaving Emily with the farm to look after and to raise the children.

I have heard mother tell the story, told to her by grandmother, of how the Indians would come to the house for food; they always seemed to know when she was baking. One day an old Indian noticed their youngest daughter Quindarow, playing in the yard. Because of her dark complexion and brown eyes, he was sure she was an Indian and accused grandmother of stealing her. Grandmother must have understood the Indian pretty well because she convinced him that she was really her child, perhaps the extra bread and pies given to him helped. Grandmother and the older children kept a watchful eye on Quindarow after that.

I never personally knew my grandparents as they both died before I was born. My father died when I was eight so many things about his early life and that of his parents remain a mystery.

John Daniel died at the early age of 54, Grandma Emily outlived him many years. One mystery that we have not been able to unravel is the first name of John Daniel's father, my Great-grandfather Hartzell. We know that John Daniel was a cousin of David, son of John Jeremiah, and a cousin of George, son of Phillip, of Greenville, Ohio. Phillip's obituary states that his father also was named Phillip, so that would make him our Great, great grandfather, but we cannot locate the son of Phillip who would be my Great grandfather. I am still pursuing this and hope someday to make the connection of this relationship.

Children of John Hartzell and Emily Susan Sophia Dotterer:

Mary Elizabeth Hartzell: Born in Frederick County, Maryland, October 17, 1858. She married William H. Flegel December 7, 1880 at Calmers Branch, Frederick County, Maryland. Children of Mary Elizabeth and William Flegel: Sam, Charles, Morris, Howard, Marshall and Bill. I think there was a girl but was unable to obtain her name. Sam has one son and one daughter, two grandchildren; Charles has one son and one daughter, one grandchild; Morris has one son, one grandchild; Howard has one daugher, two sons; Marshall has one son, two daughters (as of June, 1938).

Rosie Marie Hartzell: Born in Dark County, Ohio, December 18, 1861. She came to Kansas with her parents in 1866. Rosie was married to Samuel Oliver, November 27, 1884, at Rossville, Kansas. No children, they raised a nephew of Samuel's, his name was Oliver.

Emily Catherine Campbell Hartzell: Born in Frederick County, Maryland, February 19, 1863, she did not marry but went to live with her sister Mary Elizabeth in Ohio. She died very young at the age of 23 on October 2, 1886.

John William Hartzell: Born November 23, 1864, in Frederick County, Maryland, he was accidentally shot at the early age of 20 on January 16, 1885.

Jacob Dotterer Hartzell: Born in Dark County, Ohio, August 30, 1866, he married Ella M. Sargent, May 24, 1890, in Topeka, Kansas. They were blessed with eight children: Leslie J. born 9 Sept. 1892, died 3 Nov. 1948; Samuel O. born 15 July 1905; John Daniel II born 12 Dec. 1908, died; Hazel J. born 17 June 1895, married ____ Perry; Victor William, born 14 July 1913; Bertie May, born 10 Oct. 1898, married ____ Crawford; Mary Catherine, born 12 July 1900, married ____ Wather; Quindarow born 23 Feb. 1897 married Bertum Brown.

Quindarow Hartzell: Born in Ozawkee, Jefferson County, Kansas, January 4, 1869, she married Frank H. DeRhodes December 9, 1895, at the Lutheran Church, Chicago, Illinois. She died in 1924. There were no children.

Joseph Don Alonzo Hartzell: Born at Ozawkee, Jefferson County, Kansas, May 28, 1872, married Nancy Laura Akeroyd, July 3, 1895, at Holton, Kansas. He died March 11, 1924. They lived most of their life in the community known as Shorey, northwest of North Topeka. For a short time in the early years of the marriage they lived in Kansas City, Missouri, they operated a grocery store in partnership with Quindarow and Frank DeRhodes.

Before Father and Mother were married, he worked in the goldfields in Colorado, while Mother worked as a bookkeeper for the Harvey Houses and was stationed in Western Kansas. When Father returned to Kansas, he brought with him three large nuggets, one of which he had made into Mother's wedding ring. The other two were kept and were quite a conversation on a cold winter's night. Father was quite a story teller. We would sit around the coal stove eating popcorn and apples, which he always stored plenty of, and he would unravel a tale good enough for a western movie today. I imagine some had a grain of truth to them, some things from his own life.

Mother Laura was a quiet, loving person with a shy smile. She only completed the 7th grade at Grant School in North Topeka, but she could outspell, out figure and outread any of her kids. She kept a warm cozy home and her washing was her pride, we always went to school starched stiff.

When Joseph died there were still three children in school. She was 48 years old, but she did

not throw up her hands and ask for welfare. She did nursing to help keep the family together. Mother worked until she was 70 and lived alone until she died at the age of 86.

Laura Hartzell was a patriotic and active citizen; she belonged to the Daughters of the Union Veterans, the Aldrich Relief Corps, the North Topeka Baptist Church which she joined when she was 15 years old.

Joseph and Laura were blessed with nine children:

Helen Conseula Hartzell: Born May 20, 1896 at North Topeka. Helen was married to Frank Wilder August 25, 1917. They lived in Topeka. Frank died November 13, 1958. They had two children: Dorothy Evelyn Wilder, born 13 November 1917, married Robert Campbell, no children; Warren Raymond Wilder, born May 1, 1920. Married Evelyn Rucker, one daughter Dianne, born August 31, 1946, married William Pointer.

Emily Nadine Hartzell: Born December 20, 1899, Shorey, Kansas, married Earl Johnson of Silver Lake, Kansas, later of Topeka. This marriage ended in divorce. Nadine married a second time to Robert E. Leeds of Boston, about 1951. Robert died in Florida where they lived for several years. Nadine later married a childhood sweetheart, he survives her. Nadine died October 15, 1950 at Ft. Lauterdale, Florida, and was cremated there. Nadine and Earl Johnson had one child Marshall Dean, born June 28, 1921, married Georgia Duncan May 3, 1940. They had three children: Larry, Richard and Marsha, all married, five grandchildren.

Frank Joseph Hartzell, born April 25, 1902 at Shorey, Kansas. He married Clara (Babe) Simpson October 3, 1927. Frank, like his father, was a plaster contractor. They had no children but cared for a nephew, Tommy, son of David. Tommy died at age 3. Frank died July 30, 1970, his widow Clara survives.

David LeRoy Hartzell: Born September 22, 1904, North Topeka. Married Wilma Whitiker September 26, 1926. They had two children: Laura Lee, born 27 June 1927, married February 14, 1945 to Robert Charles McGhee and lives in California. They have four children: Michael Charles, born 4 December 1945; David Thomas, born 9 March 1946; Robyn Lee, born 18 October 1952; John Wesley born 31 August 1957. David is divorced and lives in Lampasses, Texas.

Stanley George Hartzell: Born November 6, 1906, Shorey, North Topeka. He died at age 14, the day before he would graduate from high school. Working for a neighbor, he was crushed by a mule while feeding it in a stall. He died about a week later, July 3, 1921. He is buried at Rochester Cemetery, North of Topeka.

Leonard Daniel Hartzell: Born December 5, 1908, Shorey, Kansas. Married Maude Riley, December 15, 1939, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he lived until his death on November 7, 1958. Jeff, as he was commonly known, served in the army during WW II. He is buried at the Masonic section of Park Memorial Cemetery in Topeka. They had no children.

Mildred Elizabeth Hartzell: Born June 5, 1911, Shorey, Kansas, married Harry Henery June 17, 1928. They had one child, Gary, born 4 January 1932 in Topeka. He married Nancy Lee Prim May 9, 1956. They have two girls, Audrey and Amy. Mildred and Harry moved to California in 1937 and were divorced there. Mildred married Verlin Powell in California and raised his three children. Verlin died in April, 1971, Mildred lives near San Marcos, California.

Frances Dee Audrey Hartzell: Born May 27, 1915, in Shorey, Kansas. Married Jesse Krasny October 31, 1935 in the First Methodist Church, Topeka. Moved to Wetmore, Kansas, in 1937, where their first child was born. Moved to Nortonville, Kansas, in 1938, lived there five years on a farm just north of town. Because of his father's age, they moved back to Topeka to help with his farm. Two years later they sold their farm and Jesse bought the farm where they presently live on Route 7, Topeka. They had 4 children: Joseph J. born 1 August 1937, died at birth; Barbara Louise, born 24 February 1939, Nortonville, Kansas, Atchison County Hospital, married Kenneth J. Stodgell March, 1966. They have two children: Christopher J. born 22 October 1966; Kara Nicole, born 28 August 1969. They reside in Topeka. Billy Preston, born 16 January 1947, married Margaret McCollom 26 May 1966. Bill served in the army for 3 years and was in Vietnam in 1970. They have one child, Eric Scott, born 17 December 1974. They reside in Topeka. Nancy Nadine, born 22 December 1950, married Robert D. Ramsey 10 October 1970. They have one child, Charlotte Denise born 9 April 1971. Nancy is divorced and she and Charlotte resided in Topeka.

The Mongold Property 162

Genevieve M. Walters

(This information was written with the help of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Mongold and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McLin, all of Silver Lake, Kansas.)

The Mongold property in Grove Township, Shawnee County, North of Silver Lake, Kansas, has been in the Mongold name for over 100 years. The

first settlers of this property were Hiram and Catherine Anne Fink Mongold with their seven children. Catherine Anne's relatives also settled in Kansas.

Both Hiram and Catherine Anne were born in Hardy County West Virginia. Hiram was born on April 23, 1816 and Catherine Anne on August 30, 1820. The name Mongold has been entered on some census rolls as Mangold, Mungo or Mungold.

These early Mongolds moved here from Tyner, Indiana where Mr. Mongold had operated a sawmill. They came in a covered wagon pulled by oxen in the fall of 1868 and lived near Auburn and then on the Wakarusa before settling on this 160 acres North of Silver Lake.

A two-story frame house was built in 1870 and a barn with loft built in 1873. The foundation of the stone barn and a portion of the rock fence south of the barn still remain. The wooden house still stands, also a second house made of native stone.

A third house was built in 1957.

Mr. Mongold died September, 1874, just six years after coming to Kansas. In 1882, 80 acres were under cultivation of which 60 was corn. There were 75 head of cattle, 65 hogs and 8 horses on the farm at this time. There was an orchard producing cherries, peaches and apples, also black walnuts and pear trees of which some still remain.

When the Baptist Church was built in Silver Lake in 1878, Catherine Anne Mongold donated the stone. (Her husband Hiram had been a member of the Dunkard Church.) She also had given stone for the train depot which used to be in Silver Lake and other buildings some of which are still standing. One can still see where the stone was removed from the Mongold property.

Catherine Anne died in February, 1911 at the home of her daughter, Lucinda Forbes in Topeka, after a fall which injured her hip. She left the property to her seven children who were:

Sarah, who married William Parsons-Nickalls and had Martha, Slusser, John and Will; John, who married Jane Stahl and had Jasper, Maude Ewing, Edna Hollowell, Myrtle Beal and Etta; Martha, who married Frank Doel, and had Sam, Frank, George, Elsie Sullivan, Bessie Martin, Tillie and Ray; Hiram II, who married Isis Wilson, and had Ora Whipps and Rhoda Maulik; Lucinda, who married John Forbes and had John, Mary Kinnett, Ida Murrell, Nora Catlett and Florence Phillips; Francis (Frank) who married Mary Stach.

Frank Mongold I, married Mary Stach in 1885. She, too, was from the Silver Lake area. They moved to a farm near Newman, Kansas in Jefferson County that Mary had inherited from her mother, Anna Swedlock (Swetlik). Her mother came from Moravia, Austria. That property, too, has been in the Mongold family for over 100 years, being sold in 1973. The Rose Hill Cemetery at Newman, Kansas, was some of that property.

Frank and Mary Mongold had five sons and a daughter lost at birth. The sons are the following:

1. Frank Mongold II who married Maude Lutzi. Born to that marriage were four children: Norma, who married Elton Atkinson and had two sons, Marshall and Dana, and a daughter Vanessa; Esther, who married Lynn Gronlund, and had a son Gary; Marlowe, who married Mitzi, and had a daughter Mellissa; Genevieve, who married Bruce Walters and had a son Mark and a daughter Marlana. Marlowe and Genevieve (twins).

2. Lewis, who married Florence Uhl—no children.

3. Hiram, who married Lillian Goodrick and had six children who are: Mary, who married Gordon McLin and have a son Marshall James, whose daughter is Denise Renae; Arthur (wife-Esther) has four sons, a daughter Sheryl died at birth. His sons are Gerald Arthur, who has Ricky, Richard and Michael Shawn; Ronald Dean; Lanny Ray; Richard Lee who has a son Paul Wayne; Arthur also has two step-children, John and Howlette Hofmann. George, who married Helen Uhl and have a daughter, Bernita and a son Terry; Everett (wife-Marge) has a daughter, Mittie Goodman, who has two sons, Bobbie Ray and Terry Duane; his son Everett, Jr., has a son Michael David. His other son is Martin Edward; Homer Dale, who married Maxine Hixon, and they have a son Sidney Dale who has a daughter, Tammy Lee and two sons, Rodney Dale and Samuel Ernest; Martin who died in infancy.

4. George, who married Arlies Ludwig, and adopted boy, Dale.

5. Elias, who married Elsie Kaiser, and had a son Gene who died unmarried.

Hiram Mongold II at one time owned a hotel, gas station and a house in Silver Lake Kans., in the northeast part of town. The Mongolds have owned a considerable amount of land in the Silver Lake and Grove areas, of which Catherine Anne's name is "Anne" on some records; what is now known as "Grove" was, and still is on some legal documents, known as "Doel" Kansas.

In 1913, Frank, the youngest son of Hiram and Catherine Anne, bought this Shawnee County property from his sisters and brothers and in that same year Frank's son, Hiram, married Lillian Goodrick and moved into the stone house and all their children were born and raised in this house. Hiram and Lillian spent their entire married life on this farm.

Frank left a farm to each of his sons upon his death and this property in Grove Township was left to his son Hiram, which in turn went to his five children upon his death in February, 1958. It is now owned by Arthur and Homer Mongold and their

sister, Mary McLin, at this writing in 1976.

As one drives down the long, long lane which leads to the depths of the rolling hills of the home place, it's as though the hands of time are being turned back and the pages of history being unfolded before one's eyes. The seclusion, being such a rarity these days, provides such peace and tranquility, a paradise to those of us who have come to love "The old home place" so very much.

The abundance of wild life, including the herds of deer that roam the hills and valleys; the beautiful redbud trees in the spring, the gorgeous and fragrant lilac bushes that have been there for so many years, the heavenly scent of honeysuckle and the never-ending patches of wild strawberries. There are also groves of wild plum bushes, gooseberries and elderberries.

The fall provides such scenic beauty that no artist could possibly capture capture it on canvas. The masses of blazing red and orange bittersweet and the trees with their gorgeous hues of reds, gold, bronze, browns and yellows, blended in perfect harmony as only our Master Artist and Creator could provide!

We, who have been privileged to experience this rare and exquisite beauty, with the knowledge that our ancestors before us shared this very same experience, have precious and priceless memories we shall cherish and have with us always.

George Walker Womeldorff 163

Rosa Mark Wright



The George W. Womeldorff Family: ROW 1-Willie, George W., Lynetta, John Parker ROW 2-Emery, Jim, Maggie, Lewis, Mary, Charles

My great-grandfather, George Walker Womeldorff, was of German extraction and was born February 5, 1853 at Tremont, Ill., Tazewell County, where his father was farming. His parents were John Womeldorff, born April 19, 1820 in Gallia Co. Ohio, and Margaret Ann Taylor, b. May 11, 1822 in Pa. John migrated to Tazewell Co., Ill., where he met Margaret and married her in 1849. To this union were born nine children, three dying before age 5 of diptheria. George was the third child. His mother died March 8, 1873 at Tremont. His father married (2) Bell Ramick in 1877 and one son, David Ernest, was b. in 1879. Bell died the same year.

George was married to Lynetta Clum November 21, 1872 by L. R. Ryant, J. P. at Pekin, Ill. Lynetta had come to Tazewell County with her family in 1867 from Allen County Ohio. She was born March 31, 1855 at LaFayette, Ohio, the seventh of nine children born to Elias Clum and his wife, Mary Ann Parkinson. Elias had migrated to Perry County Ohio, from Shepardstown, Va. (now W. Va.) where he was born April 30, 1816. He was married to Mary on February 11, 1836 in Perry County by James S. Donahoo. Mary was born there August 8, 1817.

The children of George and Lynetta Womeldorff born at Tremont, Ill., were: Margaret Belle, b. Nov. 2, 1874 and Charles Henry b. June 3, 1876. In 1877 they came to Neosho County, Kansas, in a covered wagon, settling on 160 acres in Centerville Twp. five miles from the present site of Galesburg in an area later called Ogeese Valley. Galesburg had just been laid out in September 1875 by a town company composed of Dr. J. W. Crees, David Bonham, E. Sapp, Levi A. Doane, and J. W. Snyder. Dr. Crees had a country medical practice which he turned over to his son Dr. George W. Crees, after he graduated in 1878 from the American Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. George Crees married a sister of Lynetta, Edith May Clum.

Many other relatives of George Womeldorff and Lynetta Clum came to Kansas to live, settling at first in Neosho County. It is believed one group came prior to 1877; others came in 1880; and perhaps others later. George's widowed father, John, and Lynetta's mother and father appeared in the Neosho County 1880 Census. All of Lynetta's brothers and sisters and families migrated eventually to Kansas; namely, Allen C. Clum, Elizabeth C. Kester, Mary Ellen Waggoner, David B. Clum, Elias Clum, Jr., Edith May Crees, and Inez B. Clum, who later married Harry Grafton. All of the brothers and sisters of George also migrated to Neosho County except the three who died in Tremont. Those coming to Kansas were: Jane Jenetta Zelle, John Michael Womeldorff, Belle Elizabeth Woodring, William Henry Womeldorff, Thomas Clinton Womeldorff and David Ernest Womeldorff. They did not all remain in Neosho County; some moved to Sumner

County, Kansas; others moved to Labette County, Kansas; others went to Oklahoma Territory.

George and Lynetta Womeldorff lived in Neosho County the rest of their lives except for a few years spent in Missouri. Other children born to this couple were: John Parker, b. May 6, 1879; Lewis Elmer, b. March 13, 1882; Thomas, b. October 4, 1884; Mary Ellen, b. May 2, 1889; James Elias, b. November 3, 1891; Emery W., b. October 28, 1893; and William, b. October 5, 1897. All were born in Centerville Twp. except James who was born south of Osage Mission (now St. Paul) and Emery who was born in Clinton, Mo. The Womeldorff farm on Big Island is still owned by a member of the family. In the early part of the 20th century, the area abounded with small game and fish as the Island is completely surrounded by the Neosho River. At one time boats and rafts were the only means of approach. The first settlement by a white man was made in 1869 and a townsite was established called Island. A post office was established and a sawmill and gristmill were built.

My grandfather, Lewis Elmer Womeldorff, married Bertha Christina Dibble at Erie, Kansas, September 27, 1906. My mother, Rosa Lynetta, is their oldest child b. September 2, 1907, at St. Paul. They had six more children: Alice, b. Oct. 2, 1909, d. July 27, 1910; Edna Elizabeth, b. June 5, 1911; John Henry, b. Dec. 5, 1913, d. March 8, 1917; Lewis Dennison, b. April 1, 1916; Andrew, b. Feb. 27, 1919, d. March 2, 1920; and Joseph Paul, b. Dec. 17, 1921.

My mother married into a pioneer family who moved from Pennsylvania to Illinois about 1861 settling in Putnam and LaSalle Counties. Some of this family came directly from Pennsylvania and appeared in the 1870 Neosho County Census in Chetopa and Canville Twps. My father, Oliver Epherham Mark, was born Dec. 15, 1869 at Florid, Ill., Putnam County, and migrated to Canville Twp. between 1870 and 1873 with his father, George G. Mark, b. July 4, 1843 in Pa., and his mother Anna Elizabeth Alleman, b. Mar. 24, 1847 in Lebanon County, Pa. Both are of French descent.

My father and mother lived in the Kansas City vicinity for a few years, then moved back to Neosho County, locating in St. Paul. They raised their five children in St. Paul until "Ollie" my father, died on November 29, 1941. His final resting place is at Earlton Cemetery where his father and mother, aunts and uncles, and grandfather and grandmother Alleman are buried.

John Hrenchir 164

Joan Hrenchir

John Alois Hrenchir was born in Sviadnov, Moravia on January 21, 1849, the son of Tomas and Veronica Hrncir. He grew up in the village and was drafted into the Austrian army at an early age. Mary Victoria Sedlacek became his wife.

Their eldest son, Frank, was born in 1871 and John Joseph was born in 1873. Anna and Mary joined the family in 1877 and 1878. Two other sons, Joseph and Edward, had died in infancy.

In 1880 the family came to America. It took six weeks to cross the ocean. During that time their three-year old daughter, Anna, became ill and died. They feared if her body were discovered, she would be buried at sea; so they hid her until they reached New York, where they had her properly interred.

They were destined for Everest, in Brown County, as they had relatives who had been there fifteen years. There were more of their countrymen nearby in a settlement called "Stringtown". The Hrncir name took on a few more letters at this time, and became "Hrenchir", pronounced with the "H" silent, which sounded a little less foreign.

In September of 1881, John Joseph was enrolled in St. Benedict's Prep School at Atchison, and the rest of the family stayed at Everest. Anna was born in 1882 and Frances in 1884. Frank was enrolled at St. Benedict's in 1884, but both boys' education was interrupted on December 26, 1885, when the family moved to western Kansas.

John had applied for a homestead and they moved on to 160 acres near Collyer, in Trego County. By January 24, 1886, he had constructed an 11 x 14 dugout home, sod stable, cellar and well, even though it had been the coldest winter on record.

John and his sons had to break the sod and they managed to cultivate more acreage each year. He was new to farming since he had been a tailor in the old country and had made all the clothing for his family. John and his son, Frank, worked twice for the railroad and they were gone three and six months at a time. The family remained in the dugout and they were sometimes bothered by tramps. Once Anna ran and warned her mother that a tramp was coming and it turned out to be her father with quite a growth of whiskers!

Mary delivered a son, Joseph, in June of 1886. Months later she became ill and died. Anna was only four years old at the time and remembers the priest and children gathering around her mother and praying.

John had to have someone take care of the children, so he went to Everest and brought back a spinster friend of the family. Her name was Magdalena Chamrad and she was eleven years John's senior. Each night he walked her a mile and a half to the neighbors, where she would stay. She walked back in the morning. In April of 1888, John married Magdalena. He claimed it was to save shoe leather!

John and Maggie received their homestead deed in 1891, and sold their land for $600 to Katie Lumpkins. They bought a farm in another Moravian settlement in Rossville Township, Shawnee County.

Their land had quite an orchard of over 130 bearing fruit trees. The sons, John and Frank, rented land from a neighbor and had their own farming operation until each was married.

John Alois Hrenchir died in 1900 and his fourteen-year old son, Joseph, died a few months later of typhoid fever.

Frank married Mary Zurich and they moved to San Francisco taking Maggie with them. He worked in a smeltering plant and died after an accident in which hot liquid burned him in 1923.

John Joseph married Eleanor Getty and they had twelve children. They farmed around Soldier and later lived at Holton.

Mary married John Schroeder and they had seven offspring.

Anna Hrenchir Harris is now ninety-three years old. She has two children and is the widow of Crawford Parks Harris.

Francis married James Davidson and they had four children.

Edgar Wilks Rinker 165

Ethel Brizendine Harwood

Edgar Wilks Rinker was born in Buffalo, Dallas County, Missouri in 1867. He was the son of Andrew Jackson Rinker and his wife Sarah P. Rinker. Edgar W. Rinker came to Arkansas City, Kansas in 1890. He married Margaret Evans, daughter of John and Mary Evans of Wales, in 1895. He built the first power plant in Arkansas City and was Superintendent of the Arkansas City Gas and Electric Company. In 1909, he moved to Topeka with his wife and four daughters, Eunice B. (Lake), Evelyn B. (Brizendine), Ligeia E. (Slaughter), and Gwendolyn E. (Wellman, Karnowski). He came to work for the Santa Fe Railroad where he served as the crane and elevator inspector in the shops. He was an electrical engineer and a licensed stationary engineer. He retired from the Santa Fe in 1936. After his wife Margaret Evans Rinker died in 1946, he remained in Topeka until 1948, but decided to move to El Paso, Texas, with his daughter Ligeia (Mrs. Arthur L. Slaughter) where he died in 1949. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge and was active in church, politics and kept abreast of the technological advances of his profession.

The Priddy Family 166

Grace Goodnow

Robert Priddy was born in Virginia about 1755 and married Nancy Anna Bell about 1778. She was the daughter of John and Anna (Lilly) Bell. Robert Priddy and John Bell are both listed in the 1790 Heads of Families in Fluvanna County, Virginia. All of the following children of Robert and Nancy were born in Virginia: Anna Priddy, b. about 1780; Susan Priddy, b. about 1782; Thomas Priddy, b. 20 July 1784; John Priddy, b. 1786; Daniel C. Priddy, b. 11 May 1789; Elizabeth Priddy, b. 1793; Mary Priddy, b. 1796; Robert William Priddy, b. about 1799.

Robert and Nancy secured patent on land located in eastern Kentucky somewhere near the Ohio river, but north of the mountains. Their son Thomas, as a young boy, remembered driving a cow to market to pay for the survey of this Kentucky land. The survey was expensive because of the irregularity of the lines. Here their daughter, Jane Priddy, was born 29 Dec. 1801. Their stay on this Kentucky land was short-lived as they were driven off the land by Indians, and the family returned to Fluvanna County, Virginia.

About 1811, their son, Thomas, felt the call to go west so he did, stopping at Butler County, Ohio. Here he met and married Elizabeth Wilson 30 July 1812. Their two sons, John Wilson Priddy and Joseph Priddy were born in Butler County near Hamilton, Ohio, and Elizabeth died 2 Oct. 1816. Thomas left Butler County in 1819 and moved to Rush County, Indiana, where he married Elizabeth Watters in Sept. 1820. They moved to Fayette County, Indiana where their children were born: James Watters Priddy, b. 3 July 1821, d. 2 June 1881, m. Lydia E. Irwin; Elizabeth Priddy, b. 16 Nov. 1822, d. 24 Jan. 1836; Thomas Madison Priddy, b. Sept. 1824, d. 1 Aug. 1895, unmarried; Sarah Jane Priddy, b. 7 Feb. 1827, d. 6 Aug. 1870, m. James Christman.

Thomas Priddy's son Joseph was killed by a falling tree, 10 Apr. 1822. About 1845, Thomas and his second wife, Elizabeth, moved to Huntington County, Indiana, where they lived until he died 20 June 1860 and she died 25 Mar. 1863. Both are buried in the Purviance Cemetery on the Salamonie River.

As mentioned above, John Wilson Priddy was born in Butler County, Ohio 7 June 1813. He moved to Rush and Fayette Counties, Indiana as a child with his father. About 1837, he applied for and received patent on the SE¼ of S21, T. 26, R10, in Huntington County near Warren, Indiana. He married Jane Scott of Fayette County, Indiana 29 Jan. 1843 at the home of her brother Judge John Scott, six miles west of Connersville, Indiana. After the wedding, John and Jane moved to John's farm near Warren, Indiana.

Their six children were born and raised here on the farm. Then in October 1869, three of their sons, Joseph, James and Robert, came to Kansas by prairie schooner, settling in Menoken Township, Shawnee County. In 1871, the youngest son Henry, came to

Menoken Township also. The boys had two loads of lumber cut and shipped to Kansas from the Indiana farm of their father to build their large house on the land which they purchased.

In 1884, the parents, John W. and Jane Priddy, came to Kansas to be near their sons. They sold their Indiana farm in 1889. Members of the James, Robert and Henry Priddy families still own part of the original Priddy Bros. land—over 100 years in the same families! John W. Priddy died 24 April 1896 and Jane Priddy died 10 Feb. 1899 at the home of her son Henry. They are buried at Prairie Home Cemetery as are three of their four sons—Joseph W. Priddy being buried at Rochester Cemetery.

Children and grandchildren of John Wilson and Jane (Scott) Priddy were: Jane Priddy, b. 12 Aug. 1844, d. 30 Aug. 1844, Warren, Indiana; Joseph Wilson Priddy, b. 15 Sept. 1845, d. 18 May 1934, m. Ella Wall; Ada May Priddy, b. 15 Sept. 1877, d. 31 May 1888; Jessie Luella Priddy, b. 16 Dec. 1881, d. 1 July 1962, m. Arthur Small; Calvin Ernest Priddy, b. 28 Aug. 1885, d. 23 Nov. 1955, m. Lula J. Klussman; John J. Priddy, b. 22 Jan. 1887, d. 22 Jan. 1887.

James Mitchell Priddy, b. 20 Nov. 1846, d. 16 Feb. 1943, m. Florence E. Antrim; Effie Jane Priddy, b. 15 Jan. 1872, d. 31 Jul. 1944, m. Wm. Frank Carey; John Clifford Priddy, b. 21 Nov. 1881, d. 27 Aug. 1968, m. Blanche Goodnow; Cora Delcina Priddy, b. 14 Dec. 1885, d. at Greggton, Texas, m. J. Oran Layton.

Robert Scott Priddy, b. 21 Mar. 1848, d. 8 Sept. 1932, m. Mary Etta Coleman; Earl Francis Priddy, b. 19 Dec. 1884, d. 29 May 1951, m. Sarah A. Wendel; Glen Thomas Priddy, b. 12 June 1886, d. 22 Sept. 1962, m. Sarah J. McKeage; Clara Belle Priddy, b. 12 Oct. 1888, still living, m. Everett Goodnow.

Henry Clay Priddy, b. 12 Apr. 1849, d. 1 July 1931, m. Mary E. Antrim; Ralph Wilson Priddy, b. 17 June 1880, d. 3 Apr. 1959, m. Mildred Banta; William Paul Priddy, b. 19 May 1883, d. 12 Nov. 1974, m. Nellie Mitchell; Harry Cassell Priddy, b. 18 Nov. 1885, d. 1 Feb. 1967, m. Inez Guttridge; Nellie Euretta Priddy, b. 13 May 1891, d. 17 Apr. 1973, m. Francis Curry.

Daughter, unnamed, b. 8 May 1851, d. 8 May 1851, Warren, Indiana.

James Mitchell Priddy built a large stone farmhouse across the road from the original Priddy farm. This stone house is considered one of Shawnee County's outstanding architectural structures.

The LaShell Family 167

Alden and Wilma Ault

William Craig LaShells was the father of the LaShell family who settled in Ellis County, Kansas in 1886. He was born near Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn., March 26, 1814; lived there until moving to Union County Penn., in 1826. There he lived till 1837 when he and two or three of his brothers traveled to Stephenson County, Illinois, the year the county was formed.

William C. LaShells was a son of George LaShells and his second wife, Sarah Ann Moore. His father, Ralph, was a resident of New Jersey where he died in 1766. George LaShells was a Revolutionary soldier from New Jersey. After his military service he went to York (now Adams) County Penn. about 1780-1781. He was appointed the first sheriff of Adams County when that county was formed in 1800, by the governor of Penn. George LaShells also owned an inn-tavern on the York-Gettysburg Pike, and was quite prominent in Democratic Party circles. The family, in 1826 moved to Union County, Penn., joining some older sons who had gone there in 1813 when that county was founded. George LaShells died May 27, 1844. William C. LaShell's mother, Sarah Ann Moore, was born the day the Declaration of Independence was signed, July 4, 1776. She suffered a stroke on July 4, 1834 and died three days later. Mr. and Mrs. George LaShells, as well as about eighteen other members of the family, are buried in Buffalo Crossroads Presbyterian Cemetery in Union County, Penn.

William C. LaShells married Mary Elizabeth Batchelor January 19, 1847 in Whiteside County, Illinois. Mary E. Batchelor was born November 28, 1826 in Bethel, Vermont, a descendant of the Batchelor family who came from Coventry, England in 1636. Her ancestor, John Batchelor, 1638-1698, was a member of the jury of the famous Salem witchcraft trials in 1692. Mr. and Mrs. LaShells lived in Stephenson County and Carroll County, Illinois. Mrs. Mary E. LaShells died March 16, 1880 and is buried in Mt. Carroll, Ill. In 1886 the family separated, some remaining in Illinois while William C. LaShells and the following children emigrated to Ellis County, Kansas: Daniel Maynard, Ella R., William Eugene, and Carrie Adele. Another son, David C., followed in 1897.

William Eugene LaShell was born in Carroll County, Illinois March 22, 1863 and died in Springdale, Arkansas August 18, 1925. He was married to Sabina Luetta Perry December 15, 1887 in Ellis, Kansas. Sabina Perry, born April 20, 1869, in Shelbyville, Illinois, came with her parents, William T. Perry and Julia (Gross) Perry to Ellis County in 1875. There were five children in the family when they arrived in Ellis in early winter and they had to live in a "dug-out" on Big Creek. A dug-out was merely a hole in the bank of the stream and roofed over. Some were occupied as late as 1900.

William Perry, the great-grandfather of William T. Perry, was a signer of the "Westmoreland Declaration of Independence" signed May 16, 1775, in Hannastown, Westmoreland County, Penn., thereby preceding the Continental Congress "Declaration"

by more than a year. He later attained the rank of Colonel during the Revolutionary War.

William E. and Sabina LaShell were the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy, and are buried in Ellis, Kansas. Their third child was Alma Mabel LaShell who married William Edwards (see Edwards).

Charles Henry Cormack 168

Thomas J. Cormack

Charles Henry Cormack was born in the St. Louis area in 1846. His father, Joel, was a stonemason and had, for some reason, moved his family from Virginia where his sister, Frances, and his brother Jasper, were born. Although Joel and his wife Susan, were born in Tennessee, this Cormack, as most Cormacks, had a hard time staying in one area very long. In 1848, Joel moved his family to Quincy, Ill. There, two more children were born, James and Ann.

Very little is known about Charles' early days in Quincy. He talked about the family having a Negro cook and commented many times about the catfish she cooked and how good they were. It is also known that his mother died in the 1850s and his father remarried before Charles left home in 1861. As Charles put it in later years, "I just ups and skedaddles."

What happened to Charles' family after 1850 isn't certain. The 1860 census shows they were not in Quincy or the State of Illinois. After Charles left home, it is not known whether he ever saw any of his family again. He did write many times to his sister, Ann E. Cormack, but never talked about his family at all in later years.

After leaving home, Charles hired out on farms in the general area of his home. Joel didn't like Charles' leaving home and tried to keep track of him. Eventually, because of this, Charles assumed another name.

On April 8, 1865, just a week before the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, he enlisted in the Union Army. He was mustered in near LaGrange, Missouri, and became a member of the 14th Reg., Calv. Vols., Co. 1. His commanding officer was Captain Cross. The regiment was organized at St. Louis and Springfield, Mo., November 30, 1864. Until May 13, 1865, they were in the district of the plains, Department of Missouri. In November, 1865, they were on duty at St. Louis, then scouted from Waynesville to Coal Camp Creek. In May, they moved to Nebraska and frontier duty on the plains. In October, 1865, Charles was mustered out and received his honorable discharge at Ft. Leavenworth.

At this time, Charles was 18 and started his life of wandering the plains. He soon became a buffalo hunter and Indian fighter. He and two other men took a herd of Texas cattle from Texas to Canada. When reaching Canada with 5,000 head, his two partners stayed to work for the man who bought the cattle. Charles returned alone, on horseback, which took three to five months. He said he never saw another white man during this time.

During his days as a buffalo hunter (1872-76) he supplied meat for the Army at Ft. Hays, Kansas, and it was in the Bird City area where he hunted and hauled them to the Fort in wagons. He also supplied meat for the contractors and the gang which constructed the Union Pacific Railroad through Kansas.

Buffalo hunters in those days dressed and lived much as did the Indians. Many of his buffalo hides were sold at Ft. Wallace, Kansas, where they might bring as much as $3.25 or as little as 60¢ per hide. Ft. Wallace was one of the most important forts on the western frontier in the wars with the Plains Indians. It was the "fightinest" fort on the plains, and U.S. Army records clearly indicate most burials were for soldiers who had fought the Indians.

Western Kansas was once the favorite buffalo hunting grounds, not only for the Indians living there, but for the Indians from all over the great plains who migrated there. The Plains Indians made their biggest stand defending their hunting grounds against the slaughter of the buffalo.

Cutting through the heart of this favorite hunting ground was a new route to the West, particularly to the gold fields. Also the Butterfield Overland Stage trail ran through this route. It wasn't until the buffalo hunters came to the area that the Indians started their raids. The Plains Indians depended on the buffalo for their food, clothing and shelter. After a while, the settlers had to stop using this route and soon the stage line as well had to stop. The troops at Ft. Wallace were the ones who had to act when the Indians held their raids.

Charles told of one of the trips hunting buffalo and stated he had an outfit of 42 men, many horses and a few wagons. He left Ft. Hays in September and returned in February. He hunted on the flats between the Smoky and Arkansas Rivers, where there were plenty of buffalo. At the end of the trip he had 5,700 buffalo hides. As Charles put it, "Yep, there was plenty of jack in game hunting for a man who was a good shot and a good hunter."

From time to time, he would travel a while with the wagon trains passing through the plains. When he did this, he would act as scout and also as a blacksmith, a trade he took up in his later years.

Charles knew many of the Indians of the area and visited with them often. He knew seven different Indian languages and could speak freely with them. North of Bird City was the site of the Trenton massacre where a wagon train was hit by hostile Indians. The night before the battle, the

chiefs came and told Charles they were going to hit the wagon train the next morning at dawn and they wanted him to come with them. He told them "They are people of my own race and I am not going to have anything to do with it." The chiefs asked if he was going to warn them, and he told them, "No, you are my friends too, and I am going to stay clear out of it." At this time, Charles was out on his own hunting buffalo and was better off staying neutral. The next morning he went up on the bluffs and watched the battle through a pair of field glasses.

Charles spent a lot of time with Buffalo Bill Cody and hunted with him several times in 1872 in the Wallace County area. When Buffalo Bill was forming his wild west show and making plans for his trip to London, he asked Charles to go with him and be in the show. Charles told him, "No, I don't want any part of London." In those days, as well as in his later years, Charles stayed clear of crowds and wanted no part of being a showman.

He was a scout for General Custer and was with him on several of his campaigns against the Indians. On one of these trips, they came to an area not far from Ft. Wallace where a young Lieutenant and his party had been massacred. As buzzards circled above, there was a horrible stench from the area. Lt. Kidder was on his way to join Custer, he and his men were following Custer's trail. The Sioux and Cheyennes had left them scalped and mutilated. The bodies were put in one grave near where they had fallen.

Not long after the Kidder massacre, Lt. Kidder's father, who was a judge of the area, arrived at Ft. Wallace. The Judge was provided an escort with Lt. Fred Beecher. Judge Kidder wanted to take the body of his son home, so he was taken to the site of the battle. To help make the trip easier for the Judge, an ambulance was provided for him to ride in. Charles drove the ambulance and helped locate the grave.

There are many stories of Charles and his contact with General Custer and his ill-fated trip to the Little Big Horn. It was told by Charles that General Custer had asked him to go with him as a scout when he left for the Little Big Horn. He had agreed and set up a meeting place, but Charles arrived too late and Custer and his 7th Cavalry had already gone.

One of his hunting partners was "Deadwood Dick" and once told of a winter they spent together hunting buffalo. The snow was four feet deep and they peeled the bark off the trees to get food for their horses. The hunting party felled over 2,000 of the starving buffalo and fired only a hundred shots.

Charles knew many of the Indian Chiefs, among them Chief James White Cloud, and was with him when he celebrated his 99th birthday in 1939. He was an Indian Chief in Kansas as well as a Union Officer in the Civil War. Another chief that Charles knew was Red Cloud, who was one of the most savage and most widely known Sioux Chiefs. At the age of 3, Red Cloud was kidnapped by the Indians and even though in later years had the opportunity to live as a white man, returned to the Indians to live his life as one of them.

Ft. Hays supplied troops to check the last raid of the Cheyenne and was one of the bravest deeds of the frontier. The fight of Colonel George Forsyth against the Cheyenne was an incident of this campaign.

Old Roman Nose, the famous Cheyenne Chief, was displeased by the advance of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and with a band of followers went on the warpath. Colonel Forsyth, with a force of men picked from Ft. Wallace and Ft. Hays, including Charles, started out to rid the country of this band. They followed the Republican River for 2 days without seeing an Indian.

Near the end of the track on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, a wagon train was attacked and two men were killed. Forsyth's scouts followed the trail left by the Indians and while encamped on the Arickaree Fork of the Republican river in Colorado, they were attacked by a large party of Cheyenne, Arapaho and Sioux. The scouts scooped out shelters in the sand and used their horses, which were soon killed, to help form a barrier. The Indians would not have been so brave if they had known the scouts were armed with Spencer repeating rifles.

For three hours the Indians rested and then resumed the attack, led by Roman Nose. That night two scouts slipped through the surrounding Indians to seek help at Ft. Wallace, 70 miles away. They got through and returned the 5th day with help. Forsyth was severely wounded, 15 scouts were wounded and 5 killed, including Lt. Beecher. Among the dead Indians was Roman Nose and Medicine Man.

When Charles signed up for Forsyth's scouts and during the time he was at Ft. Wallace and Ft. Hays, he used the name A. J. Entler. This was his step-mother's maiden name. He, being under age and the fact that he had run away and his family was trying to locate him, used this name to avoid being found. During his later years, his fellow scouts wanted him to clear this with the Government and get his name officially on the monument that is now located at the site of the battle, but he never did. He said he knew he was there and that was enough. In later years, he would take his friends there, to the site of the battle, and show them where everything happened.

The year 1876 seemed to be the year that Charles and many of his old buffalo hunter friends parted and went their own ways. It was at this time that the buffalo were getting scarce and there wasn't much profit in hunting them. One of his partners was John T. Spaulding, who told him of the experiences he had soon after parting company with him. He and two other men joined a wagon train

from Wichita, and were signed on as scouts. They were ambushed by Indians and lost everything but their guns and what they had on.

Soon after the Civil War, Charles hired out to drive a herd of Texas cattle from Texas to Abilene, Kansas. At that time, railroads were being built across the plains, and the Kansas Pacific Railroad agreed to build stockyards at Abilene. Some 35,000 cattle arrived in 1867, double that number in 1868. Charles' herd was part of this great cattle drive.

Charles had many scars, from arrow wounds, that he had received through the years. Once while carrying the mail to Ft. Hays, he was ambushed and shot through the chest with an arrow. He broke the arrow and rode on some 50 miles for help.

Charles enjoyed keeping track of his fellow scouts and Indian fighters through the years. One such person was Chas. A. Windolph, who was the only known survivor of the old 7th Cavalry. During the battle of the Little Big Horn, he was one of the men who took part in the defense of Reno Hill.

Another old friend was Francis S. Ishman, who lived in Beaver City and homesteaded at the same time Charles did. His family came to that area in a covered wagon before 1800.

His old friend John T. Spaulding tried many times to get Charles to come to Deadwood, South Dakota for the parades held on Frontier Days. Spaulding wrote in one of his letters, "We will have a great time and since you know Deadwood Dick and he knows them all." Charles was never much for crowds and admitted he wasn't a showman and for the most part, stayed away from these events.

Charles rode with the bloodiest of the Indian fighters. Among them was Major General Samuel Curtis of Ft. Leavenworth. He felt there should be no peace with the Indians until they had suffered more.

Buffalo Bill was Chief Scout for the 5th Cavalry from 1868-1872, the same time Charles was scouting with General Custer. It was Buffalo Bill who rode in after the battle at Little Big Horn and took a scalp. He said he did it for Custer.

Another scout Charles rode with was "California Joe" who also was a scout with Gen. Custer, and was at the bloody battle of the Washita, where Black Kettle was killed.

Others were Gen. Sully, an experienced Indian fighter in many states; Gen. Oaks, who served in the Mexican War on frontier duty and in Indian fighting and who was severely wounded twice.

In 1874, a band of Cheyenne Indians were harassing the settlers along the Beaver and Sappa Creeks, by stealing cattle and running off the horses. The band had massacred a white family and the U. S. Cavalry was scouring the plains for the marauders. A group of buffalo hunters joined in the campaign against the Indians. The hunters found the band of Indians and waited for the right moment to move in. The hunters spaced properly apart and opened fire, sending many to the "happy hunting ground." The Indians who were confused, imagined the whole army under Gen. Sheridan was upon them. Only one Indian was left alive, a young lad who later was known as Yellow Hand. It is not known for sure whether Charles was among this group, but many of his hunting partners were, including "Old Coon".

In his later years, Charles loved to travel and at the age of 91, bought his first car from a dealer in Bird City. It was a Chevrolet and he and his driver, John Timmons, would set out visiting family and friends.

In 1939, he was the guest of the 6th District American Legion of Belleville, Kansas. In that year he also visited Topeka where he hadn't been for 65 years. In Topeka, he visited his grandson, Walter V. Cormack, and enjoyed telling him and his wife Leona, his stories of the old days. Walter remembers him showing him his many arrow wounds received in his Indian battles.

In 1938, he was one of the 358 Civil War veterans invited by President Roosevelt to attend the Blue and Gray Reunion at Gettysburg. At that time, 358 veterans lived in Kansas and over 5,000 attended from all over the country. Charles accepted and enjoyed being a guest of the U. S. Government. He also visited the site of his old friend's last battle, Little Big Horn, and enjoyed having his picture taken near Custer's grave. He also regarded Custer as being the ideal soldier and said many times that was why he wore his hair long. In his early years, he wore it long and was known by the Indians as "Long Hair" and in his later years he returned to wearing it long.

Charles was very short, only 5' 7" tall, and had very short legs. So he sawed off the legs of his chairs. He used to get a kick out of inviting people who didn't know this to sit down and then would laugh at them.

When Charles got a toothache, he would get out his tongs and just pull the one that was giving him trouble. He pulled all his own teeth but two.

C. S. Munhall was another fellow scout and served with Custer. He, too, settled in Nebraska after 1876, not far from Beaver City. He, in a letter to Charles recalled the time they were paid in chewing tobacco and whiskey.

Charles could predict the weather just by looking up into the sky and was seldom wrong. He said he had to learn this in the early days or he couldn't have lasted out on the range.

In the days Charles was a scout, the pay was very good though the risks great. His daily wage was usually $3, but sometimes as high as $5.

There are many mysteries in the life of Charles H. Cormack. One of these is an official paper dated March 17, 1915, stating he was giving up property in Sterling, Colorado. Where this land came from and

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why he gave it up is not known.

Another old comrade of Charles was George Bardsley, who was a Peace Officer in Ellis County during Charles' buffalo hunting days. Bardsley also knew Charles when he worked for the railroad and helped the Union Pacific keep law and order. Charles kept track of him until his death. Charles recalled the time George arrested, singlehanded, a notorious gang of thieves who raided the railroad. After killing one of the thieves, he joined the gang disguised as a cowboy and recovered the $50,000 in gold they had stolen.

Charles headed north to Nebraska in 1876 and settled in Furnas County, near Beaver City. There he went into the cattle business but because of a drouth, he was forced to sell.

On April 21, 1880, he was married to Hannah Jane Thomas in Beaver City. She was the daughter of Seth Thomas and was born in Minnesota 31 March 1863. She came to Furnas County with her family and married Charles when she was only 17. Charles was 34 and had already lived more than half his life away from home, and a rough life it had been. There in Beaver City, he set up a blacksmith shop and they were active in the community. Charles was a Commander of the G.A.R. Post.

There were five children born to this union. The firstborn was a boy named after his two grandfathers, Seth Joel, born 11 Sept. 1881. He, like his father, left home when he was about 16. He didn't like his father because of the rough way he treated him. He went to Kansas and not long after, married Jessie Emma Shipley of Rossville. On 2 Oct. 1909, their first son was born, Walter Vernon.

Seth Joel Cormack was the adventurer like his father, and in 1909 he attempted to fill a balloon with gas but without success owing to the wind. It was just about sundown that another effort was made and shortly after, the big bag sailed away into the clouds with him hanging to the parachute. It reached the height of nearly 2,000 feet before he cut the rope and dropped with the parachute and landed gently in a cornfield. He had several other adventures with balloons in the Rossville area.

On July 9, 1913, a second son was born to Jesse and Seth, Clifford Joseph, in Rossville. In June 1915, a third son was born, Willard. Soon afterward, the infant and his mother died. Jesse's family blamed Seth for his wife's death and Walter and Clifford went to live with an aunt who lived in Rossville. Seth, being only 34 and still a young man, left Rossville. He went to Florida and later held a prominent position as Supervisor of Public Works. There he remarried, he and his wife Clara had 3 children: Elaine, Patsy and Seth Joel Jr.

In March, 1938, he went to the top of the City Hall building to inspect and supervise some work that was being finished. Seth accidently stepped backward into some wet roofing material, slipped and fell 32 feet to the ground below.

After the fall, he got up and walked about 25 feet to the door of the City Hall and was found there and rushed to the hospital by the Mayor and police escort. He died enroute to the hospital.

On June 28, 1885, a second son was born to Hannah and Charles, Lewis Milton. He died 2 months later; the cause of death is unknown. On March 18, 1888, the third son was born, Clarence Harrison. Clarence went with his father to Bird City in 1909 and worked with him in his blacksmith shop. On November 10, 1915 he married Margaret Elizabeth Guatt in St. Francis, Kansas. In 1917 a son was born, Charles William. A few months later, Elizabeth died at the age of 20. A few months later, Clarence died of pneumonia. Charles William was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Fay Ward of Bird City.

On September 17, 1890, a fourth son was born to Hannah and Charles, Curtis Harvey. Curtis also went with his father to Bird City in 1909 and took up an active part in the blacksmith shop and later had a machine shop adjoining his father's shop. In May, 1915, he married Mabel Frances Hayes at Bird City. To this union were born three daughters and ten sons. Curtis, who was known in the community as "Dutch" was well liked and was the local expert on athletics. He served in WWI in Co. A, 127th Machine Gun Battalion. His health began to fail in 1939 and he spent most of his later years in Veteran's Hospitals. On February 27, 1947, he died in the hospital in Norton, Kansas.

On October 24, 1896, a daughter was born to Charles and Hannah, Mary Alice. She stayed with her mother in 1909 and was a comfort to her in those difficult years. She married John Beers of Hastings, Nebr. Mary and John had two children, Ernestine and Darrel. Mary and John moved to California after John retired and Mary is the only living child of Hannah and Charles. She still lives in California.

About 1890, Charles and Hannah were having problems with their marriage and Charles moved out and lived about a year in his blacksmith shop located in Beaver City. Hannah couldn't stand the rough life that he lived.

In 1865, Charles had filed for a homestead near Beaver City and this is where they spent their nearly 30 years of married life. Hannah, or Aunt Jane, as she was known by the people of Beaver City, was well liked by the community. After Charles left her, he refused to give any money for her and the children's support. Many people went to court in her behalf. One such statement sent to the court by a neighbor said that he had seen her gathering cow chips for fuel and then had to carry them on her back a mile to her home. The same neighbor offered to sell Charles a wagonload of wood to take to the home, and he refused.

Other reports about Charles were sent to the courts, such as Charles bought at least two gallons of whiskey each week while he lived in the area, and that this money was needed for food and clothing for the family.

Charles wanted a divorce but Hannah would not agree to it. So he took steps to leave the area. He sold the farm, without saying a word to Hannah, loaded up his wagon with his blacksmith tools and he and his sons, Clarence and Curtis, left for Bird City.

After a while, Hannah was asked to leave the farm and she had nowhere to go. The neighbors took up a collection and almost everyone in town gave money. They moved her house from the farm to town and gave her a sum of money to set up a household.

With a little help from the courts, Charles gave Hannah ⅓ of his money received from the sale of the farm, and she received ½ of his pension from the army. He made no effort from this time on to contact her.

Hannah lived many years alone, supported herself, and was active in church work. Those who knew her remembered her as being one of the sweetest and most lovable characters ever known. She spent her last years not feeling sorry for herself, but helping others. She was a member of the Methodist Church in Beaver City.

When Hannah was 73, ill health forced her to move to the Old Soldier's Home in Grand Island, Nebr. She died there at age 75.

When Charles left Beaver City and went to Bird City, he returned to an area he had known from his buffalo hunting days. Charles and his sons opened a blacksmith shop and lived in a little house behind the shop. In 1921, when he was 75, he closed his shop with the advent of power farm tools and machinery and the automobile. Curtis continued with the shop for several years, doing work on machinery and automobiles.

When Charles Ward, his grandson, was 5, he became very ill and for a while they thought he would die. Hannah came to help take care of him and stayed in Bird City several days. The Wards, even though they had no use for Charles, felt they should ask him to come to the house. He came, said nothing to Hannah, looked in on the boy and left. The Wards asked him to stay and he replied, "I will not stay in the same house with that woman."

After Charles' son Clarence died, his son Charles was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Ward. Charles went to court to fight this and tried to gain custody of the boy who was only 22 months old. This court battle was lost and it started a feud between Charles and the Wards that lasted many years.

Charles Ward didn't know Charles Cormack was his grandfather until he was 14. Earl Ward, Charles's adopted brother, knew the truth and took him to the blacksmith shop one day and asked him, "Do you want to talk with your grandfather?" Charles was surprised because all this time the Wards had told him to stay away from that old man. Charles H. was very pleased at this reunion and smiled at him; this started a very warm feeling between the two that lasted until Charles Cormack's death. They received much enjoyment from each other and the older Charles used to sit and tell him of his early days.

On March 8, 1944, Charles became ill and was taken to the Morehouse Hospital at Benkelman, Nebr. Up until this time, he had enjoyed good health. At the hospital, they discovered he had a broken rib. The American Legion officers had made all the necessary arrangements to have him taken to the U.S. Veteran's Hospital in Lincoln, but Charles wanted to stay where he was.

He was in the hospital a few days and talking with his doctor, and said, "These ribs aren't healing right, are they?" The doctor said, "Well, Charley, we're having a little trouble and I think your age and one thing or another." Charles said, "Well, Hell! I've lived long enough." Two days later he died at age 97. He was buried in Bird City April 2, 1944. Members of the American Legion conducted the ceremony, with the help of Jim Egan, a Spanish American War Veteran.

Charles received a letter from his old friend, John T. Spaulding, in November, 1929. It is a fitting end to his story.

"Our old friends and scouts are dropping off one by one and soon we will all be ranging the happy hunting grounds, and gee, what a herd of buffalo you will have, Charley, if all you have sent before you have increased as fast as they did when they were undisturbed. We have reason to be proud in the part we played in the opening of the West. The present generation is interested in far different things, but many of them appreciate the risks and hardships we passed through without much pay, except the good will of the people which in most cases was better than a salary."

Lusk Family 169

Pearl (Brecht) Bailey

A small part of the Lusk family history as remembered by James Lloyd Lusk:

Charles Lusk, father of James Lloyd Lusk, was born in Virginia on August 28, 1813 of English parents. Brothers of Charles Lusk were: Ben, William, Harvey, Wesley and Joseph, twins. Sisters were: Nancy and perhaps others.

The family moved to Ohio when Charles was about 22 years old. His parents are buried in the Lusk Cemetery at St. Johns, Ohio.

Charles Lusk married Lucinda Mix. She was born December 10, 1820. Her father was Levi Mix, an old Dutchman. They were Quakers. The following children were born to them in Ohio: Lydia, Sophia, Seba, Christine, Levi and James. The family moved to Carnsville, Mo., in 1855 where Andrew and Lucinda were born.

On account of conditions arising from the Civil War, the family returned to Ohio in 1861, staying until the war ended. Their youngest daughter Clara was born during that time in Ohio. After the war was over, they came back to Mills County, Iowa, for three years then back to the old place in Missouri living there until around 1890. Then with their younger daughter Clara and granddaughter Oma, they came to Clark County, Kans., to be with their son James and family who had lived there since 1885.

Clara Lusk taught school all the time she lived in Clark County. Charles Lusk passed away Feb. 2, 1900 and Lucinda (Mix) Lusk passed away a year later on Feb. 6, 1901. Both are buried in Maplewood Cemetery at Emporia, Kans.

The sisters and brothers of Lucinda Mix Lusk were: Christine, Claranda, Sarah, Soloman, Uriah and Emis. Emis was the father of Tom Mix of show and screen fame.

James Lloyd Lusk and Delilah Burrell were married March 26, 1876. Delilah was the daughter of Francis and Susan Emeline (Seymore) Burrell. They came to Kansas during the gold rush. They stopped at Winfield, Kansas, and settled at Burden. The gold there didn't prove out. When they came west, they didn't let one wagon come alone; they held them up at Kansas City after they crossed the river, until there were enough wagons to form a wagon train. They brought the younger children with them; the married ones stayed in Missouri. Francis Burrell died in 1882. All the children married except Bartholemew (Barton) and after several years, Emeline Burrell and Barton went back to Iowa. Barton married after he went back to Iowa. His mother always lived with them. She lived to be 81 years old.

In 1881, James and Delilah Lusk came to Kansas in a covered wagon with their two small children. When Grandmother Emeline Burrell saw them coming, she was afraid they were Indians and had the children hide, but it was her own daughter.

James and Delilah Lusk settled near Burden, in Cowley County where they remained three years. During the summer of 1885 with three other families they moved to Clark Co., Kans. They moved over land in covered wagons. The families were Andy Simmons, John Simmons, William Springer and Barton Burrell and John Swift (single men drivers).

There were three ox teams, two mule teams, one horse team and about 135 head of cattle which Vernon Lusk and Dall Simmons drove. Vernon was eight years old and he had a brown pony that he rode. Dall Simmons was shot in a Dalton gang raid several years later in Oklahoma.

They bought a ranch in Clark County and experienced all the privations and hardships of the pioneers. There were many Indians on the way who would beg for hoggie meat, hen chickens and flour.

The families all settled on Bluff Creek about 30 miles south of Dodge City.

They experienced the Indian scare of 1885 when the women and children, including Delilah Lusk and her children, were sent out of that part of the country when they had warning that the hostile Indians were coming back from Oklahoma.

The winter of 1886 brought the worst blizzard in history. On New Year's Day temperatures dropped to 10 to 20 degrees below zero and the north wind whipping fine, dry snow. In that storm their cattle went down in the Bluff Creek bed and followed it south ahead of the storm. James Lusk found them with a lot of other livestock nearly to the south Kansas-Oklahoma State line, after the storm ended.

James Lusk and his oldest son Vernon, made the run into Oklahoma in 1893 but never registered his claim he reached near Perry.

In 1897, James and Delilah Lusk moved to Emporia, Kans., and bought a farm seven and one-half miles northwest of Emporia in Ruggles Community.

Tom Mix, famous showman and movie star, would visit in the home of James and Delilah Lusk, his cousin, when he was in the area with his show.

Delilah Lusk died Dec. 6, 1940; she had celebrated nearly sixty-five years of married life.

James Lusk died at the age of 91. He lived to see four wars and having nine grandsons in the armed forces in World War II, he lived to see them all safely home. James and Delilah Lusk are buried in the family plot in Maplewood Cemetery in Emporia, Kansas.



Charles, Theta, Charles Franklin and Treva Vorse

Theta E. D. Vorse Ancestors 170

Theta E. Vorse

Theta Elizabeth Davis Vorse, b. May 9, 1927, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., daughter of Edd James Davis, b. Sept. 5, 1887, d. Sept. 3, 1972, and Annie May Trueblood, b. June 3, 1893, d. March 5, 1971, married Charles Warren Vorse, Nov. 27, 1946, parents of Treva Lynette, b. Dec. 29, 1950, and Charles Franklin, b. Dec. 6, 1948.

Theta was reared on the Davis farm, five miles northwest of Harveyville, on which her father had batched for 16 years before he and her mother were married March 27, 1924. It seemed as though the Davis farm was always a stopping place for bums. One in particular worked for Davises for several months and one day decided to move on and Edd paid him and he left without ever being called anything but "Bill" and he called Edd, "Will".

Edd James Davis, son of Clinton Lougret Davis, b. Aug. 30, 1861, d. Dec. 5, 1941, and Nettie Elizabeth Johnson Davis, b. July 4, 1867, d. March 25, 1946. C. L. Davis, son of Joseph A. Davis, b. 1826, d. 1866, and Alvira P. Judd Davis, b. 1826, d. 1873, was born in Nelsonville, Ohio. At 21 he left home and went to Minnesota and worked for two years without success and then came to his Aunt Eunice Burroughs at Bradford, Wabaunsee Co., Kans. In 1885, he bought a farm one mile north of Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas, where he lived until his death.

Nettie Elizabeth Johnson Davis, daughter of James Monroe Johnson, b. May 4, 1838, d. 1936, and Susan Mary Fields Johnson, b. February 8, 1841, d. May 8, 1927. The Johnsons came from Clinton Co., Ohio to Kansas in 1865, settling on a farm west of Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kans. In 1871, J. M. Johnson was elected as representative to the legislature. J. M. Johnson, son of James E. Johnson, born Nov. 5, 1808, d. ?, and Alice Disbrow Johnson. James E. Johnson was born in Lewis Co., Ky., moving from there to Clinton Co., Ohio, where he married Alice on Dec. 12, 1850. They came to Kansas as one of the early pioneers of the Dragoon Settlement, locating on a claim two miles west of Harveyville, Kans., in 1857. Today, a great, great grandson, Edd Sheldon Davis, owns and occupies the adjoining farm.

Annie May Trueblood Davis, daughter of Alpheus Overman Trueblood, b. Apr. 24, 1854, d. Dec. 29, 1933, and Elizabeth Louisa James Trueblood, b. Oct. 8, 1857, d. Sept. 21, 1926. The Truebloods lived northwest of Burlingame, Osage Co., Kans. A. O. Trueblood was treasurer of District 104, Fairplain School, for 40 years. He came to Kansas from Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, in 1870 with his parents Eli Overman Trueblood, b. Sept. 9, 1829, d. Jan. 3, 1909, and Charity Mahalia Elliott Trueblood, b. June 2, 1837, d. Jan. 14, 1917, who homesteaded northwest of Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., in the Dragoon Settlement. The Truebloods were all Quakers and because of their sincere faith against slavery and war, left their original home in Pasquotank Co., N.C., and migrated to Salem, Iowa, because Iowa was a free state. Why they migrated on to Kansas is not known.

Elizabeth Louisa James Trueblood was born near Blytheswood, Ontario, Canada, and came as far as Chicago by rail and was forced by a strike to finish the journey overland with her parents and 10 brothers and sisters, first settling west of Harveyville, Dragoon Settlement, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., and later moving to a homestead northwest of Burlingame, Osage Co., Kans.

Who's Who In Topeka 171

Elizabeth S. Ward

This information was published in "Who's Who in Topeka" by Howard D. Barrett, in 1905 by Adams Bros. Publishers, Topeka, Kansas and contributed by Mrs. Ward.

Ashmore, Samuel, M. D. Born Zanesville, Ohio, Mar. 10, 1827; son of Samuel and Nancy (Doxon) A.; educated, Western Reserve Med. College M. D., '54 married Ella V. Young, Topeka; practiced, West Carlisle, Ohio, 4 years; to Holton, Kans. 1857; to North Topeka, 1861; enlisted 1863, surgeon, 16th Kan. Rgt.; surgeon throughout the war; oldest doctor settler in N. Topeka. Office 831 N. Kansas Ave.

Barratt, Rev. Joshua, Born Aug. 5, 1833, Salem, N.J.; son of Elisha and Ruth (Evans) B.; married Delila Gordon, Nov. 29, 1852, Springfield, Ohio; to Topeka, June 10, 1868; founder of N. Topeka Baptist Church, 1869, and was its pastor up to 1882; in evangelistic work, 1882-1903; is now retired from other than occasional services. Res.: 1009 N. Quincy.

Bergundthal, W. S., Born Powhattan, Ohio, June 24, 1855; son of B. and Sarah (Powell) B.; educated in common schools and high school, married Lenora Neely; bookkeeper, 3 years, for a wholesale house; 5 years on the farm after his father died; bookkeeper, machine and bolt works, Indianapolis, Ind., 3 years; to Topeka Nov., 1884, and was clerk for Jonathan Thomas, 16 years; in 1900, commenced real estate business and has been in it since then; councilman 1901 to 1902; mayor of Topeka since Apr. 1903. Office: 117 W. 7th.

Betts, Joseph Benjamin, Born Meredosia, Morgan Co., Ill. Feb. 22, 1851; son of Joseph B. and Susan (Wimmer) B.; boyhood spent on farm near

Grantville, Kans.; to Topeka at 25 years of age; is a contractor and builder; has constructed many prominent buildings, notably Indian Schools, Coffey Co., Court House, gov. bldg. at Ft. Riley, and Academy for Sisters of St. Joseph, at Concordia, Kan.; has also done much railroad contracting; has been councilman from the 1st ward; representative, 37th dist., for two terms; elected state senator, Nov. 1904. Res: 1029 N. Quincy St.

Billard, J. B., Born in France, July 9, 1846; son of Gilbert and Antoinette (Brued) B.; graduated, Washburn College, '70; married Aug. 21, 1875, Topeka to Hermence Laurent; farmed; did some engineering and surveying; has been in mill business over 20 years; has been police commissioner; v. pres. Western Woolen Mill Co.; to Topeka 1854. Office: 934 N. Kans. Ave.

Bishop, Maude Mary, Graduate of Washburn College, A. B. '96; teacher, district school, 1892-93; instructor, mathematics, Weeping Water (Neb.) Acad., 1896-98; teacher, Topeka Public Schools since Jan. 1898; now teacher, algebra and Latin, Topeka High School. Res.: 1600 College Ave.

Burket, Flavius Otto, D. D. S., Born Bedford, Mo., Aug. 15, 1871; son of P. J. M. and E. (Green) B.; educated, State Normal School, Emporia, St. Louis, Med. and Dental College; and Washington Univ.; married to M. V. Reese, Oct. 25, 1899, Scranton, Pa.; in 1894, started in dental business with his father and continued with him until 1900; since then has been alone. Office: 527 Kans. Ave.

Capper, Arthur, Born Garnett, Kans., July 14, 1865; son of Herbert and Isabelle (McGrew) C.; educated in common and high schools of Garnett, Kans.; married Florence Crawford, Topeka, Dec. 1, 1892; has been publisher of the *Mail and Breeze* for the past 10 years; pres. and gen. mgr. of *Capital* for the last 3 years; now sole owner of *Capital*; to Topeka, 1884. Office: 107 E. 8th.

Conwell, Frank, Born Topeka, Jan. 21, 1867; son of James and Margaret (Porter) C.; mother is an old settler and is still living here; educated, public schools of Topeka, and State Normal, 15 months; office boy, store dept., Santa Fe Rwy., 8 or 9 years; worked for C. B. Hamilton, printer, 6 or 7 years; for Geo. Crane, 4 or 5 years, as pressman; asst. for J. M. Knight, undertaker 2 years, Topeka 1 year, K. C. Mo.; Willits and Conwell, undertakers, 1900 to 1904; alone since then; married 1st Dec., 1896 to Emma L. Bean, who died Oct. 11, 1902; 2nd to Jennie Finch, Dec. 15, 1903, Topeka. Establishment: 1006 N. Kans. Ave.

Davis, O. P., M. D., Born in Parke Co., Ind. Aug. 23, 1869; son of A. C. and Margaret (Cannon) D.; educated Kan. Univ. A. B. 1892; Univer. Med. Coll., K. C., M. D., '96 and Bellevue Hospital Med. Coll., N. Y. City, M. D., '97; married 1900 Mabel Glendenning, Topeka, taught in Topeka High School, 1 year, taught botany, Kans. Univ. 1 year; has practiced medicine in Topeka since 1897; prof. principles and practices of medicine, Kan. Med. Coll.; member Am. Med. Assn., Kansas. State Med. Soc., N. E. Dist. Med. Soc., and Shawnee Co. Med. Soc.; v. pres. Shawnee Co. Med. Soc. Office: 839 N. Kans. Ave.

Dibble, D. W., Born Delaware Co., N.Y., July 6, 1850; son of D. M. and Elisa (Case) D.; married Rena Simmons, 1874; to Franklin Co., Kans. 1877; to Topeka 1885; has been in grocery business in North Topeka since 1885; started store on south side of Kansas River 1902; has two sons connected with him in business: D. L. who married Edna Schoomaker, 1901, and E. C. who married Ethel M. Smith, Dec. 17, 1901. Stores: 804-06 N. Kans. Ave., and 117 E. 6th.

Glendenning, J. S., Pastor Second Presbyterian Church; Born Pittsburgh, Penn., Aug. 17, 1849; son of James and Sarah M. (Stuart) G.; educated Washington and Jefferson Coll. Washington, Penn., A. B. 1868, honorary degree, A. M. '82, graduated Princeton Theological Sem., and postgraduate work, Princeton Univ.; married Hannah M. Brown, Jersey City, N. J. 1876; pastor, Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, 4 years; pastor, Henry, Ill., 10 years; spent 3 years settling father's estate N. Y. City; to Pratt, Kans. 1887; pastor, 1887-93; Dodge City, 1½ years; has been pastor here since 1894; has written many printed sermons, pamphlets, etc. Res: 1310 N. Quincy.

Hogeboom, H. B., M. D., Born Oskaloosa, Kans. Aug. 12, 1873; son of G. W. and Sophia (Buckmaster) H.; educated, Topeka High School, Univ. of Kansas, dept. of Pharmacy, '94 and Rush Med. Coll., Chicago, M. D. '96; married Lena Shelden, Topeka, Dec. 20, 1899; city phys. 1901; Co. Coroner, 5 years, member staff of Stormont Hosp.; ex-surgeon K. N. G.; to Topeka, 1879; member Kans. Med. Soc., and Shawnee Co. Med. Soc. Office: 513 Kans. Ave. (Note by Mrs. Ward—I have heard my father, O. J. Boten, say that his mother, Elizabeth Spears Boten, bathed and dressed this young gentleman when he first came into the world.)

Knowles, A. W., Born Eastham, Mass., Jan. 16, 1839; son of J. and Lucinda (Doane) K.; married 1899 to Mary Sheldon, who died Feb. 5, 1905; private 2nd Kan. Inf., 1 year, and seaman during rest of Civil War; to Topeka, Apr. 1858; stone mason, 4 or 5 years; in hardware business, 10 or 12 years; has been dir. and v. pres. Bank of Topeka for last 15 years. Res. 305 W. 6th.

Lucas, A. T., Born Brimfield, Peoria Co., Ill., July 26, 1867; son of J. E. and Grassetta (Wilson) L.; received common school and business college education; married Mary Miller, Topeka, Jan. 27, 1896; farmed, 5 years; in livery business 8 years; with Wells Fargo Express Co., 2 years, sheriff, since elected 1902, re-elected 1904; to Topeka, 1868. Office: Court House.

Lutes, F. C., Born Marco, Ind., Nov. 17, 1875; son

of J. W. and Sarah E. (Lee); married Laura Dauber, Topeka, May 30, 1903; to Topeka 1887, has been in photography business here since 1890; father J. W. is connected with him in business. Gallery: 511 Kansas Ave.

Meade, J. M., Engineer, eastern grand division, A.T. & S.F. Rwy.; born Va., Nov. 1, 1853; son of John (nephew of Bishop Wm. Meade of Va.) and Elizabeth (Holmes) M.; graduated, Shenandoah Valley Coll. 1871; married Emily Ward, Topeka, Nov. 12, 1879; engineer work, B & O R. R. 1872; engineer, Cincinnati Southern R.R. 1873-76. Has been in present position since 1876; pres. Sons of Am. Rev., since 1902; sec. Bethany Coll. Res: Crane and Western.

Miner, H. C., M. D., Born Cayuga, N.Y. June 28, 1842, son of Horace and Hannah (Smith) M.; educated, Chicago Med. Coll., M. D. '75; married Alice M. Keating, 1879; taught school, 3 years, in Ind.; practiced medicine, Ind. 6 years, and Hiawatha, Kans. 7 years; to Topeka 1878 and has been practicing here ever since; member Am. Med. Assn., Shawnee Co. Med. Soc., and State Med. Soc. Office: 827 N. Kansas Ave.

Morns, Fred O., Born Ellis Co., Kans. Sept. 14, 1874; son of George H. and Frances M. (Saunders); educated Topeka High School; married Sarah Atkinson, Sept. 10, 1895; to Topeka 1885; worked for Collisi & Co., groceries 1886-90; in Santa Fe Shops 1890-91; with Green & Kale, grocers, 1892-94; established grocery business with C. K. Myers, Sept. 1900. Store: 900 N. Kansas Ave.

Plummer, R. S., M. D., Born near Manchester, N. H., 1849; son of Isaac and Clarissa (Nutt) P.; educated Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn. and Louisville Med. Coll., M. D. '83; married Susan Tinsley, Ind. 1877; practiced in Ind. 16 years; to N. Topeka, 1888 and has been practicing here since; member Kans. State Med. Soc., Shawnee Co. Med. Soc.; and First Dist. Med. Soc. Office: 914 N. Quincy.

Ryder, L. A., M. D., Born Fond du Lac, Wis., Nov. 8, 1861; son of C. A. and Emily (Foss) R.; graduated Hahnemann Med. Coll., M. D. '83; married Minnie W. Wolcott, Atchison, Kans. 1889; began practice in Topeka, 1883; physician of the State Reform School, 4 years; surgeon, 3rd Regt. Kan. Nat. Guard; nat. pres. Fraternal Aid Assn., 4 years; sec., Kans. State Med. Soc., 2 years; councilman, since 1903, mem. Am. Institute of Homeo., Kans. State Homeo. Soc. and Shawnee Co. Med. Soc.; supreme med. dir. Ancient Order of Pyramids; mem. board of pension examiners. Office: 524 Kans. Ave.

Stoker, Milton E., Born Shelby Co., Ohio June 28, 1860; son of J. and Lydia A. S.; educated Topeka High School; married Carrie May Summers, Topeka Apr. 18, 1888; has been a funeral director and licensed embalmer in Topeka for 30 years; to Topeka 1873. Office: 417 Kansas Ave.

Francis Abraham Montee 172

Betty L. Ramsey



(Francis Abraham Montee and wife Catherine (O'Donnell) Montee on their wedding day.)

Francis Abraham Montee was born 29 May 1867 in Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill., a son of James Wilson and Harriet Lucinda (Robinson) Montee. He moved to Crawford Co., Kans. with his family and three uncles and their families in the 1870's. He grew up in the area around Cherokee. He later lived in Southern California and he was married to Catherine "Katie" O'Donnell. They had no children. Her parents are unknown; however, in 1912 she had two brothers, Charles and J. O'Donnell of California.

On 12 April 1912 both the Montees were murdered in a dispute over a road right-of-way adjoining their property three miles east of Anaheim, Calif. They, at that time, lived in Boyle Heights in Los Angeles. They are buried in Lee Mission Heights Cemetery, Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, California.

Albert Morrill 173

Lois Williamson

He, whose name we introduce in this biographical record, bore an important part in the early settlement of Oxford Township, Sumner County, Kans., arriving here as early as Dec., 1870. He filed a claim occupying a part of Section 13, west of the Arkansas River and one-half mile south of the Oxford Post office. There was then not even a home to make the site of the town. Wild game of all kinds was plentiful and a year or two later after settling here, Mr. Morrill purchased 180 buffalo hides tanned at $1.50 each. His only neighbors were John and William Burnett with John's wife and her mother. They had preceded Mr. Morrill to this region that same year, settling one mile north. Lafayette, John, and Perry Binkley, and John Horton had accompanied Mr. Morrill here and traded with the Indians.

Mr. Morrill made his way to this region from Webster Co., Iowa, driving overland with a team and reaching his present location just at nightfall. He occupied himself that winter trading with the Indians and getting out timber for his first home. The nearest trading point was Emporia, Kansas, and the nearest mail station, Winfield or Wichita. The following winter Messrs. Morrill, Buckley, Corbin, and Doyle, the latter a surveyor, laid out six blocks of Oxford, calling it Neptuwa, after an Indian Chief. In March following they sold their interest to a town company who changed the name and proceeded with its improvement. In the spring of 1871, a goodly number of emigrants came, crossing the Arkansas River in an ash dugout belonging to Mr. Morrill and Co. The first prairie boat was built in the summer of 1871.

After completing his first dwelling, Mr. Morrill sent his son-in-law after his family, Mr. Morrill in the meantime having charge of the store which he had bought out. He then took up a tract of land which he supposed to be 200 acres in extent, but at the survey there were found to be only 136 acres. It lay in its primitive condition and Mr. Morrill broke the sod and planted fifteen acres of corn of as good quality as he has ever raised since. He planted fruit and forest trees and effected the usual improvements suggested to the enterprising and progressive farmer. Later he embarked in stock raising, bringing into this county the first Magee swine and with one exception being the first man to introduce this breed of swine into Kansas. He continues to make a specialty of these and has at the present time a herd of very fine animals. He handles thoroughbreds entirely. He has invested his capital in additional land, having now a well developed farm 216 acres and has erected a modern dwelling near the first one.

Published by Chapman Brothers; Chicago, Illinois; 1890 From—Portraits and Biographies; Sumner County, Kansas.

The Husteds Of Tecumseh Twp. 174

Robert H. Reeder

Thomas Milton Husted and his wife, Almeda Belle (Griffin) Husted came to Shawnee Co. from Saline Co., Kans., in 1880. He was a Civil War veteran who had homesteaded at Bridgeport in Saline Co. in 1866, where he married Almeda Belle Griffin on Dec. 29, 1869. She was born in Vermillion Co., Ind., June 25, 1854, and moved in a covered wagon with her mother and stepfather, Charity and Jacob White, to Saline Co., Kans. soon after the Civil War.

Thomas Milton Husted was born in Union Co., Ind., Feb. 2, 1840, the son of Thomas and Sarah (Willis) Husted. The parents, Thomas and Sarah, also homesteaded in Saline County and part of their homestead became the town of Bridgeport. After the birth of four children, Thomas M. and Almeda Belle moved to Shawnee Co. where they purchased a farm on Croco Road north of Lake Shawnee. There two more children were born.

Their children were: Willis Arthur, married Eva McLain; Emerson Herbert, married Emma McLain; Ida Salista, married William Henry Reeder; Eva Felisha, married first Frank Hukill, then Clarence Smith, and later Raymond Miller; Belle, married first John E. Yost and second Clarence LaVerne Adams; Miltie Mae, married James Archie Webb.

Thomas M. served in Company C. 30th Iowa Infantry during the Civil War. His unit was raised in Des Moines Co., Ia., near Mediapolis where his family then lived. According to his file in the National Archives, Washington, D. C., his unit was in the command of General William T. Sherman from Vicksburg to the end of the war. Thomas M. fought in the following battles: Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 28-29, 1862; Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863; Vicksburg, May 18-22, 1863; (wounded on May 22 in arm); Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863; Ringgold, Nov. 27, 1863; Resaca, May 13-15, 1864; Dallas and Kennesaw Mountain, June 1864 (wounded in lung at Kennesaw Mountain on July 2, 1864). Because of this wound he missed participation in Sherman's famous march through Georgia but rejoined his unit in time for the grand parade in Washington, D. C., and was mustered out there on June 5, 1865. He was promoted to Corporal April 1, 1865.

After the war he returned to Mediapolis, Iowa, and in Feb. 1866, in company with his brother, Alfred Husted (also a Civil War veteran of Co. K, 2nd Iowa Cavalry), and his brother-in-law, Daniel T. Hopkins

(a veteran of Co. K, 14th Iowa Infantry), started for Kansas. The Salina *Kansas Semi-Weekly Journal*, Oct. 25, 1910, interviewed Daniel T. Hopkins concerning their coming to Kansas:

"D. T. Hopkins, known as the Bridgeport miller, although he is not in that business at the present time, is one of the very early settlers of Saline County, having arrived here March 3, 1866. He now lives at his fine farm home near Bridgeport, in the south part of Saline County, and is one of the most prosperous farmers in the county.

"Mr. Hopkins and nine other men left a little town 20 miles north of Burlington, Iowa, February 1, 1866, and started for Kansas in five covered wagons, and Mr. Hopkins is one of only two or three survivors, the others being dead. Some of them did not venture as far west as Salina.

" 'There were three married men and seven single men in our crowd,' said Mr. Hopkins. 'Their names were Newton, Charles, Oliver and Wm. Blair; Edward and LeRoy Lamkins, Alfred and Milton Heusted, Jack Torods and myself.'

" 'We floundered along through mud and snow and February 21 landed at St. Joe, Mo. On February 22 we crossed the Missouri River and landed in Kansas. On the 28th we got to Junction City and I took out plans of two townships. March 3 we landed at Solomon City. There was one dugout there then and a man named Whitley lived there and kept the overland mail station and ran the ferry boat across the Solomon River. The Blairs settled at Solomon and I laid over there Sunday and Monday.'

" 'On Sunday Dexter Huston came up to Solomon and told us to go out on Spring Creek because the Kansas Pacific would go that way; but Salina didn't know all there was to know about it at the time. On Tuesday morning, March 6, the two Lamkins, Torods, the two Heusteds and myself started for Salina, arrived here about noon, ate dinner and then started for Spring Creek, which we followed until we came to Horeck's ranch, the overland mail station, now Bavaria. We didn't like it out there so came back to the Smoky and went to Sharps Creek. There we found Milt and Jeff Harper, overland freighters, wintering their cattle. They were stopping where I wanted to locate, for I intended to lay out the county seat there. We talked the matter over and concluded to settle near where Bridgeport now is. So on March 9, 1866, I laid out my foundation on the east quarter of sec. 25, twp. 16, range 3 west of the sixth principal meridian. I then returned to Junction City, took out pre-emption papers, returned to Bridgeport and started my dugout.'

"Mr. Hopkins worked hard on the dugout whenever he could, and gave most of his time to breaking the prairie, and finally he broke 10 acres and planted it to corn, finished his dugout and then went to Leavenworth to meet his wife and children, whom they had left in the east while he came out and prospected with Kansas life and soil. His family arrived there May 2, and the next day they set out for their new home in Bridgeport, arriving there May 10, and began life anew in their dugout, which consisted of a hole in the ground, a log laid around the top of the hole with split timbers on top of the log.

" 'I then threw on some dirt,' said Mr. Hopkins, 'and a prouder man you never saw, for it was the first home I had ever owned. Then we set to work determined to get rich, but when fall came I did not have much to live on. So I hitched up and drove to Council Grove and bought a load of flour and brought it to Salina and peddled it out and kept on until I hauled four loads, three from the Grove and one from Emporia. At that time there was not a house between Salina and Clarke's ranch, 12 miles this side of where Council Grove now is.'

"But Mr. Hopkins was not satisfied with his dwelling place and set out to get a better house. He set to hauling cottonwood logs to Salina, got them sawed, shingles cut, and proceeded to erect a cottonwood house, all except the door.

" 'I bought the lumber for the doors out of the first load of lumber ever shipped to Salina, from Chris Eberhardt,' said this pioneer. 'And when I got my new house I felt that I was really somebody and began to accumulate something.'

" 'But on April 10, 1873, I was summoned to Salina on a murder trial and while here a prairie fire burned everything I had except what could run away from the fire. My wife had to borrow shoes and a dress to go to town to get something to eat and wear. But the storekeepers told me to come and get what I needed and pay for it when I could.'

" 'I was compelled to start anew but I have been very fortunate and have made a good living and have something ahead, besides a family of nine children.' "

Thomas Milton Husted died at his farm near Lake Shawnee on Nov. 27, 1885, due to the wounds he received during the Civil War. He is buried at Bethel Cemetery. His wife, Almeda Belle, lived to be 91 years old and died in Los Angeles, California, Oct. 26, 1945.

The parents of Thomas M. Husted were Thomas and Sarah (Willis) Husted. Both were born in Cumberland Co., N. J., he on July 10, 1800 and she in 1804. They were married there Feb. 23, 1825, and after the birth of at least three children, they moved west to Indiana about 1831, to Union Co. About 1842 they moved again to Des Moines Co., Ia., near Burlington, and after the Civil War moved to Saline Co., Kans., where they are buried in Bridgeport Cemetery. He died Nov. 13, 1874, and Sarah Aug. 4, 1881. Sarah had gone back to Iowa to visit several daughters who had married and remained in Iowa when the family came to Kansas. She was killed

when a horse pulling her buggy ran away. Her body was returned to Kansas for burial.

The children of Thomas and Sarah (Willis) Husted were: Rhoda W. (Husted) Grimes; Sarah Ann (Husted) Wolverton; Ephriam Bateman Husted; Albert Husted; Alfred Husted; Nancy (Husted) Hopkins; Thomas Milton Husted; Phebe Ann (Husted) Boden; Josephine (Husted) White; and John Newton Husted.

The George Walker Family 175

Grace Goodnow

John Darbyshire and his wife Jane (Barrett) left England in July, 1831, arriving in New York with their eleven children, September 26, 1831. They came west with other immigrants into McDonough Co., Illinois about 12 miles south of Macomb, just as Black Hawk started his War of 1832. The Darbyshires daughters, Jane Frances and Sarah Elizabeth, were married in 1833. Also that year John Darbyshire went over into Des Moines, Iowa, purchased some land three miles south of Burlington and returned to Illinois. After the birth of their son Alfred, 24 April 1834, and the death of their son John, 10 July 1834, the whole Darbyshire family moved to their new Iowa farm. Here the younger children grew up and their youngest daughter Charlotte married William Armfield, 10 Dec. 1855. Charlotte and William migrated to Gonzales Co., Texas, where their daughter Willie Ann Armfield was born in 1859. William died in 1862 and Charlotte and her young daughter left Texas, making the long journey back to Iowa. They evidently made the trip up the Mississippi River by boat, stopping at Henderson Co., Illinois, to visit members of their family. After a time there, Charlotte and her daughter headed for Burlington, Iowa, across the ice-coated Mississippi River. Part way across, the ice started cracking under the weight of the wagon and team. It turned into a hazardous nightmare—one which Willie Ann never forgot. But they all arrived safely in Burlington. John Darbyshire died in 1856 and his wife, Jane, died in 1863. They are buried in Aspen Grove Cemetery, Burlington, Iowa.

Charlotte and Willie Ann remained in Burlington, and there on 31 May 1865, Charlotte married George Walker, who had come from Cheshire, England, in 1845 to Flint River Twp., Des Moines Co., Iowa. After their marriage, George and Charlotte moved to Henderson Co., Illinois, near Lomax and bought a farm. Here their three sons were born: George Walker, b. 19 Oct. 1866, d. 12 May 1868, buried Clover Cemetery, Henderson Co., Ill.; John Henry Walker, b. 20 Oct. 1868; Robert Edward Walker, b. 12 Oct. 1870.

After a number of years on this farm, George and Charlotte felt the urge to look for broader horizons. In 1874, they sold the Henderson Co., Ill., farm and moved to near Grenola, Kans. in what was then Howard Co. Later the county was divided and after the division their farm was located in Elk County.

The Walkers loved young people and with three young people of their own, their home was always open to their friends and their activities. They also helped organize the Grenola Methodist Episcopal Church. George built his acreage up until he owned over 1500 acres of land. Were there Indians scares out on the Kansas prairie? Perhaps, but maybe not. Moses Keokuk had been a friend of the Darbyshire family in Iowa, and this friendship no doubt continued after Moses moved to Quenemo, Kans., and then on to Oklahoma, as members of the Darbyshire family have his picture in their family album.

I remember one time when my mother visited her father in Iowa, she made a remark about the trees in Kansas. To which grandfather replied, "Trees! Trees in Kansas! Why, when I was a youth driving cattle from Iowa to Uncle George Walker's farm in Elk County, I hardly ever saw a tree." The beautiful Kansas countryside with its trees, oil wells, cattle, wheat fields, and bustling cities has certainly changed since those early pioneer days.

George Walker died 10 June 1885. Charlotte died 4 June 1895. Both are buried at Green Lawn Cemetery, Grenola, Kansas.

Willie Ann married Manoah Sargent Miller at Grenola in 1878. He was born in 1849, Elizabethtown, N. Y., and died at Grenola in 1921. She died in 1935. They are also buried in Green Lawn Cemetery.

The Millers had nine children: Perle Charlotte Miller, b. 1879, d. 1951, m. Clyde Hand; George Lee Miller, b. 1883, d. 1967, m. Lulu Brown; W. Mina Miller, b. 1885, d. 1961, m. R. T. Davis; Archie Ray Miller, b. 1888, d. 18 Mar. 1960, m. Bertha A. Thompson; Benjamin F. Miller, b. 1890, d. 1968, m. Maud Sheff; Marjorie Miller, b. 1893, d. 1964, m. Wallace Brackett; Gladys E. Miller, b. 1895, died 1897; Velma Grace Miller, b. 1897, still living, m. D. N. Morey. Infant Miller, unnamed, b. 1900, died soon after birth.

John Henry married Margaret Greenwood, 5 Dec. 1894 at Grenola. Their infant son R. A. Walker, was born 22 Aug. 1896. He died the next day and is buried at Grenola. They have two living sons: George Leslie Walker and John Ralph Walker. John Henry died 10 July 1954 at Parma, Idaho.

Robert Edward Walker married Martha Ellen Spears Jan. 1897 at Grenola. Their sons, Robert Edwin and James Kenneth Walker, are still living. A set of twins, Harold and Hazel D., b. 8 Jan. 1900, died between 9 and 10 months of age. Both are buried at Grenola. Robert Edward died 14 Dec. 1939, Denver, Colorado.

B. F. Juneau 176

Joan Hrenchir

Bonduel Fleurimont Juneau, the second youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Juneau, was born May 4, 1845 at Milwaukee, Wisc. He was named in honor of a longtime friend of the family, Rev. Fleurimont Bonduel, a Jesuit priest.

He had been schooled at Milwaukee and Theresa, Wisc. Bonduel had black hair, dark complexion and was nearly six feet tall when he enlisted as a drummer boy in Co. "C", 17th Regiment, Wis. Vol. Inft., at the age of 18. He saw action at Vicksburg and Atlanta and received his discharge at Louisville in 1865. After the war he went to Shannon, Ill., where he lived with his sister's family and worked for the Western Union Railroad.

In 1866 he married Adeline Dougherty at Shannon. They moved to Riley Co., Kans., near Manhattan in 1869. Kate was the first-born of their five children. She married Fred Smith of Topeka.

Harriet was born in 1871 and lived in Kansas City. Paul, the eldest son moved to Avondale, Ohio. William, born in 1876, operated a ranch in Montana. Bernard, the youngest, died in Chicago in 1912.

Bonduel farmed near Manhattan until 1883 when he and Adeline came to Topeka to help out his brother's widow on her farm. Adeline died unexpectedly of typhoid in 1886.

Bonduel started a new career in Topeka as a policeman and sheriff's deputy. His nieces and nephews loved to listen to "Uncle Boney's" stories of encounters he had as a policeman. He inevitably would be urged to repeat the one about Nat Oliphant, a burglar who killed a prominent citizen in 1889.

It seems that Nat had been identified by the housekeeper and put into the tightest security cell available and it was brand new. However, a crowd of thousands, led by some skilled men managed to break into the jail with battering rams, chisels, picks and crowbars and took Nat away. The policemen and deputies were helpless against the lynch mob. Nat was strung up on a light pole off Sixth Street and hanged. Uncle Boney helped haul the body away.

In 1911 Addie Lovin, who was born in LaPorte, Ind., became Bondeul's second wife. He was 65 and she was 45. They lived on a farm at Tecumseh until his death in 1915. Addie remarried and lived until 1956.

The Laidler Family 177

William D. Harwood

The Laidler family settled in Scranton, Osage Co., Kans., in 1882. John Laidler came from England to find a home for his family, and decided to settle in Osage Co. to work in the coal mines, so he sent for his family in 1882. John was born 1848 in Coxhoe, Durham County England and he married Sarah Tudor about 1874. Their children were: Mary Reay (Mrs. Wm. Scofield), Harriet, Nicholas, all born in England and John born in Kansas. John Laidler brought his mother-in-law to Scranton at the same time. She was Harriet Manders Tudor of Tipton, England, widow of Thomas Tudor, and they had just the one child, Sarah. After coming to Scranton, Harriet Manders Tudor married George Briddick, a former neighbor in England who had moved to Scranton. Two of the children of John and Sarah Laidler stayed in the Scranton area. Mary Reay Laidler married William Scofield, son of Ralph and Jane Ann English Scofield and they raised six children: John E., William, Alvin, Ella Marie (Mrs. Albert Harwood), Roy N., and Sarah L., who died young. John Edward "Spin" Laidler, the son of John and Sarah, married Maude Young of Scranton, and they had eight children: Tom, Laura, Gertrude, John, Ed, Bertha Ione, William and Marilyn. The other daughter of John and Sarah, Harriet, married John Arnold of Burlingame and left Kansas, and Nicholas, the other son, married Kate Briddick of Scranton and settled in Herrin, Ill. He was still living in a rest home in 1972 at age 93. He had no children. The Laidlers were prominent in the Scranton area. After working hard in the coal mines, John Laidler (the immigrant) worked as the janitor in the Scranton school for many years.

The Paul Kovar, Sr. Family 178

Viola Kovar Gideon

I have tried on several occasions to trace historic events and usually the written records are very meager, poorly kept, or even lost forever. I have asked relatives for historic events which took place in the Kovar family and I have found that very few written records were made. The Kovar family is scattered into several states of the union and reaches into the fifth generation here in America.

Very little is known of the Kovar family background in Europe according to Dr. Frantisek Kovar, Patriarch of the Czechoslovakian church, and head of the Department of Theology in the University of Prague, with whom I have corresponded in regard to such matters and who may be a distant relative. The family name Kovar is very common in Czechoslovakia for there are many living there. Many of the families were named because of the trade which they practiced or followed. Our name, Kovar, when translated means "Blacksmith" and very likely this profession is the origin of our family

name: and to be sure, very few of us today follow that profession.

Our ancestors came to America as a part of a long train of immigrants who came to this country because of four primary causes or reasons:

1. The religious persecutions started the immigrations to America. The Protestant Reformation brought on a tremendous turmoil in Europe. The protestant people who broke away from the Roman Catholic Church under such leaders as John Wycliff of England, John Hus of Bohemia, Martin Luther of Germany, John Calvin of Switzerland, John Knox of Scotland, and many others were persecuted by the Roman Catholic leaders who were in political power. Thousands of these protestants were killed; some were strong enough in number to defend themselves; and others fled to all parts of the world. Many of these people, among whom were Moravians, Czechs, Slovaks, and Bohemians, came to America where they found a haven for their freedom of worship. They remained here to take their place as pioneers in the building of this great nation, the United States of America.

2. The second motivating cause for the immigration to America was the economic urge. Europe was old and thickly settled, the people were poor, and there was very little opportunity to get ahead. Most of the land was owned by wealthy barons, and what land the people possessed was passed on from one generation to another. This, through the years, had been divided among the children, grandchildren, and succeeding heirs until the farms were so small that one could hardly eke out a living on the farm. Wages were very small so that one could not save to get ahead. Education was an expensive matter, a privilege for the rich and the well-to-do. For those who were fired with a pioneering spirit and an ambition to get ahead, there was little hope or promise in Europe.

The news of America's vast forests, farms, prairies, mines, and abundant natural resources reached Europe. Here land was to be had for merely asking for it and living on a homestead. The soil was rich and with a few tools, a will to work, success was to be had by all. Wages in the industries, where thousands of laborers were needed, were fabulous to what they received in Europe. Plenty of food was to be had everywhere. So with the opportunities in America, many came to "seek their fortunes" in a new world, and most of them stayed.

3. Another contributing factor was the constant warfare in Europe. Our ancestors lived in the heart of Europe for 1,000 years, and nearly all of this time was spent under foreign rule. They never knew when another war would be breaking out, or by what nation they would be swallowed by — Germany, Austria, Russia, etc. Czechoslovakia of today has been a common battle ground for centuries and many of our people came to America to get away from the constant war and rumor of war. Military training was required for all able bodied men and many of them came to America to get away from such turmoil.

4. The fourth primary contributing factor is a followup of the first three. The many people who came here because of the first three reasons told of their happiness, success, and often loneliness in America. They wrote, invited, begged, and coaxed others, relatives and friends to come to America — and many did. Others hearing of their success and happiness in America came fired with the pioneering spirit of adventure.

Late in 1873, Paul Kovar, Sr., left Austria, Hungary, and departed for America, via Bremen, Ger. He brought with him his wife, Veruna (Swetlik) Kovar and three children: Paul Peter, Anna (later Anna Scasta), and John. The name of the steamship is unknown, but it is known that they came via third class fare. They arrived at Baltimore, Maryland, on 25 Jan., 1874. From there the family proceeded to the home of John Stach, living about 12 miles north and east of Rossville, Kans. Paul Kovar, Sr., settled on a nearby farm in Jackson Co., Kans., Washington Twp., Sec. 34, Range 13, where he lived until 1895. Then they purchased a farm about six miles north of Rossville, later occupied by his son, William. We know that Paul Kovar, Sr., was a farmer in Austria, Moravia, and was fairly well-to-do. Because of this fact, he was able to purchase the farm to which he moved, and lived, when he came to Kans. He was of Moravian ancestry and of the protestant faith. While I do not remember Paul Kovar, Sr., I do remember his wife, my grandmother, Veruna (Swetlik) Kovar, very well. I remember that she was a great reader of the Bible and her prayer boook.

In the days of her retirement when she lived with us on her stated schedule among the various families, it appeared to me that she spent hours every day at her devotional reading. This, with other things and stories that I have heard about our ancestors, leads me to believe that they were devout people in the sight of God, and a kind and loving family who were highly respected in their community.

Paul Kovar, Sr., born 20 Jan. 1843, married Veruna (Swetlik) in 1862, died 4 Nov. 1899. Veruna, his wife, was born 6 June 1840, died 20 Aug. 1926. Both are buried in the Czech Moravian Cemetery north of Rossville, Shawnee County, Kans.

To this union five children were born, three in Czechoslovakia and the two younger in America. Each followed the farming profession.

1. Paul Jr., b. 20 Jan. 1867, married Frances Kovarik of Tex., 26 Feb. 1895, died 3 May 1962. He is buried in the Czech Moravian Cemetery north of Rossville, Shawnee County, Kans. They had 10

children: Anna, b. 9 Feb. 1896; George b. 19 June 1897; Tracy b. 13 June 1899; Frances b. 6 Oct. 1901; Emial P. b. 4 Apr. 1903; Edd J. b. 25 Jan. 1905; Benjamin b. 20 Nov. 1906; Rudolph b. 13 Sept. 1909; Letha b. 30 Apr. 1911; and Henry b. 21 June 1913.

2. Anna Veruna born 25 June 1868, married Joseph Scasta of Tex., 31 Jan. 1887, died 29 Aug. 1946. After her marriage Anna moved to Wheelock, Tex.

3. John born 2 Feb. 1872, married Anna Balusek 11 Sept. 1895, died 28 Jan. 1944. They had five children: Frances b. 25 Aug. 1896; Rosie b. 9 Aug. 1897; Peter Paul b. 30 June 1899; Mollie b. 15 Apr. 1903; and Charley b. 17 Dec. 1905.

4. Joseph born 1 Feb. 1876, married Fannie Balusek 19 Sept. 1898, died 26 Dec. 1958. Fannie born 3 July 1878 in Zadverice, Moravia. It is said that Joseph Kovar was the first Czech child to be born on Cross Creek, north of Rossville, Kans. They had six children: A. Frank b. 3 Feb. 1900, d. 14 Feb. 1968, married 1 Jan. 1920 Emma Luksa b. 22 Aug. 1898. Their children; Viola b. 7 Mar. 1921; Raymond b. 7 Mar. 1922; and Otis b. 5 Aug 1923: B. Edward b. 19 July 1902, m. 27 Oct. 1923 Edna Lee, b. 26 Jan. 1901. Their children: Edith Mae b. 29 Jan 1925; Jean Marie b. 3 Dec. 1929; Virginia Lee b. 9 Dec. 1932; Ruth Ellen b. 19 Oct. 1936; and Ray Edward b. 31 Oct. 1938. C. Louis Joseph b. 30 Mar. 1907, d. 1 Mar. 1961, married 10 Oct. 1936, Doris Sergeant b. 3 July 1908. Their children are Linn Sergeant b. Nov. 1942 and Mary Lou b. 28 July 1948. D. Clyde b. 7 Oct. 1912, d. 25 June 1965, married 14 Jan. 1936 Ella Elsik b. 10 Aug. 1914. Their children: Eugene b. 6 July 1943 and Oren Dean b. 9 July 1947. E. Millie (a twin) b. 19 Aug. 1915, d. 13 Nov. 1975, married 30 Jan. 1934 Henry Badura b. 1 Sep. 1906. Their children: Leona b. 8 Mar. 1936; Leo Dale b. 1 July 1938, and Henry Joseph b. 7 May 1940. F. Viola (a twin) b. 19 Aug. 1915, married 3 Mar. 1936 Garland R. Gideon b. 22 Sep. 1910. Their children: Arnold Lee b. 15 Feb. 1937, married 22 Oct. 1961 DeAnn Sump b. 27 Sept. 1941. Dianne Elaine b. 29 July 1940, married 16 Nov. 1958 Wayne G. Dick b. 6 Oct. 1936.

5. William b. 25 May 1883, d. 15 Mar. 1961, married 13 Apr. 1909 Anna Hejtmanek b. 24 Oct. 1889. Their children: Esther Ann b. 22 Nov. 1911, married 8 Feb. 1942 Joseph Terril b. 19 May 1910. Georgia Lucille b. 14 Dec. 1912.

In this Kovar family, you will notice that John Kovar married Anna Balusek and Joseph married Fannie Balusek who were sisters, born in Zadverice, Czech. They were the daughters of Thomas Balusek who sailed to America with his family, landing in Bryan, Tex. 20 Apr. 1889.

John O'Sullivan Dorgan 179

Helen Dorgan Warren



(Mrs. John Dorgan, Sr.)

John and Bridget O'Sullivan Dorgan were immigrants from Cork, Ireland, who came to Topeka about 1869. They lived where Gage Park is now and Grandfather ran surface coal mines there. Grandmother ran a boarding house for the men who worked for my Grandfather in the mines. The mines—surface coal mines—were located just about where the duck ponds are, so I understand.

The Dorgans had 8 children: Bertha (Bridget) who was born in Cork, Ireland; Mary Ann was born in Wales; Ellen, the first child born in America, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, lived to be 101 years old and is buried in Council Grove, Kans.; Patrick was born in New York City; Timothy, Hannah, and John Jr., were all born in Youngstown, Ohio; William, the youngest, was born January 1, 1870 in a house on the site of Gage Park in Topeka, Kansas.

I talked with Mr. John Wayman of Eskridge, Kansas, in November, 1974; his wife was Esther Blair of Dover. He told me what his father-in-law had told him about my grandparents when they lived where Gage Park is now located. Mr. Blair lived in the Topeka and Dover areas all of his life.

I met Mr. Blair the first year I taught school—his grandchildren, Kenneth and Colleen Wayman, were students in the rural school I taught—District 33 in Lyon County. Mr. Blair was very interested in my name and wanted to know if I was a member of the Dorgan family that had the coal mines where Gage park is now and I said "yes." He had never heard of my family since they moved. He had remembered

the day the Dorgan family moved from the Topeka area to homestead in Wabaunsee County. The homestead is still owned and operated by the John Dorgan Jr. family—which is Mary Dorgan Schultz, Esther Dorgan Casey, and myself, Helen Dorgan Warren.

Mr. Blair said they put all their possessions in wagons. One of the chickens got away and the boys had to chase it. Also moving the same day as the Dorgans was the Riley family. John Riley and Uncle Pat Dorgan, who were young boys, had to drive the cattle behind the wagons all the way about 60 miles from Topeka. John Riley has two sons living in Council Grove; they are John and Emmet Riley. Grandfather sold his property to G. G. Gage who closed the mines and later gave the land to the city of Topeka for a park.

Esther Dorgan married Ralph M. Casey, son of George Casey, who ran a livery stable in Topeka in the late 1800's. Esther and Ralph have two sons, Malcom Dorgan Casey and Ralph Michael Casey II.

H. B. Adams Of Allen Co., KS 180

Scott M. Adams and John V. Dobbs

Howard B. Adams was born in 1845 near Cleveland, Ohio, the son of Charles K. Adams, born 1812 in Vermont, and his wife Eliza Adams, born 1811 in Maine. They were descendants of the Adams family of the "first 12 families of Concord, Massachusetts" of Colonial and Revolutionary War prominence. Shortly after Howard's birth, the Adams family migrated to Exter township, Green County, Wisconsin, where Howard, his sisters Priscilla and Ellen, and his brothers Robert, Charles, and Albert grew to maturity.

Howard B. Adams enlisted in Co. "B" 8th U.S. Infantry June 24, 1862, and served during the Civil War until discharged at Baltimore, Md., June 24, 1865. He returned to Wisconsin, later moving to Stephenson County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and taught school.

While in Illinois, he met another school teacher, Ruth A. Harris, born 1838 in New York, and they were married October 17, 1867. Their first child, a son George I. Adams, was born in Illinois in 1871. The Adams family then moved to Kansas in 1872 and settled on a 240-acre farm in Humboldt Township, Allen County, where Mr. Adams continued farming and also taught school in Humboldt. In 1873, a daughter Gertrude was born. During the years 1881 and 1882, Mr. Adams attended Paola Normal School at Paola, Kansas. He then moved his family to Moran, Allen County, Kansas, where he taught school and also was Superintendent of Schools.

In 1889, Mr. Adams established the Adams Hardware Company in Moran, and also became a partner in the Adams and Merrill Lumber Company.

Ruth A. Adams died at Moran on July 1, 1892, and on November 17, 1893, Howard B. Adams married Emily Emma McNaught, born 1863, daughter of James R. McNaught and his wife Rebecca, of Marmaton Township, Allen Co., Kansas. Mr. McNaught was a farmer and nurseryman. To the marriage of Howard and Emma Adams five children were born: Howard Jr., deceased; Charles H., Scott M., Grace, deceased, and Ruth E.

The first gas wells of commercial value in Allen County were drilled in 1889. A short time later the Iola Portland Cement Plant opened at Iola, starting it as an industrial area. All this influenced Howard B. Adams, and in 1900 he sold the hardware and lumber businesses at Moran and moved his family to Iola, where he invested in residential property.

In Iola he served as City Councilman and Vice-Mayor, and was active and popular in Kansas Republican politics.

Mr. Adams also studied Christian Science in Boston under and with the late Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science; and he was instrumental in the organization of the First Church of Christian Science of Iola, and served this church as First Reader for a number of years.

Mr. Adams was also a close personal friend and neighbor of Edward Hogue Funston, the father of General Frederick Funston, and the small Adams boys were often sent on an errand when the General and his father came to visit Mr. Adams, since the General was quite noted for his fluent use of profanity in his conversation.

Howard B. Adams died April 28, 1913, in Baca County, Colorado, while inspecting some land that he had previously homesteaded. His body was returned to Allen County for burial.

Very little is known about the children of Howard B. Adams' first marriage, except his son George I. Adams had been given a very good education in Europe and was famous in his own right, a world traveler and listed in "Who's Who," in America for several years. When he came to visit his father, he would never come to the home, but to a hotel, and his father would go there to visit with him.

After the children of Howard B. and Emma E. Adams all moved to California, Emma E. Adams lived in Iola for some time, then moved to Long Beach, Calif., where she lived several years before her death. The three surviving Adams children and their families are still living in California.

Henry Hiatt 181

Doris Hiatt Matney

Henry Hiatt was born December 30, 1815, in Warren County, Ohio, the son of Silas and Anna (Clary) Hiatt, and moved with his parents to near Milton, Wayne County, Indiana, when he was five years old. He married Frances Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Isaiah and Abilgail (Jessup) Smith November 17, 1841, in Goshen, Orange County, New York.

On April 26, 1865, they, with their five children, arrived at Bloomington, Douglas County, Kansas, which was about ten miles southwest of Lawrence, and east of what is now Clinton. They brought all their possessions, except the livestock, by boat from Cincinnati, Ohio, down the Ohio River, up the Mississippi and the Missouri, to Independence, Missouri. They also brought a house he had built in Cincinnati which was knocked down in sections, and reassembled at Bloomington, where he and two other men, P. R. Berkau and Shubel Swain, started a steam sawmill. There was a great quantity of heavy timber in the area, mostly oak and walnut. He made arrangements with a party coming overland to bring the livestock.

Mr. Hiatt went to Kansas City for supplies, driving a team of horses, and his 12-year old son driving a team of oxen. At Indian Blue Jacket Hotel, about halfway to Kansas City, they met a man who had lost a team of horses to the border ruffians and was awaiting the action of the Governor, to whom he had written for assistance to reclaim the horses.

When leaving Kansas City, the merchants warned him of the dangers of taking supplies west, but being raised a Quaker, and as he was unarmed, he felt safe. They stopped at a Baptist Church to rest and graze their teams, the ruffians stopped to drink at the well. Mr. Hiatt found them pleasant and sociable, who under more favorable circumstances would make good citizens. He tried to hire two men to help with the mill.

On the way home they met five ruffians, each armed with two revolvers, a carbine, and a large Bowie knife. Part of Mr. Hiatt's load was a huge sheet iron smoke stack, to be set on the furnace to furnish power for the mill. The leader said it was the biggest cannon he ever saw, and Mr. Hiatt replied "Just give me enough ammunition to load it, and I can do up the whole business at once," the leader replied, feeling sure Mr. Hiatt was pro-slavery, "and kill every Abolitionist in the state."

Old John Brown stayed at the Hiatt home overnight, and hearing rumors that the mill would be attacked, he showed how to fortify the mill in 20 minutes, by rolling a few large saw logs into place, and that three or four men with shotguns could protect it. Mr. Hiatt was indignant at the criminal actions of both free-state and pro-slavery men, for burning homes and stealing livestock.

Late in August, 1865, because the road was blocked through which Lawrence received her supplies, he went to Lecompton for flour. As Lecompton was a pro-slavery town, he was taken prisoner and thrust into a low tent with half a dozen others previously arrested. About 11 P. M., they were surrounded by men who doubtless planned to tear the tent down, rob and murder them, but the guard, a small Kentucky Irishman, armed with a double barreled shotgun, a revolver, Bowie knife, and salty language, prevented it. One morning while marching from the tent some 100 yards to their breakfast, he and two other men, a border ruffian was only prevented from shooting them by the bursting of a gun cap.

Meanwhile, those at the mill heard rumors of an attack, so they packed the most valuable household goods into boxes and buried them in the cornfield. When General Lane, with some 400 armed men, were seen approaching the town, the prisoners were discharged, and Mr. Hiatt arrived home just one week after he was arrested.

In 1857, he sold his interest to his partners and settled about seven miles to the southwest, at Twin Mound, where he built their new home. It was two stories, and quite large for a pioneer home at that time. Here he also built a stone grist mill, powered by wind, for the grinding of corn meal and other coarse grain. In it was also a Post Office, and general store, where he handled groceries, drygoods and hardware, and bought produce which included butter and hides, which he hauled to Lawrence. The millstones, of Vermont granite, now mark his grave in the Twin Mound Cemetery.

Mr. Hiatt was a licensed lawyer for two years, 1868 and 1879. The fee was $10, but the law examination was not as nearly exacting in those times. He believed strongly in education for all, and in June, 1858, before K. U. or Haskell were started, he appealed to friends in the East for funds to found the Twin Mound Harmonic College, for the education of all, women as well as men, whites, Negroes and Indians, but the effort failed. He also platted a townsite between his home and the mill.

The Hiatt home was on the stage line between Lawrence and Emporia, and carried the sign "Hiatt House," as it was a regular stop for a change of horses and rest and meals for the passengers. Being opposed to slavery, for a few years it was also a "station" on the "Underground Railroad." These escaped slaves were brought to him by Capt. W. B. Kennedy, who lived five miles south of Lawrence. Mr. Hiatt took them to a home in Highland Park on their slow journey to Canada and freedom. If there was a chance of being searched by pro-slavery parties, they were taken a mile or more west to the home of his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Smith.

His first wife died in 1858, and he married

Abigail Ann Mead in Lawrence in 1862. He died February 25, 1900, and both are buried in the Twin Mound Cemetery.

The children of Henry and Frances Elizabeth Smith Hiatt were: Alpharus J. Hiatt, born 1843, married Fannie Betts; Oxana Clary Hiatt, born 1848, attended Hesper Quaker Academy at Franklin, near Lawrence, and married Walter Challis, Zirona Hiatt; Querentha Lanore Hiatt, born 1854, attended Old North University at Lawrence, married Thomas Jefferson Brown; and Kumwegif (Wegie) Hiatt, attended Normal School and was a teacher, married Henry Lacefield.

The children of Henry and Abigail Ann (Mead) Hiatt were: Homer Hiatt, born 1862, married Rose Burger; Orel Hiatt, born 1865; Theron Genajah Hiatt, born 1868, attended Lawrence Business College, married Mary Alice Fraser; Effie Hiatt, attended Lawrence Business College, married Andrew McLaughlin; Leni Leoti Hiatt, born 1874, attended Kansas State University and Cook County, Illinois, School of Nursing, married X. Jay Kennedy; Clyde Hiatt, born 1876, married Anna McBride.

Charles W. Vorse Ancestors 182

Theta E. Vorse

Charles Warren Vorse, b. May 17, 1921, Renfrow, Grant County, Oklahoma, son of Archie Harvey Vorse, b. March 21, 1896, d. October 7, 1960, and Lillie May Boaz, b. June 10, 1894, d. April 23, 1969, married Weita Arlett Crum, b. 1921, June 28, 1942, divorced June 18, 1945, while Charles was in Germany during WWII. He married Theta Elizabeth Davis, b. May 9, 1927, November 27, 1946, and to this union two children were born, Charles Franklin, b. December 6, 1948, and Treva Lynette, b. December 29, 1950.

Charles lived in Oklahoma until his parents were divorced September 7, 1923, and moved with his mother and sister Agnes May, b. January 3, 1917, to Wilsey, Morris County, Kansas, to live with his maternal grandparents, Joseph Martin Boaz, b. July 14, 1857, d. February 24, 1932, and Mary Ann Field Boaz, b. February 4, 1865, d. May 15, 1935. His mother married Fred Stalter, b. August 15, 1875, d. March 11, 1954, November 5, 1924, and they made their home at Delavan, Morris County, Kansas, until he was drafted into the Army August 12, 1942.

Archie Harvey Vorse, alias Charles A. Wilson, a name he used after he and Charles' mother were divorced until his death, none of his family ever knowing if it was a legal name or not. A daughter, Norma Nadine Wilson Risler, b. 1921, and three sons have carried the Wilson name all their lives. Archie, son of John D. Vorse, b. August 23, 1868, d. December 9, 1918, and Jennie Vieve Hanna Vorse, b. July 29, 1878, d. March 25, 1965. John D. Vorse, son of Henry Harrison Vorse, b. October 27, 1842, d. April 28, 1908, and Ellen A. Otis Vorse, b. ?, d. June 12, 1923, was born in Pennsylvania and came to Lincoln, Nebraska, and then on to Wilsey, Morris County, Kansas, when a young child. His parents homesteaded one mile west of Wilsey, Morris County, Kansas. On May 14, 1884, John D. Wilsey of Bloomington, Ohio, met with Henry H. Vorse, Sr., M. B. Otis, and G. W. Coffin, Sr., at the Vorse home and drew a plot and named the streets for the town of Wilsey. The site on which Wilsey is located is land which the United States Government set aside to be sold for the benefit of building railroads to open up this country. Mr. Wilsey had purchased this land previously, and when the present Missouri Pacific became a definite project, he was urged to promote a town on his land. Mrs. H. H. Vorse and Mrs. M. B. Otis were sisters of Mrs. John D. Wilsey.

Lillie May Boaz Vorse, daughter of Joseph Martin Boaz and Mary Ann Field Boaz, was born in Sydney, Nebraska. At an early age her parents and brothers and sisters moved to Xenia, Bourbon County, Kansas. A few years later they moved to Wilsey, Kansas. Joseph Martin Boaz was the 12th and youngest child of Elijah C. Boaz, b. February 10, 1817, d. ?, and Polly Watts, b. September 14, 1814, d. September 2, 1880. Elijah was born in Kentucky, moved to Indiana and took his family from place to place, a rolling stone. Apparently he was not ordained but preached as a Seventh Day Adventist.

Elijah was the second child of six children of Mignon Boaz, b. 1790, d. ?, and Sally Pope. Mignon was the youngest child of seven children of Abednego Boaz, b. 1754, d. ?. Abednego was the tenth of twelve children of Thomas Boaz, b. September 27, 1721, d. September 13, 1791.

Thomas Boaz escaped religious persecutions in Aberdeen, Scotland, and then ran into similar troubles in Ireland, during the first quarter of the 18th century, and thus the reason for emigrating to America. Thomas and Agnes Boaz, with four sons, landed about 1747 at Norfolk or some other Virginia port. They first stopped for a time in Buckingham County, and later moved to Pittsylvania County, Virginia, where they died.

The family name, Boaz, is an ancient and honorable name. When Solomon built the Temple the record in Holy Writ declares, "and he reared up pillars before the Temple, one on the right hand, and one on the left; and he called the name of that on the right hand Jachin, and the name of that on the left hand Boaz." The pillar called Jachin was to represent strength. The one named Boaz stood for stability. From that day down to the present time Masons have held in high regard the names of Jachin

and Boaz because they represent two excellent attributes of character, strength and stability. Where the family name, Boaz, came from we do not know.

Pioneer Courtship 183

Ethel Avery Griffing

From the leaves of a small pocket diary for the year 1863 comes a glimpse of the whirlwind courtship of our pioneering ancestor George Avery, who after five years of batching on his Kansas homestead returned to Vermont to seek a mate. This tiny, terse record served as cash account, almanac, calendar, and daily memoranda. According to its records, it was December 13, 1862, when he "paid for this book and pencil $1.00".

It was Thursday, January 8, 1863, that he began his trip from Madison Creek, Kansas, to bring a wife to the windswept plains of Kansas. He rode horseback as far as Manhattan, then set out on foot, making it to Louisville the first day. The next day he made a bargain with "two Dutchmen at Crop Creek" to haul his baggage as far as Hickory Point, where he set out on foot again. He soon fell in with a farmer and rode as far as Three Mile House outside of Leavenworth.

At three o'clock in the morning of January 12, he took the stage from Leavenworth to Weston where he could "board the cars" for St. Joseph. Here an entry was "Took lodging at Thirsty House—good entertainment—moderate prices". From here his journey carried him through Hannibal, Chicago, Detroit, Ogdensburgh, Toronto (Canada) to Burlington, Essex Junction, and Johnson, Vermont. In Johnson he stayed for a few days with friends, arriving in Eden at about sundown on January 19. His only entry that day was "Went for schoolmarm, Lucia (his 21 year old sister). Came home with us".

The next few days were given over to "meetings", oyster suppers, and making rails. On January 31 was the notation "snow 20 inches" deep. Evidently the weather continued to be stormy, for on February 2, "Wind blew and hail flew and smote our faces, but we managed to get through to Eden", and again on the 4th, "Oh, Galliription! Colder than all ginger— Jerusalem, peripheral— tied up together and laid up in a garret! Started for home and got as far as the schoolhouse when 'Oh dear' the cold was so severe that I backed out, went back home, and kept in house all day. Hurrah for Vermont!"

Throughout his stay the weather seemed to be the thing of principal interest. Threshing oats, chopping wood, breaking snow-blocked roads to "carry" the girls to "Meetings", and "puttering around", but through it all were comments on the intensity of the cold and increasing cheers for a return to sunny Kansas. Once he attended a party at which a friend "popped the question" to his lady love, and George wrote a poem about the incident. Two week later he witnessed "the tying of the knot" before the couple's departure for Kansas.

A modest man and one of few words and certainly not one to place intimate details on paper, little is mentioned about his own romance during those snowy, blustery weeks, but family legend has it that he saw Eliza Jane Smith at church "meeting", visited her once at the family where she lived, and the third time he saw her took her to have the "knot tied". (They may have been childhood acquaintances when he lived in Vermont earlier.) Eliza Jane's parents were not living, and she had but one brother, Benjamin Smith.

George made his first note of preparation for leaving for Kansas April 6: "Cloudy but quite warm. Spent most of the day picking up my duds preparatory to starting for Kansas." Seemingly very unconcerned and nonchalant about his own marriage, the only note made of it in his diary is April 7, "Started from Mr. Warner's with Eliza Jane Smith and drove home. Stopped till about noon and in the meantime had the ceremony of marriage solemnized and then started for Johnson".

The next day the couple started for Kansas, taking the same route in reverse as his trip to Vermont, celebrating Eliza Jane's twentieth birthday en route, and arriving at Madison Creek on April 19.

Eliza Jane, so the story goes, entreated him to introduce her, when they got to Kansas, as "Jennie" and thus she was known in her Kansas home. During their first years their home was the pioneer "dugout" type in the side of a hill. Here at least some of the nine babies were born between 1865 and 1884. It is provocative to envision the daily lives of this high-spirited young woman and her quiet, resourceful, and enterprising husband during these early years.

George was always innovative: in 1858 he and his brother Albert were the first of the Avery family to press west to Kansas; in 1860 he and a neighbor made the first attempt to find a western market by driving wagonloads of corn to Denver; in 1861 he brought the first threshing machine west of Manhattan; in 1876 he bought a dropper attachment for a mower, the first reaper in the vicinity; then came his first twine binder in 1885.

As soon as a saw mill was available, he managed to have lumber sawed at Milford and built a handsome two-story home with a white picket fence reminiscent of New England. This house served comfortably with classic charm, without remodeling, through the years and several owners. His barns were built of native stone for the most part, but a large wooden barn with a stone foundation stood on the crest of the hill looking down on his farmstead

and was a landmark to the community. It had many unique features including different levels for unloading crops and a windmill on its roof to provide power for others of George's inventions.

A large oak tree grew just north of the house, reminiscent of the Dedham oak of the first Avery family in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1650. Grandchildren remember the holiday gatherings at the homestead where they met their cousins, went hunting for wild game, and enjoyed family feasts until the eldest son, Ted, sold it in 1911.

Allie (A. J.), the second son, had rented and later purchased a part of the original homestead, and it remained in his family until 1966 when his son, Albion Jr., had to forfeit it to the Federal government for Fort Riley to use for military training. (Little did George Avery dream in 1858 that his homestead claim, chosen partly because it was close to the Fort, thus offering protection from Indian raids, would a little more than a century later be engulfed by that same Fort.)

George and Jennie remained on their homestead on Madison Creek in the Hillside community until 1895 when, in failing health and desiring college advantages for the younger children, they moved to College Hill community on the outskirts of Manhattan. George "came to his death by being struck by Union Pacific train No. 7, April 1, 1902, about one-half mile west of Wild Cat Creek" when he was delivering some Easter eggs to his grandchildren. Following the accident, Jennie moved to Wakefield where she lived until her death in March 1909. Both George and Jennie are interred at the Wakefield cemetery with their son, Charles, who died in 1887 at age fourteen.



(George and Jennie Avery - 1863)

The children of George and Jennie were: 1. George E. (Ted) b. Milford, Kans., Feb. 9, 1865, d. Feb. 3, 1944, Colorado Springs, Colo.; 2. Minnie L. b. Milford, Kans., Feb. 22, 1866, d. Jan. 3, 1948, Colorado Springs, Colo.; 3. Albion J. b. Milford, Kans., April 30, 1867, d. Circleville, Kans., Dec. 20, 1949; 4. Irving L. b. Milford, Kans. July 26, 1869, d. Buena Vista, Colo., Jan. 27, 1951; 5. Inis F. b. Milford, Kans., Mar. 19, 1871, d. Oct. 3, 1968, Lander, Wyo.; 6. Charles S. b. Milford, Kans. June 25, 1873, d. Oct. 23, 1887; 7. Melvin F. b. Milford, Kans., Jan. 11, 1879, d. Nov. 19, 1917, Lander, Wyo.; 8. Henry A. b. Milford, Kans., Jan. 5, 1881, d. Nov. 30, 1960, Long Beach, Calif.; 9. Bernice D. b. Milford, Kans., May 26, 1884, d. June 14, 1925, Lander, Wyo.



(The George Avery children in the 1880's)

Alexander B. Dyche 184

Mrs. Rex Garrett

Alexander B. Dyche was born on Sept. 14, 1832, in Bath, Virginia, (now known as Berkeley Springs, W. Va.). He was the son of William Peter and Catherine Margaret (Craig) Dyche.

He was married to Mary Ann Reilly in Bath, Va. on Nov. 7, 1854.

In the spring of 1857, Alexander and Mary Ann and baby, Lewis Lindsay, left W. Va., coming by boat as far as St. Joseph, Mo., and then by ox-drawn wagon to settle at Ridgeway in Osage Co. just north of present day Overbrook, Kans. He purchased 160

acres on Elk Creek in Section 20, Twp. 14, Range 17, where they built a log cabin and took up the business of farming.

Alex was elected in Sept., 1858, to the position of constable of Wakarusa Twp., Shawnee Co., Kansas Territory.

In 1864, during the time of the Civil War, Alex was a private in the militia with the Osage County Battalion under the command of Lt. Col. Murdock. This battalion fought against the Southern General Price during his raid on Kansas a few miles south of Westport, Mo. None of this battalion was killed.

Alex and Mary Ann sold their farm in 1866 and moved with their seven children to property they had purchased in Auburn, Kans. They continued their occupation of farming there. They became the parents of five more children while at Auburn. Their 12 children were: Hiram Reilly Dyche, who died in infancy; Lewis Lindsay, a Prof. of Zoology at Kansas University and also an explorer, lecturer, and naturalist; Wilson Winning, a farmer and merchant at Auburn; Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Rev. Henry A. Mullen; William R., died in childhood of lockjaw; Edward A., merchant at Wakarusa, Kans., for a while; Frank W., farmer at Auburn, Kans.; Elliott C., died in childhood; (he fell in the well or cistern); Rosa Belle, the wife of a high school professor in Kansas City; Frederick, died in infancy; Delia, wife of Frank B. Hunt, an assessor in San Diego, Cal.; and Ida, the wife of Roy Nelson, with the Postal Department.

Approximately 1889, the family moved to Wakarusa, Kans., establishing their home there on Main St.

Mrs. Alexander Dyche died Sept. 9, 1891, at Wakarusa and was buried in the Auburn Kansas Cemetery beside her three young sons who had preceded her in death.

Alexander became an extensive owner of property on Main St. in Wakarusa, including the Wakarusa Hotel and an interest in the General Store with Ed and Frank Dyche until he sold the property in 1900 to J. T. Snyder. He also was co-owner with Wilson Dyche of the grocery store in Auburn.

Alexander was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Auburn and was a Presbyterian. He died March 7, 1901 near Auburn of a stroke. He was buried at Auburn, Kansas.

James Underwood 185

Cleo Sealey Renbarger

James Underwood, of Atchison County, Kansas, was born 29 Feb. 1799 Guilford County, North Carolina, the second son of Daniel and Dinah (Harlan) Underwood. Dinah was the daughter of Stephen and Lydia (Greenfield) Harlan of Chester County, Pennsylvania. James came from a family of seven children, all probably born in Chatham or Guilford County, North Carolina. There were Lemuel, Ann, Mary, Lydia, Stephen and Daniel. The father, Daniel, died 1812 Chatham Co., N. C., of cholera, and it is believed that Dinah died in Parke Co., Indiana.

Sept. 1, 1827, North Carolina, James married Sarah Newlin, daughter of Joshua and Achsah (Vestal) Newlin. Sarah was disowned by the Quaker Church for "marrying out," so it is possible that her husband James had not rejoined the Quaker Church after his grandfather, James, was "disowned" for fighting in the North Carolina line in the Revolutionary War. Both Sarah and James had Quaker backgrounds. Sarah's mother, Achsah (Vestal) Newlin, established Quaker meetings west of the Mississippi River and retained her maiden name after being married to Joshua Newlin. The third great grandfather of James was Alexander Underwood, a beloved Quaker minister in Chester Co., Pa. in the early 1700's. Sarah Newlin was the third child in a family of 12 children: Ruth, Eli, John, Nathan, Edith, Polly, Eunice, Calvin, Alfred, Enos, and Ludah. Only Ludah was born in Indiana.

The newlyweds went to Highland Co., Ohio, where there were relatives, and after a short stay, moved on (1827) to the west with her father, Joshua. They came to the Poplar Grove settlement, Washington Twp., Parke Co., Indiana, and after building a cabin "out in the woods" and clearing land for grain and fruit trees, they were ready to go to housekeeping, (1828).

James and Sarah were the parents of twelve children: Elvira b. 1828, Lucy Ann b. 1830, Harris b. 1831, Emeline b. 1833, Albert Swayne b. 1834, James Riley b. 1836, Pleasant Arthur b. 1838, Daniel b. 1840, Sarah Jane b. 1842, Ira Cannon b. 1844, infant son b. May 1846, d. July 1846, and Alfred b. 1848. It is believed all were born in Indiana.

Albert Swayne Underwood, fifth child of James and Sarah Underwood, enlisted in the 9th Indiana Artillery in the Civil War. After discharge he was on his way home on the "Eclipse" (steamboat) when a boiler exploded and 59 out of 69 men in his battery were killed, wounded or missing. Albert Swayne died in that explosion. In 1859 James and Sarah sold their land in Parke Co., Indiana, to Anna Underwood and Wm. McMasters and came to Kansas in a covered wagon. They were at Doniphan for a while and later settled on a farm in the Good Intent Neighborhood, Atchison County, Kansas, about five miles southwest of Atchison.

Sarah Underwood died 21 Feb. 1820. James Underwood died 11 Aug. 1881. Both are buried in Alderson Cemetery, Atchison Co., Kansas.



(James Underwood)



(Sarah (Newlin) Underwood (Mrs. James)

The Little Brown Jug 186

Elizabeth S. Ward

(The following story taken from the book *The Story of Council Grove on the Santa Fe Trail* by Lalia Maloy Brigham.)

Not a molasses jug, nor a vinegar jug. Neither is it the much talked of whiskey jug, which we trust passed out forever July 1, but this story deals with the little brown jug school house, commonly known as the Little Brown Jug. Early settlers tell us this name was given it during the long period it remained unpainted and its weather beaten sides became brown. To perpetuate its name it has been painted brown several times. It is one of the oldest school houses in the state excepting, of course, the Indian building of stone. In this part of the state it is the oldest. For over half a century it was used as a school building for all children, but for many years it has been the school for the colored children. It was given the name Lincoln School, in honor of the man who did so much to emancipate the colored race. The little school house was built of sturdy native timber and many buildings in Council Grove have come and gone since it was built in 1858. There was one other school house at that time on the east side, which stood near the present site of the Missouri Pacific depot. The first organization of the M. E. Church in 1855 was in the East Side School house, which pastor of the M. E. Church South, and he was also the first teacher in the Brown Jug, W. H. White, was a pupil of Rev. Pritchett the first year school was held in the Brown Jug.

The Brown Jug was school district No. 2 and many exciting wrangles occurred between the two districts. Previous to the building of this school house the white children attended the Mission School where in 1848, T. S. Huffaker taught the Indians. He was the father of Mrs. Anna Carpenter and Mrs. Agnes Wismeyer; and Mrs. Carpenter now owns and resides in the Mission.

The Brown Jug was built before Council Grove was platted. In 1862 the First Presbyterian Church was organized in this building, followed by the Congregational Church. In 1860 Mr. R. M. Wright began the Union Sunday School, which lasted until the building of the Congregational Church. He was a faithful attendant of this school and church for over 40 years. The Lyceum, singing school, ice cream socials and exhibitions, where some of the boys spoke "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck" and "Casabinanca," were held in this school house. Many political wrangles and debates rebounded within the walls and it was meeting place for all festivities.

. . . This school house having lived its time, has

witnessed remarkable changes. It was a long, long trail from the ox team to the automobile and airplane. The road was not hardsurfaced, the ruts were many and the turns sharp. The Little Brown Jug witnessed the coming of the railroad and has seen the spring wagon and carriage and other vehicles all give way to the automobile. The Brown Jug has seen the coming of the library, the modern school house, sewer system, waterworks, electric lights, and paved streets to our little city. Within a block the Santa Fe Trail passes where half a century ago caravans could be seen winding their way westward. Today this same trail hums with automobiles. It is a time-honored custom that the old gives way to the new, but sentiment dies hard when old associations are passing out. It makes us ponder over the rapid strides we are making toward progress and we pause to question the result of our advancement.

So, Little Brown Jug, your mission is ended. You have ceased to be a school house, but your memory will linger with us until the end of time. For 61 years you did your part toward making the state and the town and assuring the safety of a nation. You have made a good fight, it is ended and with a tear of regret and many loving memories, we bid you a fond farewell.

Hass History 187

Nancy Lou Thomas

Martin Hass was born July 9, 1844, in Richland County, Ohio. When about 7 years old, he and his family moved to Tama County, Iowa. In 1857 he and his parents came to Kansas, locating in Jackson County near Holton. In August 1862, he enlisted at Holton in Co. B, 11th Kansas. He was on the frontier in Arkansas and Colorado as an escort for government trains. He had a fight on the North Platte, about 200 miles NW of Laramie with about 1500 Indians. He was mustered out in 1865 at Leavenworth and returned to Holton. Mr. Hass was married in 1869 to Eliza Emma Burnett in Jackson County. She was born in Virginia on April 25, 1850 and came to Kansas at the age of seven with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Obidiah Burnett and settled near Lecompton. Later the family moved to Holton. She was always a very devout member of the Church of the Brethren. In 1877 Martin and Eliza left Holton and bought a farm near Rossville. They owned 60 acres on the NE¼ of Sec. 15 and 80 acres in the NW¼ and all were in cultivation. In 1882 he had 30 acres of corn, 30 acres of wheat, and 20 acres of rye and oats.

Martin and Eliza Hass had five children: Julia Anna, Ida May, Nora Belle, Eva Estella and Robert Herman. Martin Hass passed away in 1921. Eliza Emma passed away March 27, 1930. Both are buried in the Rossville Cemetery.

Julia Anna Hass was born in 1870. She married G. S. (Sam) Hoover. He was born in 1866. Julia Anna passed away in 1937 and G. S. in 1934. Both are buried in the Rossville Cemetery.

Ida May Hass was born Sept. 8, 1872. She married Charles Franklin Howerton. He was born Aug. 25, 1864. They had three daughters: Daisy Lee, Ethel Fay, and Mabel May. Charles Franklin Howerton died Aug. 26, 1922. Ida May passed away on June 21, 1931. Both are buried in the Rossville Cemetery.

Daisy Lee Howerton was born Sept. 23, 1889. She married Clarence Miller McPherson and they had Clark Howerton and Phyllis Mae.

Ethel Fay Howerton was born July 5, 1892, and married Dr. Carl Jackson of Kansas City, Kansas.

Mabel May Howerton was born Feb. 17, 1900, and married Adolphus Johnson Thomas of Silver Lake.

Nora Belle Hass was born March 7, 1873. She married William Hoover. He was born July 2, 1863. Nora Belle passed away Jan. 29, 1961, and is buried in California. William passed away Nov. 23, 1932, and is buried in the Rossville Cemetery.

Eva Estella Hass was born July 7, 1878. She married David N. Davis. David was born on Feb. 10, 1876. They had two children: Bernice and Marvin. Bernice was born Oct. 27, 1900, and Marvin was born Feb. 19, 1910. Bernice was married to Thurlow Neiswender. They had one daughter, Eva Jean. Eva Jean married John Montsma. Eva Jean and John have two children: Ruth Ellen and David. Ruth Ellen married George Johnson. Their daughter is Bonnie. Bernice Neiswender passed away January 2, 1971 and is buried in the Rossville Cemetery. Marvin Davis married Irene Lasswell. They have 3 sons: Roy D., Dean Lasswell, and Gene Lasswell (twins). Roy D. married Phyllis Parker. Their three children are: Rodney, Ricky, and Rhoda. Dean married Marlene Lawson. Their two daughters are Deana and Debra. Gene married Trudy Mee. They have one daughter, Jennifer. Eva Estelle (Hass) Davis passed away May 17, 1974. David N. Davis passed away Nov. 15, 1947. Both are buried in the Rossville Cemetery.

Robert Herman Hass was born in 1876 and died in 1955. He is buried in the Rossville Cemetery.

August And Mary Katner 188

Ruth S. Kemp

August Katner immigrated to the United States from Germany (then Prussia) when he was 26 years old, or about 1854. He was born near Hamburg 13 Aug. 1828. The family story goes that he was the only one of nine children to leave the homeland, and that he did this to avoid compulsory military service.

August spent the first winter in the lumbering districts of Michigan, and later moved to Rock Island, Ill., where he met and married Mary Elizabeth Tyre. According to family legend, Mary was born in 1838 in Clarion Co., Penn.

August and Mary Katner, in 1858 shortly after they were married, went from Illinois to Kansas by boat, settling in Doniphan. For 8-10 years he worked as a stone mason there and in Atchison, building some of the earliest houses erected in each town. In 1868 they bought a piece of land two miles northwest of Doniphan in Wayne Twp., and this was their home until August retired from active work. They moved to Atchison in 1901. Mary Katner died Aug. 1, 1905 in Atchison and August died June 4, 1906. They both are buried in Mount Vernon Cemetery in Atchison.

The Katners had four children: 1. Florine Lutellice (F. L.) born 19 June 1859 at Doniphan when Kansas was still a territory. He grew up in the Doniphan area, and later moved to Lamar, Mo. He was married twice: (1) Ida Bickford (1874-1898) at Lamar in 1895—one child, Ralph Lutellice Katner (1897-1964); and (2) Florence Irene Baker (1869-1938) in Kansas City, Kans., in 1899—one surviving child, Helen Frances Katner, born in 1903 (two children died in infancy.) F. L. was a bookkeeper for 22 years at Brand-Dunwoody Milling Company in Joplin, Mo. While on a summer vacation to his newly-acquired farm near Hudson, Wisc. (where the family hoped to move before long), F. L. contracted spinal meningitis and died 22 June 1911. He was buried in Joplin.

2. Frances E. (Frank) born 17 July 1861, in Doniphan. Frank never married, and she was an early-day women's liberationist. She attended Park College in Parkville, Mo., for one year, and spent one year at Holton Normal. She then taught five or six years in different parts of Doniphan County, and spent one winter in Scott Co. while homesteading a claim there. She returned to Doniphan Co. about 1890 and was elected County Superintendent of Instruction, a post she held for five or six years. While in that position, she contracted tuberculosis, and fought that disease for the rest of her life. She taught until 1902—three years at Atchison High School, two years in the county high school at Effingham, and was Assistant Principal for a year and a half at the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, an Indian School. After that she was too ill to teach. Frank died 22 Jan. 1911 and is buried alongside her parents in Atchison.

3. Mary Josephine (Josephine) was born 1 Oct. 1863 in Doniphan. Late in life she married Mr. Lawson, and lived in Excelsior Springs, Mo. No children.

4. Charles William (Charlie) was born 8 Dec. 1869 in Doniphan Co. He moved to Joplin, Mo. in 1889, after several years of residence in Lamar, Mo. Charlie was in the milling and feed business much of his life as a mill foreman and feed salesman. In 1910 he married Mary Anna Huber (1876-1966) in Joplin—two children: Marjory (1911-1923) and Charles Robert (Bob) born in 1918. Charlie died 21 May 1950 and is buried in Joplin.

There are few of the Katner name or descent in the United States. Ralph L. Katner, who farmed near Hudson, Wic., for many years, married Ruth Sandberg in 1930—four children and 16 grandchildren. He was the son of F. L. and Ida Katner.

Helen Katner, half-sister of Ralph and daughter of F. L. and Florence, now lives in Pinellas Park, Fla. She married (1) Frank Slaughter (1925)—four children and ten grandchildren, and (2) Warren Sleeger (1951)—no children.

Charles Robert, son of Charles William and Mary Anna Katner, now lives in Miami, Okla. He married Louise Leonard in 1941, and they have two children and one grandchild.

The Cochran Family 189

Robert H. Reeder

Joseph H. Cochran and his wife, Susan (Myers) Cochran, came from Mifflin Co., Penn., and homesteaded in Lincoln Co., Kans., in 1877, near the town of Beverly. They remained there 10 years but during that time they suffered from a tornado which destroyed the home and two of their children died from scarlet fever. In 1888, they sold their farm and moved to North Topeka where Joseph H. returned to his trade as a master carpenter.

Joseph H. and Susan (Myers) Cochran were the parents of 10 children, seven of whom lived to adulthood and married. They were:

William Harvey Cochran married first Cora E. Haines, was divorced, and married second Ida L. Cole. By the second marriage he had four children: William Harold; Theodore Joseph; Roy Lindsia; and Evelyn Bernice.

Elizabeth M. (Lizzie) Cochran married Job W. Taylor and had six children: Alice; Alga; Sylvia; Frank; Florence; and Nellie F. They lived in Champaign Co. Ohio, where Lizzie died in 1895 at age 35.

Elmer Ellsworth Cochran married Fannie May Taylor. They had five children: Joseph Harold; Clarence E.; John E.; Burton Elmer; and Ellis. They lived in Harvey Co. and Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Joseph Wilson Cochran married Sarah Eva Cochran and had six children: Charles Vernon; James Floyd; Elsie Isabel; Lola Juniata; Joe W.; and Raymond W. They lived near Menoken in Shawnee County.

Benjamin Franklin Cochran married first Ila Benton and they had five children: Mamie Agnes;

Mabel Annetta; Harry Franklin; Ethel May; and Nellie. They lived at Coffeyville, Kansas. He married second Dr. Lola Gillespie but had no children.

Harry Vivilla Cochran married Anna Belle Godwin. They had seven children: Lloyd James; Florence Mae; Nellie Ruth; Ina Belle; Alice Maude; Adelbert Harry; and John Marvin. They lived near Kiro in Menoken Township.

Bertha C. Cochran married Schulyer Colfax Davis and they had two children: Ralph Waldo and Edna. They lived in Topeka.

Susan (Myers) Cochran, wife of Joseph H., was born Aug. 6, 1837, near McVeytown, Mifflin Co., Penn. She was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Shellenbarger) Myers. She was married to Joseph H. Cochran March 10, 1857, at McVeytown, Penn. Her father was a prosperous farmer and several of her brothers were ministers in the Church of the Brethren. It appears her Myers family were early settlers in Pennsylvania, first in Lebanon County and later in Mifflin and Juniata Counties.

The parents of Joseph H. Cochran were John and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Cochran. John Cochran was born June 4, 1797, in County Tyrone, Ireland. His wife Elizabeth was born, according to the Federal Census, about 1789, also in Ireland. They were married about 1824, and by 1839 they owned land near Honeybrook, Chester County, Pennsylvania. They sold this land in 1855 and purchased a farm near McVeytown, Mifflin County. After the Civil War John and Elizabeth moved to the city of Tyrone in Blair County, Pennsylvania, where they bought a home. She died on August 12, 1873, and he on June 6, 1881, and both are buried in the Grandview Cemetery at Tyrone, Pennsylvania.

In addition to Joseph H., the subject of this sketch, John and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Cochran had five children: Matilda (1825—about 1865) who married Robert Kerr and had seven children; Sarah Elizabeth (1834-1915) never married; Susannah Fidelia (1836-1900) married John Harvey Kurtz and they had five children; William Hopkins (1837-1899) married Rachael McFarland and had four children; and John W. (1839-1913) married Hattie Rice and had one daughter.

After living in North Topeka for several years, Joseph H. and Susan (Myers) Cochran moved to Harvey County, Kansas, where they lived at Annely and later at Whitewater in Butler County. About 1901 they moved to Coffeyville, Kansas, where Joseph H. Cochran died April 20, 1904. He had been born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1826. His son, William H., removed his body to Nowata, Oklahoma, for burial.

Susan (Myers) Cochran lived to be 84 years old and died in Topeka February 23, 1921, and is buried in Topeka Cemetery.

N. M. Juneau

190

Joan Hrenchir

Narcisse Mathias Juneau lived on a 160-acre farm in Silver Lake Township, Shawnee County, one mile north of the Kansas River. He also had some rich river-bottom land close to the ferry crossings, halfway between Smith's Ferry and Pappan's Ferry.

Although he settled in Kansas around 1863, he had been through the state before on trips with the Indian agent when they were moving Indians south to Oklahoma from the Great Lakes area. He was an interpreter for the Pottawatomie tribe and spoke several Indian languages: Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, Menominee, Iroquois, Oneida, Chippewa, and Stockbridge.

Quite a few of Narcisse's relatives lived nearby. One of his three uncles who settled in Kansas, Louis Vieux, built a toll bridge over the Vermillion River and was collecting $1 a wagon, sometimes making as much as $300 a day. His cousin, Angeline Vieux, married Joseph Watkins and they lived in Menoken Township. Bonduel Juneau, his brother, farmed in Riley County.

Born November 14, 1821, in Green Bay, Wisconsin, Narcisse was the eldest of 15 children of Solomon Juneau, French fur trader and founder of the city of Milwaukee; and Josette Vieux, daughter of Jacques Vieux, another French fur trader, and his Pottawatomie wife. Narcisse had been educated in Milwaukee and Detroit. He acted as interpreter for his father in the fur trade business at an early age. Madeline Yott became his wife in 1842 and they moved to Dodge County, Wisconsin, where he was elected Register of Deeds and was later Assemblyman.

Madeline and Narcisse had nine children, of whom eight are known. Their eldest, Catherine, married a Mr. Bertrand from St. Marys. Julia became Mrs. Lazalle and her family lived in North Topeka. Stella Kerrn moved to Redondo Beach, California. Harriet was born in 1851 and died in 1853 in Wisconsin. Josette Mitchell lived in Asher, Oklahoma.

Charles Juneau, their eldest son, married Mary Frances Kinette in 1870 and they had three children: Josette, Stella, and Lawrence. Josette married Edward Schwartz and had 14 children. Stella married Essington Baird, whose sister Anna was married to Charles Curtis, Vice-President of the United States. The Bairds had seven offspring. Lawrence Juneau and his wife had two children: Paul and Madeline.

Charles was a fiddler at country dances and his wife would work hard all day and dance all night. She was of Scotch-Irish descent and became a widow in 1922 when Charles died. At the age of 75, she became Mrs. Gustave Zimmerman and lived until she was 88 years old.

Jerome Juneau, another son, was born in 1860 and died in 1863 in Topeka.

Leonard Juneau, the youngest, was born in Kansas in 1865, and he and his wife, Mollie, lived in North Topeka. He died in 1944.

Narcisse raised cattle and farmed up until his death in 1883. Madeline remained on the farm until her death in 1897.

The Goodnow Family 191

Grace Goodnow

In 1638, three Goodnow brothers, John, Thomas, Edmund and their families, and a sister, Ursula, came to America as Puritans from England. Two brothers, Ralph and Simon, stayed in England. The three brothers helped found the town of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and are the progenitors of the American Goodnows. The name has been variously spelled Goodenough, Goodenow, Goodno and Goodnow. From Massachusetts, the Goodnows spread out to Vermont, New Hampshire and New York. Then as the west was opened up for settlement, they moved westward.

Thaddeus Goodnow was born in Vermont about 1795. At an early age, he came into Washington County, Ohio, where he was a blacksmith. Here he married Betsey Woodruff, 21 Feb. 1820, and several children were born of this union, two of them being Louisa Goodnow and Caroline Goodnow. To date research has not yielded the names of the other children. Betsey died and about the time of her death, Thaddeus moved to Morgan County, Ohio, where he married Magdalena Lukens, 16 March, 1848.

Their son John M. was born 28 Feb. 1849, Melvina b. May 1850, and Lewis P. born 1 Oct. 1853. (After his marriage, Lewis moved to Neodesha, Kansas, where he worked for the railroad.) A short time after Lewis' birth, Thaddeus died and John was "Farmed out" at an early age, as was the custom then. Magdalena later married a man whose name was Dickson. John grew up in Morgan County, Ohio, and on 9 Dec. 1875, John M. Goodno married Eliza Jane Risen, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Martin) Risen. Eliza Jane was born 26 Sept. 1854, in Morgan County Ohio; her grandparents, Thomas and Sarah (Kennedy) Risen, having come into Morgan Co., from Virginia prior to 1813. Eliza's father, Martin Risen, died of cancer in the month following Eliza and John's marriage. A year later on 29 Dec. 1876, their first son, Otis Goodno, arrived. Now Eliza Jane's mother was ill with tuberculosis and the doctor advised a change in climate. So the Goodnos came west to Kansas bringing their young son, Otis, and the mother, Elizabeth Risen, with them. Also Eliza Jane's sister, Ida Alice Risen, and brother, George, evidently came with them, or soon afterwards. George, who always spelled his name Rison, married Eva Taylor of Morgan County, Ohio. Ida Alice married George Groshong, of Shawnee County, Kansas.

The family came into Menoken Township, Shawnee Co., where John Goodno bought land in Sept. 1878, and settled on Little Soldier Creek. But Elizabeth's health did not improve and she died 1 June 1880. She is buried in Prairie Home Cemetery.

Here on the Soldier Creek farm the other Goodno children were born: Alden Jack Goodno, b. 5 Feb. 1879, Shawnee Co., d. 1 Mar. 1949, Silver Lake, Kansas, m. Edith Palmer; Lula Blanche Goodno, b. 10 July 1881, Shawnee Co., d. 11 Feb. 1952, Shawnee Co., m. John Clifford Priddy; D. Park Goodno, b. 9 Mar. 1883, Shawnee Co., d. 6 June 1957, North Topeka, m. Anna Blackler; John S. Goodno, b. 18 Nov. 1884, Shawnee Co., d. 7 Feb. 1927, Topeka, unmarried; Everett Goodno, b. 22 Aug. 1888, Shawnee Co., d. 13 April 1970, Silver Lake, Kansas, m. Clara Belle Priddy; Eret G. Goodno, b. 10 Jan. 1892, Shawnee Co., d. 30 Mar. 1970, m. Ruth Easterday; Verna Goodno, b. 24 Feb. 1899, d. 20 Apr. 1901.

The oldest son, Otis Goodno, who had been born in Ohio, married Laura Wiant. He died 24 June, 1959, Topeka, Kansas. Little Verna contracted scarlet fever and died at 2 years of age. She is buried at Prairie Home Cemetery.

John Goodno liked cattle and was interested in the earth's strata used in drilling oil. He kept little bottles of different kinds of sand and soil in his secretary-desk. He was a gentle and kind person. Eliza Jane was scrupulously honest and although her reputation was that of an out-spoken person, it was really a part of her unvarnished truth and honesty. She was a very religious person and had a sense of humor, and was known for her excellent cooking. John Goodno spelled his name most all of his life without the *w* on the end. Since the *w* is silent, perhaps he thought it was irrelevant. After his death, Eliza Jane called her family together and told them the correct spelling should be with the *w*. So all the children changed their name from Goodno to Goodnow except Park. He continued to use the old spelling.

John Goodno died at his home 25 Apr. 1906. The funeral services were held from Prairie Home Church and his six sons were pallbearers. The funeral was one of the largest ever held in that section of the county. Rev. W. T. Pence officiated. The crowd was so large that many stood in the church yard unable to get inside. Over 100 carriages had arrived at the church. Interment was in Prairie Home Cemetery across the road from the church.

Soon after John's death, Eliza Jane and her daughter, Blanche, moved to North Topeka, leaving

the farming to the boys. Eliza Jane died 27 May 1922. She is buried in Prairie Home Cemetery beside her husband. All the Goodnow children are buried at Prairie Home Cemetery except Jack, who is buried in the Silver Lake Cemetery.

There are several Goodnow descendants still living in Shawnee County.

Ralph Scofield 192

William D. Harwood

Ralph Scofield came to Kansas in 1878. He was a native of England, and came to the U. S. about 1859, settling first in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He married the widow, Jane Ann (English) Hutchinson, there and they brought their family to Fulton County, Illinois, and then on to Osage County, Kansas. Ralph was a farmer and sometimes a collier in the mines around the area. Their children were Alfred, born 1862 in Pennsylvania and died in 1916 in Scranton. He married Margery Bernard in 1892. James, born in Pennsylvania in 1866, married Alice Barrclough of Scranton. William was born in 1869, at Avon, Illinois; he married Mary Reay Laidler in 1893 in Scranton, and they had six children: John E., born 1894, William, born 1895, Alvin, born 1897, Ella Marie, born 1898 (married Albert Harwood of Scranton), N. Roy, born 1905, and Sarah L., born 1910, died young.

Alfred and Margery Scofield had eleven children: Ralph, Elizabeth, Jane Ann, Andrew L., Magdalene, Walter E., Jessie E., Mildred M., Nina F., Ethel M., and Ruth R. James Scofield and his wife Alice Barrclough had Mary Jane, Leona, Sarah, and Raymond, and they lived out their lives in Topeka. Although Mary Reay Laidler Scofield died in 1935, and William died in 1955, in Scranton, their children still are very much a part of the area. John E. lives in Topeka, retired from the AT&SF Railroad, with his wife Florence, and their only daughter Mary (Courtner), lives in Manhattan. William lives in Topeka with his wife May, and they were blessed with a large family. Roy is also in Topeka with his wife Vivian and their two children. Alvin died in 1971, leaving his widow, Esther Flora, and daughter Viola Rae, in Scranton. Ella Marie Scofield Harwood had one son, William Donald, and they live in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Bennett Patterson Crouch 193

Cleo Sealey Renbarger



(Bennett P. Crouch)

Bennett Patterson Crouch, b. 3 Feb. 1858, near Dycusburg, Crittenden Co., Ky., was the first son of Thomas A. and Mary Ann (Dunn) Crouch. There were two other children born to this couple: Margaret, b. 1861, and Jesse Thomas, b. 1863. In the early 1820's it was to Livingston Co., Ky. (later Crittenden), that the great-grandparents of these children, Thomas and Rachel Crouch, brought their family from Virginia.

Family tradition has it that Thomas A. Crouch was called "Captain" and that he ran a steamboat on the Cumberland River. His wife, Mary Ann, died ca 1870 when Jesse was seven years old, and because there was no one to care for him, Jesse rode on the steamboat with his father.

When Thomas A. died ca 1878, brothers Bennett and Jesse "headed for the wheat fields of Kansas." They came to Atchison Co., Kansas, and worked as farmhands in the vicinity of Atchison. Both brothers were staunch Republicans. Jesse married Grace Caroline Hughes, of Everest, Kansas.

Bennett met and married, 18 May 1884, Ella Marie Underwood, daughter of James Riley and Artilla B. (Dooley) Underwood. It was while Bennett and his bride, were living on the Robert Iles farm

near Everest that Ella Marie lost her wedding ring. Twenty-eight years later the ring was found by Oscar Olson, son of G. O. Olson. It was identified by the initials carved inside, and returned to the jubilant Mrs. Crouch. Her great-granddaughter, Nan (Renbarger) Martin, now (1975) proudly wears this ring.

In 1902 Bennett was found working as a guard at the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory in Hutchinson, Kansas. His wife and three children, Alvan Link, b. 18 Feb., 1886, Minnie, b. 5 May 1888, and Addie, b. 27 Nov. 1895, joined him in 1903. The couple lived at 545 East Ave B the rest of their lives. Here they had a garden, strawberry patch and cherry trees. There was a barn for cows and a pony which belonged to Alvan. When Alvan would take his best girl, Vera Fagerquist, buggy riding, he would drape the reins over the buggy whip holder and "Don" would take them home. The stone chicken house still stands in this backyard.

On 23 March 1920 Bennett P. Crouch died quite suddenly of a stroke at his home. As his father before him, he was a large man - tall, with prematurely white hair and mustache. His jovial disposition and kindly manner made him a good husband and father and a respected guard and front gateman at KSIR. Supt. Herr paid him a glowing tribute for his years of faithfulness and service. Reverend Harvey Baker Smith conducted the funeral service at the Crouch residence. He had been a popular member of the Modern Woodman Lodge.

Mrs. Crouch continued to live at the family homestead with her daughter, Addie (Crouch) Sealey (Mrs. J. P.) and family until her death 15 Dec. 1946. It was unusual in her day, but as a young lady before her marriage to Mr. Crouch, Ella Marie attended a sewing school in St. Joseph, Mo., and became an expert seamstress. This talent aided her in being able to sew professionally for a select clientele. This writer remembers her loving patience in trying to fit a dress on an active granddaughter, and the pride of wearing such a beautifully made garment. Her hands were never still, but always gardening, piecing together a quilt, crocheting, or sewing. She was an excellent cook, favoring her son-in-law, James Perry "Tip" Sealey, with a different kind of pie every day for the noon meal, and there were always homemade cookies for after school treats. Her council to two lively, healthy grandchildren is now greatly appreciated. Her membership in the First Christian Church, the church Mr. Crouch had joined also in Huron, Kansas, in 1890, was faithful and strong. As a member of the Ladies Aid Society, she was active continually in the work of the church. The Royal Neighbors and the Women's Relief Corps found her a willing and enthusiastic member at all times.

Bennett Patterson and Ella Marie (Underwood) Crouch are buried in Eastside Cemetery, Hutchinson, Kan.



(Walter E. and M. Pearl (Hall) Collins)

Walter And Mary P. Collins 194

Betty Lou Denton

Walter Earl Collins was born 29 Dec. 1894 to Charles Francis and Jessie Todd Collins in Bourbon Co., Kans. He lived his entire lieftime in Marmaton Twp., except during his World War I service. First, he lived on the home place 6½ miles west of Ft. Scott on old U. S. Highway 54, then in 1921 he moved to the new home he and his wife, Mary Pearl Hall, built after their marriage 3 Sept. 1919 in Ft. Scott. (This is on the present U. S. Highway 54 one mile directly north of his childhood home.)

Mary Pearl Hall was born 5 Nov. 1896, 7¾ miles west of Ft. Scott on the present U. S. Highway 54 to John Lewis and Lucy (Lou) Twaite Smith Hall. When she was a small child, her house was rolled across the road and ¼ mile west to the northwest corner of the intersection 8 miles west of Ft. Scott where she lived until her marriage to Walter Earl Collins.

Collins served in the infantry during World War I, training for a short time at Ft. Riley, Kans., then going directly to Europe for 18 months. He was wounded in action and received a victory medal and six battle clasps for action on Aisne, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Michiel, Meuse sectors and the defense sector. He was a charter member of the Clair Harkey American Legion Post at Ft. Scott.

Mr. Collins was a progressive farmer and farm leader, pioneering in the use of farm practices such

as terracing, etc., which are accepted as standard principles of good agriculture today.

At the time of his death he was president of the Bethel Community Church Board, Grange deputy for Bourbon Co., secretary of the Farmers Cooperative Assn. at Ft. Scott and associate patron of Elm Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, at Devon, Kans. He was past president of the Bourbon County Farm Bureau, past master of Devon Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Kansas, past patron of Elm Chapter, OES, past long-time board member and officer of the Federal Land Bank at Ft. Scott. Other memberships included the Ft. Scott and Pomona Granges, White Shrine of Jerusalem and Ft. Scott Consistory.

Two children were born to Collins and his wife. Lewis Francis was born 25 Oct. 1920, m. April 1946 to Edith Marie Charles of Metz, Mo. He has continued to farm his father's and grandfather's land. Betty Lou was born 7 July 1925, m. 27 Jan. 1946 to Leland Granville Denton. She is home editor for *Kansas Farmer Magazine* and lives in Topeka, Kans.

Grandchildren include Thomas Lynn Collins, b. 16 Nov. 1947, m. Fleeta Daylong 10 Dec. 1971; Robert Lewis Collins, b. 20 June 1952; and Kathryn Ann Collins, b. 20 Feb. 1961, all of Ft. Scott, Bourbon Co., Marmaton Twp., Kans.; Deborah Lynne Denton, b. 30 June 1951 m. Larry David Wilson; and Randall Lee Denton, b. 5 Apr. 1953, both of Topeka.

Great grandchildren are Nathan Lynn Collins, b. Jan., 1975 at Ft. Scott; Sean Phillip Wilson, b. 3 Oct. 1970; Brian David Wilson, b. 14 Nov. 1973; and Michelle Lynne Wilson, b. 7 June 1975.

Collins died 2 May 1959 at Mercy Hospital after being in failing health for 3 years. He was buried at Centerville Cemetery on 5 May 1959.

Mary Pearl (Hall) Collins was educated at the Bethel Grade School where she later taught in 1918 and 1919 and again in the 1940's. She also taught at several other Bourbon Co. schools including Redfield. She attended high school at Redfield. (For information about her family, see biographies of John Lewis and Lucy (Lou) Twaite Smith Hall.)

Mrs. Collins has always been an active and hard worker in civic and community affairs as well as on the farm. Throughout her lifetime she has worked in the Bethel Methodist Church, now the Bethel Community Church, serving for years as a Sunday School teacher, as church treasurer and on the church board. She was one of the early workers in the Farm Extension movement; serving for years as community leader and even now as a project leader for the Good Luck 4-H Club, as a member and officer of the advisory board for Home Demonstration and Extension Units for Bourbon Co. and holding many offices and leader appointments for the Redfield Farm Bureau and Extension Unit. In recent years she has served as safety leader for the Bourbon County Farm Bureau, repeatedly receiving state awards for excellence. She has served a number of years as lecturer for the Ft. Scott Grange and has worked in other capacities for both that organization and the Pomona Grange.

She is a past matron of Elm Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star at Devon, Kans., and a past officer of the White Shrine of Jerusalem and member and past treasurer of the Self Culture Club of Ft. Scott.

For several terms she was a member of the executive committee of the Kansas Muscular Dystrophy Assn. and county chairman for many years.

She also served as superintendent of home economics for the Bourbon County Fair for years, until her health required her to resign.

Throughout her lifetime, neighbors and family have depended upon her to help at times of illness and any other time she could help.

During her adult years she has been an active worker in the Republican Party, serving as township committeewoman and on the election board for over 40 years. For many years she was rural correspondent for the Ft. Scott Tribune, representing the Bethel community.

Although 79 years of age, she still lives in her own home on the farm where she went as a bride and works actively in the organizations she enjoys so much. She was a delegate to the state Grange meeting from Bourbon County in 1975, a responsibility she has assumed a number of times in the past. She regularly attends Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and the Mid America Fair.



(Walter E. and M. Pearl (Hall) Collins)

Nathan Payne Horton 195

Kay Conn

Nathan P. Horton was born May 22, 1828, at Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, died February 4, 1913, Topeka, Kansas, and was the son of Cushing and Rachel (Higgins) Horton. Both the Hortons and Higgins are long time Cape Cod families dating back to the middle 1600's. Nathan Horton owned 75 acres of land situated in section 17, township 11, range 16 located at the present day N. E. corner of North Kansas Avenue and Highway 24.

The father of Mr. Horton was a farmer and also kept a general store and as was customary, was also the local postmaster. Life passed too quickly and uneventfully for the sturdy and ambitious son of the family and when 18 years old, he went to work in Boston as a ferry boy on a ferry line between East Boston and Boston, owned by the Eastern Railway. He remained there three years and then was employed in a new meat market in Boston and remained in the meat business for about eight years. After disposing of his meat market interests, he went into the restaurant business for the Eastern Railway in partnership with a Mr. Knowles and prospered for some four years.

In the meantime Mr. Horton had been much impressed with the advantages afforded by the West and concluded to try his fortune beyond the Mississippi River, but in New York he was dissuaded from his purposes and returned to Boston. In 1858, however, he succeeded in his plans and came to Topeka. His first winter was spent in hunting and then he became connected with a sawmill and later handled logs and wood and did considerable teaming. The life was one of adventure and often fraught with considerable hardship. He was very much a part of the early days of Topeka.

Nathan Horton was also a survivor of many of the most serious battles and thrilling experiences of the Civil War. He enlisted in Topeka, Sept. 1, 1862, in Co. H. 11th Reg., Kansas Vol. Inf., for three years under Capt. Joel Huntoon, and was mustered out at Ft. Leavenworth, Sept. 13, 1865. In this interim he had participated in these battles: Old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Boston Mountains, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, and Sin Hills, spending the greater part of 1863-64 in fighting guerrillas and bushwhackers in western Missouri. He took part in the pursuit of General Price and was concerned in the battles of Lexington, Little Blue, Independence, Westport, Big Blue, Trading Post, Byrom's Ford, and in guarding the overland route in the Red Butte campaign in which he made a grand record for gallantry and efficiency.

After being mustered out of the army, Mr. Horton then bought some horses at Ft. Leavenworth and went to teaming in Topeka, including street grading and similar work, until 1868 when he bought his farm. At this time he was toll-keeper on the pontoon bridge across the Kansas River at Topeka, a position he held for three years. He was engaged in farming from 1859 until the early 1900's when he rented out his land.

Nathan Horton was married January 21, 1891, to Lorena Stebbins born October 15, 1869, Evansville, Indiana, died August 22, 1944, Topeka, Kansas. She was the daughter of John Spencer and Annie (Gogan) Stebbins of Topeka. They had five children: Laura, who married William Pfeffer; John Spencer, who married Ina Cutright; Pearl, who married Russel Cutright; Elmira Marian, who married Hugh Andrews; and Clarence (died accidentally, never married).

Two of Mr. Horton's daughters are still living and many of his descendants are living in the Shawnee County area.

Holford 196

Mary H. and Clarence M. Wood

Isaac Holfrod, b. New York State abt. 1778, married Mary as his second wife, b. abt. 1791, New York State, and appears in the census of 1820 and 1830 of Stonelick Twp., Clermont Co., Ohio, and in 1826 was a property holder in the Gen. Edward Stephens tract No. 1675 and 1676 of the Virginia Military District in Ohio.

What we presume to be Isaac's father is Edward Holford, who is listed in the census of Dutchefs Co., N. Y., as being over 16 and census 1800, Town of Lisle, Tioga Co., N. Y. as being over 45.

About 1833 Isaac and Mary Holford appear as owning land about two miles south of Time, Hardin Twp., Pike Co., Ill. Isaac Holford d. abt. 1865 Pike Co., Ill. There were probably two children by first wife, and Mary was the mother of nine.

Their son, Joseph M. Holford, b. Stonelick Twp., Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1827 came to Ill. with his parents and in 1850 married Anna C. Going Barney (a widow) b. in Va. in 1822. They were the parents of 12 children of whom only four reached maturity.

Martha Ann Holford married William Hack and died in 1882.

Joseph and Anna Holford moved to Louisburg Twp., Montgomery Co., Kans., in 1882, bringing Temperance S., John J., and Francis L. with them. All children were born near Time, Hardin Twp., Pike Co., Ill. Joseph and Anna Holford passed away in 1888 and are buried in the White Cemetery near (Costello—now gone) LaFontaine, Kansas.

Temperance S. Holford b. Time, Ill., married Henry Barney, b. Time, Ill. at Harper, Kans. in 1892. The Barney family was prominent in early Pike Co., Ill., history and had moved to Harper Co., Kansas. They were the parents of 3 children: Ethel, b. Harper

Co., Kans., m. Alfred Vawter, b. Wakarusa, Kans. and were the parents of seven children; Elsie, b. at Harper, Kansas, m. Horace Bean, b. Auburn, Kans. and were the parents of four children; and Harry H. b. Harper, Kans., m. first Lena Ottinger, second Dorothy Nowlin, b. Kansas City, Mo., and were the parents of four children. Henry and Temperance Barney moved to Shawnee Co. in the early 1900's and are buried in Osage City Cemetery, Osage City, Kans.

John J. Holford, b. Time, Pike Co., Ill., came to Kansas with his parents and never married and spent many years in the area of Pomeroy, Washington, as a sheep herder. He passed away at the home of his brother Frank L. Holford in 1923 at what is now 1515 West 29th. He is buried in Foster Cemetery.

Francis (Frank) L. Holford, b. Time, Ill., in 1865 came with his parents to Montgomery Co., in 1882. After the death of his parents in 1888, he railroaded for some years and came to Topeka looking for work about 1890. He worked for Gus Ott, west of Wakarusa for several years. The Ott farm adjoined the Lawlor farm on the south.

F. L. Holford married Mary E. Lawlor, b. Wakarusa 1869, at Assumption Church in Topeka in 1896. They were the parents of three children: Glenn L. b. Topeka, Kans., m. Ellen Krull, b. Milwaukee, Wisc. in Milwaukee and eventually moved to Atlanta, Ga. They were the parents of four children. Glenn L. passed away in Atlanta in 1957 and is buried there; Mary M., b. on what is now Briarwood south of Topeka, m. in 1921, Clarence M. Wood, b. Halfmound, Kans., and are now retired and live in Topeka. C. M. Wood, a veteran of 35th Division of WWI, carried mail in Topeka for 32 years, retiring in 1957. They are the parents of four children: John F., retired Air Force Col. from WWII and the Berlin Air Lift., m. Helen E. Busey of Fayetteville, Ga., and are the parents of two children and now live in Potomac, Md., where he works for IBM and Helen sells real estate; Betty Sue, a graduate LPN, was born Topeka, Kans. and married Clarence Renyer, b. Wakarusa, Kans., and are the parents of seven children and now live at Lakeview Lodge, Lawrence, Kans. Clarence is an army officer of WWII; Clarence M. Jr., b. Topeka, a veteran of WWII and Korea, m. Lillian Carder, b. W. Va. and are the parents of two children. They now do apartment maintenance work at Carriage House and Briarwood complex. William H. b. Topeka, m. Shirley Henderson, b. Wheaton, Kans., and are the parents of two children. Bill works for Nissen Motors (Datsun) as a parts man covering several midwest states. Shirley works in a doctor's office; James L. Holford, b. Topeka, Kans., m. Velma Coppers, b. Belleville, Kans., are now retired and live in Gaithersburg, Md. James L. worked as a salesman in Washington, D. C., department stores and Velma for Naval Ordnance. They are the parents of three children. Several of the cedar trees are still standing where the Holford home was on Burlingame Road at about 31st Street.

F. L. Holford operated the Holford Dairy on what is now Briarwood for several years but due to eye trouble, he sold 97 acres to Carl Snyder in the early 1900's and moved to what is now 1515 West 29th Street. In 1920 Carl Snyder sold to H. C. Wood of Valley Falls, Kans., who in 1922 sold to Zinn Bros. Dairy. H. C. Wood moved to Simla, Colo., to farm out there. Maynard Zinn built a cottage north of the big house and after the death of Herman Zinn (who had married Marie Brosius) Maynard moved to the big house and sold the cottage to Jack and Dottie Tucker Bybee. Eventually the 97 acres was sold to Jayhawk Construction Company and Briarwood Subdivision came into existence. The dairy barn originally was an enormous structure that would hold over a hundred tons of loose hay and had stanchions for about one hundred cows. When full of new alfalfa it took fire and burned. It was replaced by a modern one-story milking barn for about one hundred cows. The big two-story house on Briarwood that was the Holford, Snyder, Wood, and Zinn home was moved away and is now "The Pantry" south on the Burlingame Road and an antique shop.

For many years F. L. Holford drove a team of little mules, which had been raised by Frank Boley, on his milk route. They were put to sleep at age 36 while we lived at what is now 2949 Burlingame Road.

About 1925 we (C. M. and M. H. Wood) bought 6 acres from F. L. Holford and built what is now 2939 Burlingame Road and the duplex out back which is now a home. We traded 2939 to Clarence Mauney for 1110 Washburn. We sold 1110 Washburn (West St.) to Eddie Sullivan and came back and built what is now 2945 and 2949 Burlingame Road. Due to a military disability we retired from the postal service in 1957. In 1961 we sold to Lt. Robert Stommes of Forbes AFB and moved to Rogers, Arkansas, returning in 1967. Our six acres is now known as Livingston-Wood Subdivision to the City of Topeka. 29th Street Terrace goes west through it, which is all built up now.

During the winter of 1924-25, a unit of mounted Army Engineers stopped at the F. L. Holford home on West 29th Street with what I believe were the original Coast and Geodetic survey maps of the area looking for a wagon pin buried in the intersection of 29th and Burlingame Road. Charley Reed (road overseer) was called and we helped find the pin which I believe is still there. Also a stone was located at the corner of what is now 29th and MacVicar. At that time there was talk of a military highway from Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. Riley in order to expedite troop movements in an emergency. I believe there was some preliminary surveying done at that time.

Burlingame Road (29th to 37th) was widened in 1972. I helped Charles Reed on road work in 1924 and 1925 and there was talk then of making four lanes on Burlingame Road so the widening was nothing new.

Mary Lawlor Holford passed away in 1913 and F. L. Holford in 1955 and are buried in Mt. Calvary but in different locations.

The Timothy Lawlor family started using the Burlingame Road in 1855 and their descendants (Gerrald and Mary Heinz and their children) are still using it 119 years and 5 generations later.

We aided F. L. Holford in bringing electricity out the Burlingame Road as far south as Zinn Bros. Dairy in the early 1920's. We helped put up money to bring water out to Zinn Bros. Dairy and as far west as the F. L. Holford home which during the early depression years stood where the South Knollwood Baptist Church is now. My father, H. C. Wood, remarried to Lilly G. Baker of Manhattan, Kans. in 1920 and their farm (Briarwood) was one of the most modern homes in the area. They had a 32 volt Delco lite plant. There were ten original signers for the Burlingame Road Water Line and we believe as far as we know we are the only one living today, at least in the Topeka area.

We were married Feb. 1, 1921, in Topeka and started housekeeping in a three-room cottage in the southeast corner of my father's farm where we lived until September when we went to Pittsburg, Kansas, to attend Kansas State Normal School, returning in 1923.

We have seen a few changes in the last nearly 54 years. No one who were our neighbors are left. We know the places by their old names, not the new.

Note: The above was copied from our book "A Century in Kansas, 1855 to 1955."

Hiram H. Reilly 197

Mrs. Rex Garrett

Hiram H. Reilly was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 15, 1809. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Lindsay about 1830 at McConnelsburg, Penn., her hometown. She was born on June 14, 1812.

The first years of their married life were spent in McConnelsburg. In 1838 they moved to Maryland and from there to Virginia.

They came to Kansas in April 1858, purchasing 160 acres of land north of Overbrook, the description of the land being the NE¼ of Section 29, Township 14, Range 17, in Osage Co., Kans. He lived on the property all the rest of his life. He was engaged in the business of farming. He was a Democrat. He was a Mason, however he did not belong to a Kansas lodge.

Hiram and Elizabeth Reilly were the parents of six children, five of which grew to maturity. They are: Mrs. Martha E. Nichols, Mrs. Helen M. Perry, Mrs. Mary Ann Dyche, John Lindsay Reilly, and Hiram K. Reilly.

Hiram H. Reilly died June 15, 1875 at age 65 and was buried in Ridgeway Cemetery in Osage Co., Kans. His widow, Elizabeth, lived with her son Hiram K., until she died Dec. 21, 1891. She was bedfast a greater part of the last two years of her life. She was buried in Ridgeway Cemetery.

David Long Lakin 198

Elizabeth S. Ward

(The following information about David Long Lakin was collected and written by Jenny Rose O'Loughlin from letters received from A. B. Griggs, valuation engineer for the Santa Fe railroad, and from Mr. Lakin's daughter, Alice Lakin Curtis of Topeka.)

On May 27, 1830, David Lakin was born in Freeport, Harrison Co., Ohio. He attended grade and high schools there, and then was graduated from the Denison University at Granville.

At that time, there was a demand for northern educators in southern states so Mr. Lakin went to Claysville, Marshal Co., Alabama, where he taught school several years. He later taught at Beard's Bluff in the same county. In 1857 Mr. Lakin came to Kansas having secured a contract with the U. S. Government to survey and subdivide the public lands into townships and sections. May 17 he located at Valley Falls from which place he conducted the supervision of the surveys in the north central part of the state, much to the satisfaction of the federal government.

In 1862 a vacancy occurred in the office of State Auditor. Gov. Robinson appointed Mr. Lakin to this position which he held until January 1863. In 1864 he married Mary E. Ward of Shawnee Mission. They located in Topeka and maintained their home there for many years. There were five children: Burr, Mary, David, Samuel and Alice.

Shortly after coming to Kansas, Mr. Lakin became associated with Col. C. K. Holliday in promoting the building of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Our neighboring town of Syracuse was first called Hollidaysburg.

Mr. Lakin's knowledge and experience in land matters made him valuable to the Santa Fe organization. By the act of March 3, 1863, Congress made a land grant to Kansas consisting of each alternate section for ten miles on each side of the line of the constructed railroad. The state of Kansas accepted the grant Feb. 17, 1864. A meeting of stock holders of the Land Grant Organization resulted in the appointment of 12 directors. D. L. Lakin and C. K. Holliday were members of the board and the first treasurer and secretary respectively.

Mr. Lakin was appointed land commissioner in 1868. In 1869 he opened an office in Topeka and developed the Santa Fe Land Department. In the spring of 1870 to appraise and survey the Santa Fe land grant, a party of nine men took to the field: D. L. Lakin, a compassman, a flagman, cook, outfit boss, wagon boss, and three appraisers: Captain R. M. Spivey, Col. A. S. Johnson, and J. B. McAfee. The work of laying out routes and selection of townsites, started at Emporia and proceeded westward. It took four years to complete it to the Kansas-Colorado state line. Failing health in 1872 compelled Mr. Lakin to stop active work but he remained with the organization throughout his life.

The railroad crossed the state line on Dec. 28, 1872, and the first train crossed that day. That part of the road from Dodge City to the line began operation Feb. 20, 1873. It was opened for operation to Granada, May 10, 1873. Here the work stopped and hundreds of men were out of employment. To earn a livelihood they began to hunt buffalo. Anyone who could get a team, guns and ammunition, killed buffalo and sold hides for $2 and $4 each. There was a demand also for tongues and cured meat. Herds of Buffalo crossing the tracks delayed trains, but the blizzards were worse than the buffalo. One train was held at Granada for three weeks on account of snow. The Santa Fe built a railway station and water tank at the present site of Lakin. Later a hotel was built by Guy Potter and sold to Fred Harvey of the Harvey System. Mr. Lakin died in Topeka, Oct. 8, 1897. A summary of his life and character shows that he accepted positions of trust and carried them through to a successful conclusion. He considered it an honor to have a town named for him and through the years was proud of its development.



(David Long Lakin)

Howerton History 199

Nancy Lou Thomas

John Howerton was a pioneer settler of Shawnee Co. and Rossville, Kansas. He was connected with the county's farming, civic and commercial interests and was one of it's most influential citizens. He was a native of Kentucky, son of John and Barbara (Jones) Howerton, he was born Jan. 3, 1838 in Morgan Co. His parents were of English descent and both native Virginians who came to Kentucky in their youth and were married there. John Howerton was reared on the Kentucky farm, and partly by inheritance and partly in the wholesome life of his country, he acquired a powerful physique, which enabled him to perform great labors during his subsequent career. His education was obtained in the common schools of his locality. In 1858 he married Mary Watson, daughter of John Watson, a prominent farmer of Carter Co., Ky., and they began their wedded life on a farm. During the Civil War and the agitation just preceding that period, Mr. Howerton espoused the Union Cause, while all of his people were Southern Sympathizers. At the opening of the war he was appointed a United States Marshal, and while leading a posse against a band of organized guerillas and bushwackers in Elliott Co., Ky., they were ambushed and during the fighting that ensued, he and two of his men were shot. Mr. Howerton received a severe wound in the left cheek, which left a scar that remained throughout his life.

In 1868 he left his native state of Kentucky and came to Kansas. He arrived in Tecumseh on Oct. 29 of that year. Fourteen years later he moved to Rossville where he purchased a ranch north of town and became extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising, having at times as many as six to eight hundred head of cattle on his farm. John Howerton was the first person from the West Liberty, Kentucky area to migrate to Rossville. He was followed by many others whose descendants still reside there and came to work for "Uncle John." This farm has remained in the family ever since and is presently farmed by his great-grandsons Adolphus H. and Charles Thomas. Mr. Howerton had extensive banking interests, being a stockholder in the Rossville State Bank, the Silver Lake State Bank, and in the Delia State Bank. He was a staunch Republican and was elected to represent the 37th District in the State Legislature in 1905. He served one term.

Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Howerton, four grew to maturity and three survived their mother who passed away in June of 1910. The children were: William, James, Mary Etta, Charles Franklin and Lydia.

William was born in 1860. He married Lucy O. Franklin. She was born in 1862. William and Lucy both died in 1941 and are buried in the Rossville Cemetery.

James Howerton was born in 1861 and died as a young man July 25, 1889. He was buried in the Rossville Cemetery.

Mary Etta Howerton was born in 1874. She married Dr. J. M. Amis. He was born in 1871. Mary Etta passed away in 1958; Dr. Amis passed away in 1913. Both are buried in the Rossville Cemetery. Lydia Howerton died in infancy.

Charles Franklin Howerton was born Aug. 25, 1864. He married Ida May Hass in 1888. She was born Sept. 8, 1872. They had three daughters: Daisy Lee, Ethel Fay and Mabel May. Charles was a farmer and later in life built a new home in the north part of Rossville where he and his family lived and he then supervised the farm. This was the same farm his father purchased. Charles Howerton passed away Aug. 26, 1922. Ida May passed away June 21, 1931. They are both buried in the Rossville Cemetery.

Daisy Lee Howerton was born Sept. 23, 1889. She married Clarence Miller McPherson. He was born in 1892. They had two children: Clark Howerton and Phyllis Mae. Clark was born July 14, 1913 and Phyllis was born Nov. 10, 1917. Daisy Lee passed away in 1938 and is buried in the Rossville Cemetery. Clarence passed away in 1971 and is also buried in the Rossville Cemetery. Clark married Janice Nickelson of Topeka and they had a son Douglas. Douglas married Jay Sweet and they have two daughters, Julie and Karen. Phyllis Mae married Dr. Francis M. Spencer. Their three children are Marsha, Trisha and Bobby.

Ethel Fay Howerton was born July 5, 1892 and married Dr. Carl Jackson of Kansas City, Kans. She was a great pianist and taught piano many years. Dr. Jackson passed away in 1951.

Mabel May Howerton was born Feb. 17, 1900 and married Adolphus J. Thomas of Silver Lake, Kans.

Rice Family 200

Jessie R. VanOrsdol

In the year 1875, Hiram Rice, a farmer in the northern part of Ohio, with his wife Mary and family, came to Silver Lake, Kansas. They came by train as the Union Pacific Railroad had reached Silver Lake in the spring of 1866. The oldest son Willard was 21 years old, and rode in a box car with some of the livestock and personal belongings. The rest of the family came in passenger coaches.

They obtained a piece of property on the east edge of town with a small house to live in. Later they added a two story addition. The house still stands in 1975. In those days the land was very fertile and cheap. The Rice family bought 80 acres of good ground ½ mile north of Silver Lake, and was able to rent an adjoining 80 acres that belonged to a man in the eastern United States. Later Willard obtained 160 acres further north on the hills.

On the 5th of May, 1877, a group of men met at the home of Mr. Hiram Rice and organized the society known as the First Methodist Episcopal of Silver Lake, Kansas. The church building was started about the first of May, 1878, and was dedicated in December, 1878. The cost of the building was $2000. Mr. Rice served as the first treasurer.

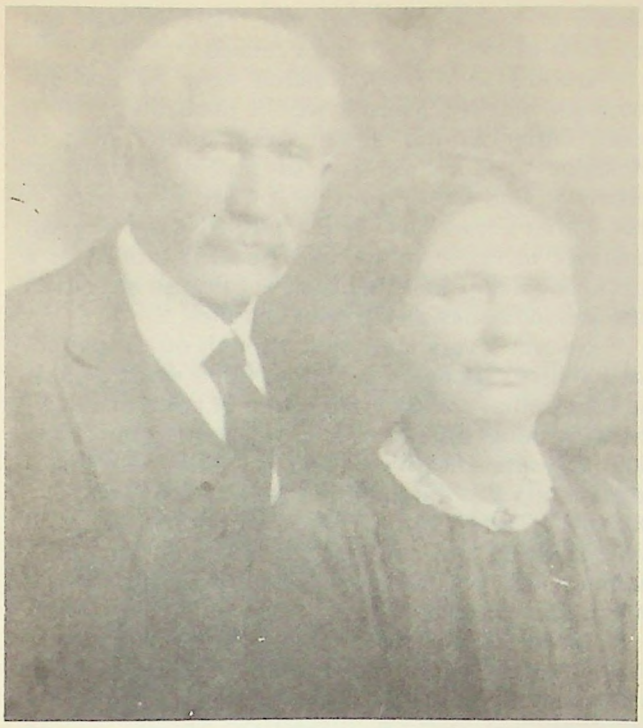
Willard Rice was married to Mary B. Dearborn, November 20, 1884. They became the parents of two daughters, Jessie and Ethel. Mary B. Dearborn was only six years old when she came to the Silver Lake community in 1867 from Texas in a covered wagon with her father, Josiah H. Dearborn. When the Civil War broke out, Josiah, who was born in the New England area but was living in Texas, went north and joined the northern army, leaving his wife with her family in Texas, where Mary was born November 6, 1861.

After the war ended, Josiah obtained a covered wagon outfit and drove back to Texas to his family. When he arrived home he found his wife Sarah had died six weeks before, leaving their little daughter Mary with her grandmother, Elvira Trout. He returned to Kansas with his daughter in the covered wagon, and settled on a farm four miles northeast of Silver Lake on Soldier Creek.

Mary visited her mother's people in Texas several times while growing up, the last time when she was 21 years old. In the meantime her father, Josiah Dearborn, had married Lucinda Boyd, and with his wife and family had moved to Silver Lake where Josiah became a partner with a man named Hutchins in the ownership of a flour mill which they ran a few years. Josiah died Dec. 24, 1895, and is buried in the Silver Lake Cemetery.

Hiram Rice died January 4, 1879, and his wife Mary in 1890. They are buried in Prairie Home Cemetery, northeast of Silver Lake. Willard Rice died Feb. 14, 1921; his wife Mary died March 15, 1954. They are buried in Prairie Home Cemetery; also a brother Elsworth Rice and a half-sister, Ellen Wallace are buried there.

Willard and Mary Rice had two daughters, Jessie, born March 20, 1886, who married Tom VanOrsdol, and Ethel, born Dec. 2, 1887, who married Ernest Landis, son of Cyrus and Ora Landis, born Sept. 29, 1885, died March 26, 1943, buried in Prairie Home Cemetery.



(Wm. Harmon Brown and Selena Trezise Brown)

William Harmon Brown 201

Charlotte Brown Orsborn

William Harmon Brown was born 21 June 1866, son of Ariel Harmon and Anna Victoria (Tucker) Brown. He was born at Belvidere, Ill., and died at Adrian, Kansas, on 7 April 1940. He was married to Selena Trezise (daughter of Henry and Honor Trezise) on 14 April 1887. She died 22 Feb. 1962 at Wamego, Kans. Both are buried in the Adrian Cemetery in Jackson Co., Kans.

He came to Kansas in March 1880 with his father. Together they built a 3-room prairie cottage on a quarter section of land in Adrian Township. This land was his home till his death.

He was a community leader in township and school board affairs. He was Justice of the Peace for a long period of time. He secured enough petition signers to make possible perpetual care for the three township cemeteries, Adrain, Mt. Olive, and Little Cross Creek. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Masonic Lodge, and Scottish Rite.

For information about the children and other descendants of William Harmon and Selena Brown, see biography of Selena (Trezise) Brown.

The photograph of William Harmon and Selena Brown was taken on their golden wedding anniversary 14 April 1937.



(David and Matilda Hartzell)

The Hartzell Family 202

Ruth E. Johnson

(Hans) John George Hertzel, born 1686 Reihan, Germany arrived in Philadelphia, Penn. in 1727 and settled south of the Lehigh River, Lower Saucon Twp., Bucks Co., Penn. This area later became Northampton County, Penn. He died there after 1747. His oldest son, John George Jr. born 1714 in Reihan, drowned in 1762, Northampton County. One of J. G. Jr's sons, John Adam Hartzel born 1747, Northampton County moved to Rock Island County, Illinois in 1835 and died there in 1840.

(John) Adam Hartzell Jr. had a son, Michael Bash Hartzell. Michael and his wife had four daughters and two sons who came to Kansas. J. W. (John Wesley) Hartzell born 1838, died Dec. 1906 and H. F. (Harry Frank) born 1859, Rock Island County, Illinois. J. W. Hartzell came to Topeka in 1876 and for the next three years was the proprietor of the Tefft House, a hotel. In 1879, he bought the Topeka Omnibus Company and in 1880 bought Bolmar's Freight City Line and incorporated the combination under the title of Topeka Transportation and Omnibus Company. J. W. was president and general manager and his brother, H. F. Hartzell, was secretary treasurer. J. W. was one of the charter members of the Waterworks Company and a member of the first

board of directors. He and his brother, H. F., moved to Wichita and from there to California.

John Adam had a brother, John George, born Lower Saucon Twp., Northampton County, Penn. who served in the Revolutionary War. John George was the father of twins, John George and John Philip, born 31 Dec. 1771, Northampton County. John George Sr. and his family moved to what is now Manellen Twp., Adams County, Penn. in 1780 where he died 3 Nov. 1824. He built a house of red brick brought from England. His death notice stated "father of 17, 13 married, grandfather of 100, and 12 great grandchildren".

According to a history of Darke County, Ohio written in 1880, six men who were probably all sons of John Philip migrated to Darke County. Henry, George, and Jeremiah came in 1833, Philip and Jonas in 1836, Daniel in 1837 or 8, and a sister, Hannah, moved to Miami County, Ohio during that time.

One of John Philip's sons, John Jeremiah, 1815-1853, had a son David Hartzell who came to Ozawkie, Kansas in 1867. The year before, David's cousin, John Daniel and family had arrived in Ozawkie from Darke County, Ohio. The fathers of the Hartzell men (J. W., H. F., J. D., and David) who came to Kansas were cousins.

Mrs. Gaylord Johnson (Ruth Salley), grand daughter of David has in her possession a walnut chest which has the name of Augustus Neander Hartzell, 1 Jan. 1872, written on the inside of the lid. Mrs. Frank Wilder (Helen Hartzell), granddaughter of John Daniel, has a letter written to him by his cousin, George, of Greenville, Ohio. George tells of his father's (Philip born 1810 or 11) death 5 Apr. 1873. In the letter he mentions his brother Philip had married (this Philip had a twin sister, Mary) and asked about his brother Neander. He stated that David had written that Neander had been captured by the Indians near Wichita, his father had written several letters and had received no reply. What did happen to him? It appears he must not have come back to Rossville to claim his chest.

David Hartzell, after residing in Ozawkie and other points for five years, settled at Rossville in 1872. He first came to Rossville in 1868, Gregory Navarre brought him to plaster the Alex Nadeau station west of town. They came by driving across country in a wagon. David was one of the plasterers who had the contract to plaster the officers quarters at Ft. Leavenworth. When he returned to Rossville in May 1872, he used this money to open a drugstore with Altmont Allen. Later he operated the drugstore alone until he went into partnership with Meville F. Tatman in 1878. Tatman came to Jefferson County in 1863 and learned the drug business there. It is assumed this is also where David learned the business. The firm known as "Hartzell and Tatman, Druggists", was located on Main Street and did $6,000 in business in 1881. Mr. Hartzell sold the business in 1926, age 82, and retired.

David's son, Frank, related how he and his younger brother, Melvin, would probably go with their father to the Indian Reservation north of Rossville to purchase and to obtain information where to find native roots, herbs, etc. to be used in his father's business. Mr. Hartzell was a great believer in home remedies. The drug store was a popular place in early September because he sold all the school books and school supplies.

He was a very kind man, though quiet spoken, and at times appeared gruff. But there was a twinkle in his eye that couldn't be hidden. A good manager, he kept things organized and tidy and scoffed at any kind of waste. His wife, known as "Tillie", was Financial Secretary of the Knights and Ladies of Security in Rossville, later known as the Security Benefit Association. She was noted for her excellent memory and was active in the community and the Methodist Church.

David Hartzell born 28 Sept. 1844 in Richland Twp., Darke County, Greenville, Ohio was baptized at an early age in the German Reform Church. He died 28 Jan. 1937, Rossville, Kansas and buried Rossville Cemetery. David's father, John Jeremiah, born 1 Dec. 1815, Adams County, Gettysburg, Penn. died 19 Sept. 1853, Darke County, Ohio. Jeremiah married Nancy Westfall born 22 Jan. 1823, Darke Co., died 11 Nov. 1866. Both are buried in Beamsville Cemetery, Richland Twp., Darke County, Ohio along with four sons who died at an early age and another son, Philip, born 23 May 1843, died 17 July 1919. The family farm was located about nine miles north of Greenville and one mile west of Beamsville, Ohio. David Hartzell married Matilda Jane Boots 21 Feb. 1875 at Rossville, Kansas. She was born 25 Sept. 1851 at Sturgis, Mich., died 2 Feb. 1953, buried at Rossville. She was the daughter of Benjamin Franklin Boots, born 16 Sept. 1825 Potter, N. Y., Died 9 Aug. 1892 at Rossville, and Mary Acinith Harwood, born 10 May 1826, died 6 June 1871, both buried at Gorham, N. Y. A son, James A. Boots, 1849-1922, came to Topeka in 1870 and then to Rossville where they lived until 1874. Benjamin F. Boots followed the building and contracting business most of his life. Shortly after the death of his wife, he joined his son, James, in Rossville. In 1872, he brought his daughter, Matilda, and son, Melvin Jr., to Rossville to reside. Benjamin F. Boots was the son of Benjamin Boots, 1786-1839, and Susan Bascom, 1792-1871, both are buried in Nettle Valley Cemetery, Potter, N. Y.

David and Matilda Hartzell were the parents of 1. Ernest David, 2. LeRoy Philip, 3. Edna Augusta, 4. Frank Daniel, and 5. Melvin Boots.

1. Ernest David Hartzell was born 6 Dec. 1875, died 2 Jan. 1960, Myrtle Point, Oregon. He married Mary (Mollie) Elizabeth Starkey 30 Dec. 1896 in

Topeka. Mollie was born 18 Aug. 1874, Covington, Indiana, died 21 June 1960, both are buried at Myrtle Point, Oregon. Ernest engaged in farming, trucking (when dray was the term used), mercantile, and garage business at various times during his life. They moved to Myrtle Point in 1946 to live near their oldest daughter and family. Ernest and Mollie were the parents of a. Orville Burnette, b. Gladys Irene, c. Ralph Ernest, d. Allyn Starkey, e. Ayleen Minerva, f. Mary Ann, g. Edna May, h. Elizabeth Winona, and twins Clifford Edward, who died at birth and i. Clyde Evert.

a. Orville Hartzell born 14 Mar. 1898, died 31 Aug. 1965, married Viola M. Rouse 29 Mar. 1921, Topeka. She was born 7 Sept. 1900 at Hoyt, Kansas. Their son, Donald Wayne, born 13 May 1925 at Rossville, married Dora Wilkins 31 Aug. 1947, she was born 18 Apr. 1927. Their children are Stanley Franklin born 29 Dec. 1953, and Paula Kay born 27 Oct. 1959. Orville and Vida adopted Marilyn Sue, born 27 Oct. 1959.

b. Gladys Hartzell born 10 Oct. 1899 Rossville, died 23 Oct. 1966, married Marlin D. Evans 2 Oct. 1920 at Rossville. He was born 10 Sept. 1899, Republic County, Kansas, and died 6 Mar. 1963. Both are buried at Norway near Myrtle Point, Oregon. They were the parents of Marlin Donald Jr., Harley Gene, and Arlene.

c. Ralph Hartzell born 27 Apr. 1902 Rossville, Kansas, died 14 Sept. 1951, married Mable McCartney 6 Oct. 1926, who was born 20 Jan. 1904 in Ash Grove, Missouri. Ralph is buried in Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Kansas City, Missouri.

d. Allyn Hartzell born 25 Oct. 1904 Rossville, died 11 Aug. 1973, buried Rossville, married Beth Ellis 1 June 1929, Rossville. Parents of June Carol and son, Kay Allyn.

e. Ayleen Minerva Hartzell born 20 Sept. 1906 Rossville, married John H. Shenk 27 June 1929 at Rossville. He was born 24 Nov. 1904 at Silver Lake. Parents of Sheldon Wayne and Carolyn Maxine.

f. Mary Ann Hartzell born 31 Jan. 1910 Rossville, married Estle Bailey 29 July 1934 at Rossville. He was born 3 May 1908, Morgan County, Kentucky, but moved to Kansas at an early age. They are the parents of Craig Lynden, Brent Estle, and Jann Elizabeth.

g. Edna May Hartzell born 21 Oct. 1912 Rossville, died 14 May 1968, buried Prescott, Arizona, married Anthony Wayne Light 24 Feb. 1943. They had one daughter, Kerry Wayne.

h. Elizabeth Winona Hartzell born 5 Aug. 1916, died 22 May 1924.

i. Clifford Edward Hartzell born 6 Oct. 1920, died 6 Oct. 1920, twin Clyde Evert Hartzell, born 6 Oct. 1920, Rossville, married Ruby Stone 10 Sept. 1945. They are the parents of David Allyn, and Linda Lee.

2. LeRoy Philip Hartzell, farmer, two miles east of Rossville, born 3 Feb. 1897, Rossville, died 22 June 1963, married Cora Cless in 1903, she died 1904. He married Grace Eversole 27 Sept. 1911 at Lowell, Arkansas. She was born 21 Oct. 1886, died 22 June 1972. Both are buried at Rossville. They were the parents of Gertrude Clair born 24 Feb. 1913, died Sept. 1940, and two sons, Philip E., born 25 Feb. 1916 married Blanch Mae Smith 17 Aug. 1940. Richard LeRoy Hartzell born 11 Feb. 1923 married Jean Atherton in 194-.

3. Edna Augusta Hartzell born 22 Jan. 1886 Rossville, died 12 July 1974, married Walter Elliott Salley 22 June 1910, who was born 9 July 1883 Hampton, Iowa, died 30 June 1970, both buried Silver Lake, Kansas. Their daughter, Ruth Elizabeth, born 18 Feb. 1918 Topeka, married Gaylord Gustav Johnson 27 May 1945, who was born 21 Sept. 1916 Cleburne, Kansas.

4. Frank Daniel Hartzell born 1 Dec. 1887 Rossville, died 8 Sept. 1974 at Chillicothe, Illinois, married Mary E. O'Hair of Centerville, Iowa 20 June 1913. She was born 13 Sept. 1890. They are the parents of Mary Kathryn, Paul David, Carl Daniel, Genevieve Rose, and Frank Jr. Mr. Hartzell worked for the Santa Fe Railroad and was supervisor of the signal maintainance department for 30 years in Chillicothe, Illinois.

5. Melvin Boots Hartzell born 16 Jan. 1890 Rossville, died 13 Sept. 1970, Lewiston, Idaho and his ashes were dropped over the Idaho mountains. Melvin married Blanche Eula Williams 18 Nov. 1911, Kansas City, Missouri. She was born 19 June 1886, Lulling, Texas, died Mar. 1972 Seattle, Washington. Melvin was in the electrical business. They were the parents of Melvin William, Frederic Bullard, Thomas Woodrow, Eliose Alma, and Doris Pauline.

John L. And Lucy T. Hall 203

Betty Lou Denton

John Lewis and Lucy (Lou) Thwaite Smith Hall were Kansans by choice. Both were born in Ohio, John on 28 May 1857 in Harrison Co. to George and Mary Ann Hunt Hall and Lou b. 29 Apr. 1862 in Guernsey Co., to William G. and Mary Ann Thwaite Smith. They lived in Ohio until a year after their marriage on 12 Sept. 1880 at Fairview, Ohio, then they moved to Logan Co., Ill. near Clinton, where they lived for 4 years.

Then John and Lou took work with a railroad crew—John helping to build the roadbed and laying the rails and Lou cooking for the men. With a railroad car as their home and as Lou's kitchen, the couple with two young children worked their way to Kansas and across the entire state from east to west.

Deciding that they liked Bourbon County best of all the places they had seen, they returned to make their home in 1886.

At first they lived on rental farms; however, in 1896 when their daughter Mary Pearl was b., they were on their own 80 acres, the NW ¼ Sec. 7¾ m west of Ft. Scott (on present U.S. Hwy 54). It was in the same section as the town of Gilfillen which existed as a post office from 1892-1902. (It was also the property which was a part of the section where Mary Pearl Hall Collins and her husband bought in 1920 and moved to after they built a house to replace the one destroyed in a tornado in 1916 where Mrs. Collins still lives.)

A few years later, the Halls purchased the land across the road from their first 80 acres. Since the house on the new property had been destroyed by fire and there were good walls, a cistern, lovely shade trees and over 100 fruit trees at the new location, they moved the house where they were living to the new property.

Mrs. Collins remembers the moving day. Early one morning men appeared, jacked up the house, put it on rollers and with the aid of eight horses started rolling the house and contents, including mother and children, down the road.

The Halls enlarged the house and built barns. (In 1916 the house and barns were completely destroyed by a tornado. From the 9-room house only one chair was left in one piece; all of the other furniture was destroyed. Of 22 Horses in the barn, only one was crippled when hay stored in the mow fell on them. They were saved from smothering by collars which they were wearing. The storm had developed before the harness could all be removed when the men brought them from the field.)

Lou had butter customers in Ft. Scott and regularly delivered 50 to 75 pounds of butter each week, butter she churned and made into one pound pats. On delivery night the family always had what they considered a special treat-often oyster soup, crackers, and bakery cake, rolls or some other bakery products taken in trade from a customer who was a baker. (Normally, they baked their own products at home.)

With the large orchard, John always had apples which he would take to town by the wagon load. Children looked forward to his coming, heralded by his call of "apples for sale," because as soon as they appeared he would throw them an apple. Women would also come to meet him with baskets or buckets to hold the apples they bought.

Hay was another product which he hauled to town. John would stand on the square until about 4 p.m. If no buyer appeared, he would unload it at one of his regular customer locations. Most of the grocery stores and livery stables in Ft. Scott bought hay from him. (He also sometimes took food in trade for the hay, and the Halls usually had one or more stalks of bananas hanging in the cellar, which the children could cut from as they desired.)

Both John and Lou were active members of the Bethel Methodist Church. Lou was treasurer of the Bethel Ladies Aid Society for 28 years and a member of the Redfield Farm Bureau. John was a member of the Woodman Lodge.

Children born to the couple were: Maggie b. 18 Sept. 1881, d. 15 Nov. 1881, both in Guernsey Co., Ohio; Omar Jay b. 5 Apr. 1883, Logan Co., Ill., m. 27 Feb. 1907 to Grace Seamon, d. 18 Nov. 1948, Ft. Scott, Bourbon Co., Kans., buried Centerville Cemetery; Chase Edgar b. 31 Mar. 1888, Bourbon Co., Kans., m. 18 Sept. 1912 to Geneva (Gena) Calvin who d. Mar. 1919, m. 10 Nov. 1920 to Dott Calvin, d. 9 Apr. 1970, Bourbon Co., Kans., buried Centerville Cemetery; John LeRoy b. 17 Apr. 1892, Bourbon Co. Kans., m. Myrtle Adelphia McKee 22 Jan. 1917, d. June, 1975, Ft. Scott, Kans., buried Evergreen Cemetery, Ft. Scott, Kans.; Mary Pearl b. 5 Nov. 1896, m. 3 Sept. 1919 to Walter Earl Collins at Ft. Scott, Kans.; Ethel Marie b. 10 Apr. 1901, m. 10 Apr. 1929 to Ode Meech, Ft. Scott, Kans., now living at Parkville, Mo.

John's father died in the Civil War when John was only a small boy (about 7), before the birth of his youngest brother. Because he had to help support the family, he had little formal schooling. He could, however, figure mathematical problems in his head faster than most people could with pencil and paper. To support the family his mother "took in washings," farmed, and did other jobs. (His brothers and sisters were Ike, Tom, Hail (Davis) and Ethel.)

Lou's family included, in addition to herself as the oldest child: Albert J. b. 17 Nov. 1863, Guernsey Co., Ohio, m. Flora, d. 27 Apr. 1939, Eudora, Kans.; Jay b. 16 Oct. 1870, Guernsey Co., Ohio, m. Grace Cox, d. 21 May 1948, Lawrence, Kans.; Jane W. m. James Day, d. 12 Dec. 1914; Isabella E. b. ca 1868 or 1869; James W. b. ca 1871 or 1872.

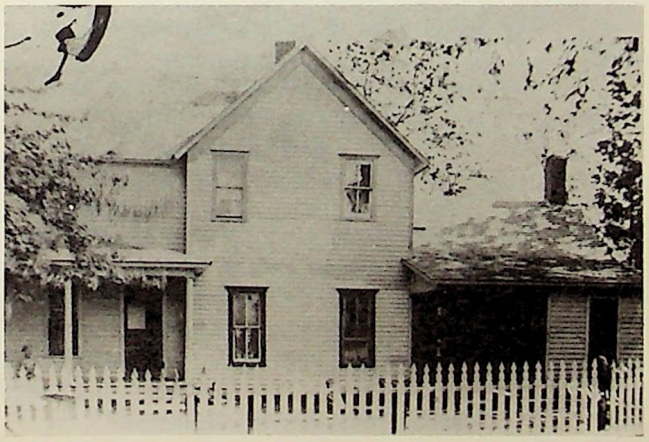
Her father, William G. Smith, was born in Ohio 4 Apr. 1831 and died in Lawrence, Kans. 23 Jan. 1901. Her mother, Mary Ann Thwaite, who came to the United States as a young girl, was born at Typersall Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, Eng. (Mary Ann's sister, Amelia Thwaite Briggs, was born in Lancastershire, Eng., 23 Oct. 1841.) The 1895 census gave Mary Ann's age as 60 years; so she was born about 1835. The Smiths were Quakers and were members of the Friends Church in Lawrence at the time of their deaths. Both are buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, across the road from the farm where they came in the 1880's. (Mary Ann died 6 Dec. 1900.)

The Smiths also came to the United States from Eng. Known ancestors of William G. Smith (parents and grandparents) include: George Smith b. Guernsey Co., Ohio 27 Dec. 1795, m. Elizabeth Graves (b. 5 June 1797, d. 25 July 1883), on 24 Dec.

1818, d. 24 Oct. 1875; he was the son of George Smith, b. 18 Mar. 1761, m. 29 Jan. 1789 to Mary Hibbs (b. 16 Aug. 1761, d. 20 Apr. 1850) d. 11 Aug. 1822, Guernsey Co., Ohio; he was the son of Samuel Smith b. 24 June 1721, Buckingham, Pa., Bucks Co., m. Elizabeth who died, then Naomi, mother of George on 11 Dec. 1755, at Goose Creek, Va., Loudoun Co., d. 1785; he was the son of John Smith, b. ca 1686, Fallsington, Bucks Co., Pa., m. Sarah Scott (b. ca 1690, Fallsington, Bucks Co., Pa.), 3 May 1711; he was the son of John Smith b. 27 Mar. 1657, Bramham, Yorks, Eng., m. Elizabeth Ball (b. ca 1661 in Eng., d. 29 June 1724, Bristol Twp., Bucks, Pa.,) buried 19 Mar. 1718, Buckingham, Bucks Co., Pa.; he was the son of Richard Smith chr. 15 Oct. 1626, Burlington, N. J., m. Anne Yeates b. ca 1632, Liverpool, Eng. on 25 Feb. 1653; he was the son of Richard Smith chr. 18 May 1593, m. Anne (b. ca 1597 Bramham, Yorks. Eng., bur 19 July 1656) bur. 19 Nov. 1647; he was the son of William Smith b. ca 1561, m. Mary Powell 12 June 1586 then Elizabeth Powell (born ca 1567, Bramham, Yorks, Eng., bur 4 Sept. 1647, Bramham, Yorks, Eng.) bur. 20 Jan. 1653, Bramham, West Riding, Yorks, Eng. (Wm. was b. at Wakefield, West Riding, Yorks, Eng.); he was the son of John Smith b. ca 1530, Wakefield, West Riding, Yorks. Eng., m. Agnes (b. Wakefield Par., Yorks, Eng. bur. 8 Aug. 1614, Bramham Par., Yorks. Eng.) bur. 3 May 1602, Bramham Par., Yorks, Eng.

Elizabeth Graves was the daughter of Lancelot and Nancy Graves. Mary Hibbs, was the daughter of William and Ruth Hibbs, of Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, Va. William Hibbs was the son of Joseph Hibbs and Elizabeth of Wrightown Monthly Meeting, Pa. They moved to Fairfax Monthly Meeting, Va. 1782.

John Lewis Hall died 6 Aug. 1925 and Lou on 13 Apr 1939. Both are buried at Centerville Cemetery, northwest of Ft. Scott, Kans., near Devon.



(Home of John L. and Lou T. Hall which was moved to new location with family inside.)

Godwin Family Of Menoken Twp. 204

Robert H. Reeder

James Fleming Godwin and his wife, Elizabeth (Spangler) Godwin, came to Kansas in 1876 and purchased 80 acres north of Menoken on the south side of Soldier Creek. Two years later they bought the land at the northwest corner of U.S. 24 and Lower Silver Lake Road where they built a two-story stone house which still stands.

Both James F. and his wife, Elizabeth, were born near Dillsboro in Dearborn County, Indiana. He was born August 8, 1838, the son of Robert and Cynthia (Fleming) Godwin. Elizabeth was born October 14, 1841, the daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Taylor) Spangler.

Elizabeth (Spangler) Godwin's father, Jacob, was the grandson of Henry Ramer, a Revolutionary War soldier. According to his pension file in the National Archives, Washington, D. C., Henry Ramer was born in Pennsylvania about 1851. He served under General Pulaski during his term of service. After his service he lived in Rowan and Lincoln Counties, North Carolina, before moving to Dearborn County, Indiana in 1814. He died there in 1835.

James F. Godwin was married to Elizabeth Spangler in Dearborn County, Indiana on February 16, 1862. According to family tradition he made wagons for the Union Army during the Civil War. Two sons were born to them in Dearborn County: Charles Henry and Elsworth. About 1866, they moved west and purchased a farm near Creighton, Cass County, Missouri. Here five daughters were born to them: Anna Belle; Emma Jane; Sarah Eva; Martha Ellen; and Loleta.

After living at Creighton about ten years, they moved on to Shawnee County where three more daughters were born: Millie May; Daisy Maude; and Nellie Olive.

Descendants:

Charles H. Godwin married Maude H. Neiswender but had no children. He lived to be nearly 95 years old.

Elsworth died at age 17.

Anna Belle Godwin married Harry V. Cochran. They had seven children: Lloyd; Florence; Nellie; Ina; Alice; Adelbert; and John.

Emma Jane Godwin never married and lived to be 84 years old.

Sarah Eva Godwin married Joseph Wilson Cochran and they had six children: Charles Vernon; James Floyd; Elsie Isabel; Lola Juniata; Joe W.; and Raymond W. Sarah Eva lived to be 89.

Martha Ellen Godwin married first to John

Crawford Marshall and had two sons: John Crawford, Jr., and Hugh. She married second to Frederick H. Watts.

Loleta Godwin married Joseph Emmett Kinnaird and they had five children: Charles Freeman; Twila Clarissa; Ruby Lorraine; Nellie Elizabeth; and Wilma Alene. Loleta lived to be 92.

Millie May Godwin married DeWitt Cornell Freer. They had three sons: Harold Lawrence; James Calvin; and Roy. Millie lived to be 75.

Daisy Maude Godwin married Charles Lester Edson and they had four children: Bernice Elizabeth; Earl; Carl W.; and Burton. Daisy lived to be 91.

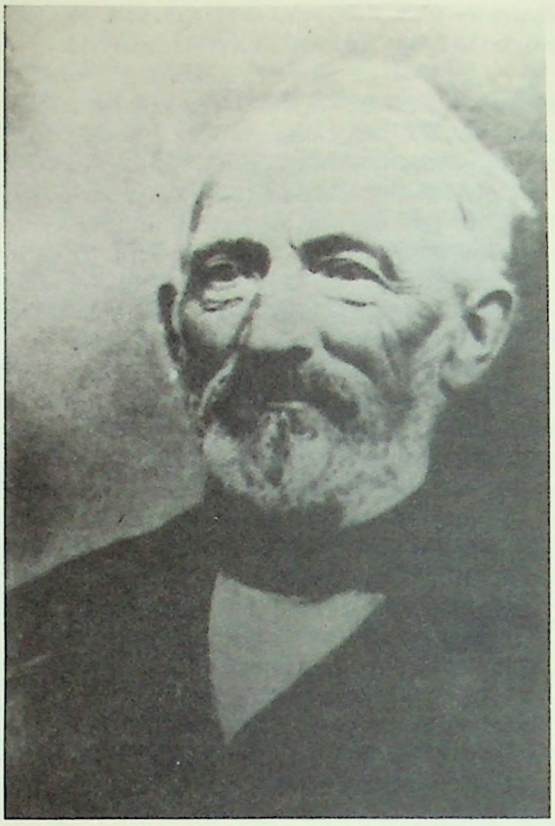
Nellie Olive Godwin died at age 19 and did not marry.

The parents of James F. Godwin were Robert and Cynthia (Fleming) Godwin. Both were born in Delaware, he about 1795 and she in 1805. They were married at Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 17, 1825, and soon after moved to near Dillsboro, Indiana. He was a farmer. In addition to James F., they had four other children. William G. Godwin (1828-1882) lived near Creighton, Missouri, in Henry County. He had nine children but only four lived to adulthood and married. They were: Sarah Alice; Annie Elizabeth; Mary E. (Mollie); and James Frank. Mary Ann Godwin (1832-1905) married Albert G. Crowley and they lived in Middletown, Ohio, but she had no children; Sarah Godwin (1833-1923) married first to Henry S. Randall and had two children who died young, and married second to Horatio G. White, she lived in Topeka. John W. Godwin (1836-1915) never married. He lived in Missouri, Arizona, New Mexico, and died at Topeka.

Cynthia (Fleming) Godwin, wife of Robert was the daughter of Jacob and Charlotte (Johnson) Fleming, both natives of Delaware. Charlotte died about 1820 and Jacob married again to Mary Gullett. They moved to near Dillsboro, Indiana, in the 1820's. He died in 1833. They are buried in the Mt. Tabor Methodist Church Cemetery near Dillsboro.

It is not known where Robert Godwin died, but it was between 1850 and 1870, probably at Dillsboro. His wife, Cynthia, moved with her son, James F., to Cass County, Missouri, and later lived with her daughter, Sarah Randall, in Topeka. She died in Topeka on March 6, 1881, and is buried at Topeka Cemetery.

James F. Godwin was a prosperous farmer and owned considerable land in the northern part of Shawnee County. He died on July 31, 1904, and is buried at Prairie Home Cemetery. His wife, Elizabeth, lived to be nearly 80 years old and died on August 28, 1921. She is also buried at Prairie Home.



(Ariel Harmon Brown)

Ariel Harmon Brown 205

Charlotte Brown Orsborn

Ariel Harmon Brown was born 20 April 1816 at Caledonia, N. Y., son of Gen. Therow and Clarissa Harmon Brown. He married Anna Victoria Tucker at Baltimore, Maryland in 1849. She was born in 1828 at Baltimore, and died at Belvidere, Ill., on 25 Dec. 1868. Ariel Harmon died at Adrian, Kansas on 8 Feb., 1887.

Ariel Harmon Brown came to Kansas in 1870 bringing his son, William Harmon. They built a 3-room prairie cottage on a quarter section of land in Adrian Twp., Jackson Co., Kans. This was his home until his death. He was a mail carrier, riding a horse from St. Marys, Kans. to Bennetville, west of Holton. His farm remained in the Brown family till 1965. He was a Stephen Hopkins Mayflower descendant.

George Rudolph 206

Joan Hrenchir and Edward Rudolph

George Michael Rudolph lived in the village of Leichtling, Saratov, Russia. Born July 12, 1884, he was

the son of Peter Michael Rudolph and Anna Marie Holzman.

George's great-grandfather was the first of his ancestors to be born in Russia as the family had come from Frankfurt, in the Hesse region of Germany after 1763, when Catherine the Great of Russia offered settlers land and personal immunities. Since there was unrest in their own country, many Germans came to Russia and were grouped in villages along the Volga River. They had to live in caves until their first crop came in.

Peter, George's father, was born about 1850 and ran a tavern for the Russian government. Peter's dad had the best team of horses in the village, and if they were down to their last bucket of flour, he would give it to the horses, without warning his wife.

George had an older brother, John, born in 1881 and two younger brothers, Peter and Godfrey, born in 1886 and 1892. His sister married Viet Bierwert and had a large family, but they all died in the 1922 Russian famine. Another sister died at age 10 and a baby brother, Manuel, died at age 3 in 1899 after the death of his parents.

In 1865, Catherine the Great's successor would not honor her promises to the settlers. They had compulsory military service and were victims of sacking and pillaging by the horrid Khirghiz tribesmen, not to mention crop failures and diseases.

George was able to get passage on a ship sailing for South America in return for a few month's labor in 1906. He helped clear forests and tended cattle on the Argentine pampas. He wore a poncho of tightly hand-woven wool, which was waterproof and completely covered himself and the pinto he rode. His family still has the poncho. Soon he saved enough to send for Peter and Godfrey and they arrived in Buenos Aires.

While his brothers were in South America, John came to Topeka in 1907 where he was employed as a carpenter. He returned to Russia and brought back his wife, Katie Bellinder, and her parents. However, Mr. and Mrs. Bellinder quickly went back to the old country.

George met Anna Beckler, a girl who was born only ten miles away from his own village in Russia, and married her in 1909. She was from Kamenka and her father, George Beckler, who was an educated man, was the village clerk, both in his native Strecterau, Russia and San Pablo, Argentina. Anna's mother was Helen Ditler, her father's second wife. Stephen, John and Christopher completed Anna's family. Her uncle, Joe Becker, had already come to Topeka in 1884.

George and Anna had two sons, Leo and John, while in Buenos Aires. In 1913 they came to Topeka and had four more children: Rose, Edward, Anna and George. Another son, George, died soon after birth in 1915.

The Santa Fe shops went out on strike in 1922 and George found work managing a farm west of town for the Security Benefit Association. He returned to the shops in 1935 and retired at the age of 77.

Every Sunday afternoon, in the 1930's, George and his brother, John, and some of their friends they knew in Russia, would sit under the grape arbor in the back yard of John's house and play cards. They always played "Vendul Duroc" (Joker, You're It). Towards evening the ground would be covered with shells from the five pounds of "Russian seeds" they had eaten during the afternoon.

John died in Topeka in 1934 and George's other brothers remained in Buenos Aires, raising large families. Although they conversed in Spanish in their letters to South America, George's family spoke German around the home.

George died in 1965 and his wife Anna passed away in 1973.

The Coleman Family 207

Grace Goodnow

Thomas Jefferson Coleman hung on his front gate and watched as the soldiers in the War of 1812 marched by. Such excitement! He was born in Queen Annes County, Maryland, 20 March 1806. But while Thomas was still a young boy, his parents, William and Jane Coleman, died. He had an older brother John who oversaw the farm work with the help of his grandparents. An older sister, Mary, had married a Mr. Meade and she and her husband were planning to go west and seek a new life in Indiana. Young Thomas wanted to go, too, but his brother said no and locked him in his room to prevent his leaving. But Thomas, at age 14, was determined to go and after a day of being a prisoner in his room, managed to climb out a window, down a shed type roof, and started west to find his sister and her family. After a day of walking and running, he found them and journeyed on with them to Washington, Indiana. At the age of 21, Thomas J. Coleman returned to Maryland to settle up the home estate from which he got a slave. But he later sold the slave because he could not take him to Indiana. He returned to Washington, Indiana where he and Lucinda Martin were united in marriage 28 August 1828. She was born 1 January 1808, in Kentucky, the daughter of John and Margaret (McFarren) Martin.

Thomas and Lucinda were the parents of 10 children: John Elliott Coleman, b. 29 June 1829, Washington, Ind., d. 4 Oct. 1906, Silver City, N. Mexico, unmarried; Mary Ann Coleman, b. 15 July 1831, Washington, Ind., d. 25 June 1859, Washington, Ind., m. Henry B. Wise 14 Sept. 1848; Andrew Martin Coleman, b. 6 Mar. 1834, Louisville, Ky., d. 10 May

1905, Watsonville, Calif., m. #1 Mary Hawkins, 20 Mar. 1856, #2 Martha Ann McAdams, 17 Feb. 1859; Alfred Davis Coleman, b. 10 Dec. 1836, Albion, Ill., d. 25 Dec. 1892, Washington, Ind., m. Melinda Ellis; Jane Elizabeth Coleman, b. 22 May 1839, Washington, Ind., d. 1909 Rossville, Kans., m. #1 Stewart McAdams, 1860, #2 Walter Gilbert, 1876; Maria Laura Coleman, b. 8 Oct. 1841, Washington, Ind., d. 27 Jan. 1848, Charleston, Ill; Dumas Van Doren Coleman, b. 1 Jan. 1844, Charleston, Ill., d. 8 Jan. 1917 California, m. Lucy Meyers, 1892; Emma Adaline Coleman, b. 18 Jan. 1846, Charleston, Ill., d. 4 Nov. 1938, Topeka, Kans., m. John Wesley Ellis, 19 April 1868; Simeon T. Coleman, b. 24 Jan. 1848, Charleston, Ill., d. unknown, m. Sarah Dell Arkman; Margaret Alice Coleman, b. 1850, Washington, Ind., d. 1935, San Diego, Calif., m. Dr. Wiley Ballard Killian, 4. Jan. 1872.

In 1869 Thomas Jefferson Coleman came to Kansas and looked over the land. He returned to Indiana to get his family, and they came to Kansas in 1870, and he purchased a farm northwest of Topeka in Menoken Township where he lived a number of years, until the death of his wife, Lucinda, 25 Dec. 1877. Then Thomas moved to Rossville and lived with his daughter Jane until his death 21 June 1895. Both Thomas and Lucinda are buried in Prairie Home Cemetery.

Their daughter Jane and husband, Stewart McAdams, came to Kansas at or near the same time as her parents. Stewart died in 1872 and is buried in the Rossville Cemetery. Jane died in 1909 and is also buried there.

Another daughter and her husband, Emma and John W. Ellis, also came to Kansas and bought 160 acres in Silver Lake Township. John had a jovial disposition, and was a Civil War veteran, and could clog dance to most any tune. He died of appendicitis in 1886. He and Emma are both buried in Prairie Home Cemetery.

A son, Simeon T. Coleman, came to Kansas after serving in the Civil War. He and his wife, Sarah Dell Arkman, lived on a farm near where Goodyear's parking lot is now located.

A third daughter, Margaret Alice, came with her parents to Kansas, and married Dr. W. B. Killian at Topeka in 1872. They returned to Indiana where Dr. Killian died in 1888. Margaret then returned to Kansas, later moving to California to be near her sons. She died in San Diego.

Another Coleman son, Andrew Martin, married Mary Hawkins on 20 March 1856. She died in childbirth. Three years later he married Martha Ann McAdams at Washington, Indiana, 17 Feb. 1859. She was born 19 April 1839, Washington, Ind., and her parents were John and Sarah (McCoy) McAdams. In 1870, Andrew brought his family to Kansas, settling first on a rented place west of Topeka in the Kaw Valley. His wife was ill while living here in the valley and the Indians told Andrew to move to a higher place. In 1872 he purchased a raw 80 acres one and a half miles north of Menoken, Kansas, in Shawnee County. He later increased his holdings. Like his parents, Andrew and Martha also had 10 children: Mary Etta Coleman, b. 25 Jan. 1860, Washington, Ind., d. 15 Feb. 1900, Shawnee County, Kansas, m. Robert Scott Priddy, 4 Feb. 1880; Lillie Belle Coleman, b. 10 June 1862, Washington, Ind., d. 4 October 1912, Topeka, Kans., m. William Boast, 29 Sept. 1880; Theodore Grant Coleman, b. 14 Jan. 1865, Washington, Ind., d. 25 May 1868, Mattoon, Ill.; Simeon True Coleman, b. 28 April 1867, Mattoon, Ill., d. 7 Mar. 1940, Topeka, m. Lydia A. Stout, 22 Oct. 1889; John Thomas Coleman, b. 12 Dec. 1869, Mattoon, Ill., d. 26 Sept. 1936, Hutchinson, Kansas, m. Lucy Wiant, 3 May 1890; Harry Leonard Coleman, b. 15 Jan. 1872, Shawnee County, Kansas, d. 24 June 1938, Topeka, m. #1 Betty Lunchford 24 Dec. 1899, #2 Grace A. Bomgardner, 31 Aug. 1927; Banner Stewart Coleman, b. 22 Jan. 1874, Shawnee County, Kansas, d. 20 Jan. 1947, Iowa Park, Texas, m. Bertha Gordon, 16 Dec. 1897; Walter McAdams Coleman, b. 9 Nov. 1876, Shawnee County, Kansas, d. 4 Aug. 1931, Topeka, m. Grace E. Retter, 25 Dec. 1900; Frank Lewis Coleman, b. 30 Dec. 1879, Shawnee County, Kans., d. 26 Sept. 1958, Westchester, Pa., m. Prusilla Stoltzfus, 1 June 1909; Blanche Violet Coleman, b. 11 Mar. 1881, Shawnee County, Kans., d. 18 May 1969, Lenexa, Kans., m. Roger M. Stephenson, 23 May 1903.

After coming to Kansas, Andrew and his wife, Martha, united with the Baptist Church which was being held at the Pence School 12 miles northwest of Topeka. Later they helped build a church on the old Priddy place. This was known as Bethel Church and was destroyed in 1917. The Colemans would hitch the team to a wagon with a spring seat, and with chairs for the girls and with the smaller boys riding on hay in the wagon, drive to the Pence school house for church six miles away. They later purchased a spring wagon which lessened the noise and was a great improvement over the old lumber wagon.

From his 80 acres, Andrew cut sycamore and cottonwood logs and hauled them to a sawmill and had them sawed into rafters, studding, and sleepers. The boards were 10 inches wide, with 4-inch batting also cut. He then constructed a house. The boards were nailed perpendicular with old square nails, and batting was nailed over the cracks. Then he concreted the kitchen which was the length of the house, about 12 feet long and 8 feet wide, halfway to the ceiling. The upper part was papered with newspapers. Two rooms joined the kitchen and were constructed the same way. These two rooms were higher with an attic above, which was reached

by a ladder. The small army of boys slept there, and many a morning they woke to find snow on their beds. But they were a healthy lot, just one doctor being at their house for a professional call in 20 years. At this time he was called to administer to Walter who had struck his head on a stile and received a very severe cut as he ran to report some gun play during an election at a school house a short distance away.

Charles Curtis, who was Vice-President during the Hoover administration, ate supper at their house one night and made a speech for the ticket and for himself. It was his first attempt in the election for county attorney of Shawnee County.

There were Indian scares, severe snow storms, money was scarce, but there was plenty of wild game and fruit. They wore homemade and hand-me-down clothes. The boys wore boots and used to take cotton flannel and wrap around their feet and down into the boots. Later Martha and her daughters knitted their socks and wristbands or cuffs.

In later years, Andrew and Martha retired from the farm and moved to near Wellsville, Kansas. Their son, Frank, had served four years in the Navy and at his discharge, his parents went to San Francisco to meet him and to see the country at the same time. At Watsonville, California on 10 May 1905, Andrew ruptured a blood vessel and died peacefully in his sleep.

Martha, his wife, died at Wichita 2 Oct. 1909. Both were returned to Topeka and buried at Prairie Home Cemetery.

Robert Simerwell 208

Bessie Moore

Robert Simerwell was born in Ireland May 1, 1796. He came to Philadelphia with his parents, four brothers and one sister when he was sixteen. The day they landed, seven of the family were ill from a fever contracted on the boat. Three months after his arrival, he was left an orphan and homeless. He was weak from the fever but was given only three days to find a home. He found a blacksmith who needed an apprentice and received a home, food and clothing and one quarter of night school until he was 21. After his apprenticeship was over, he taught school until he met Reverend Isaac McCoy and became interested in Indian work. In 1824 he was appointed as a missionary by the Baptist Foreign Board and began working with Isaac McCoy in the Pottawatomie Indian Mission located in Cary, Michigan. Here he met Fannie Goodridge, formerly of Lexington, Kentucky, who was a teacher in the mission. They were married March 17, 1825.

When the government began moving the Indians to lands west of the Mississippi, Mr. Simerwell was responsible for the closing of the mission and making plans to move with the Indians. Their departure was delayed and as the Indians had sold their lands to the government, much suffering and disappointments occurred before the Simerwells and a band of Indians left in May, 1833 for their home in the Indian country. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Simerwell, William, 7, Sarah, 4, and Ann, one year. Delays of sickness, high water, and other hardships made the trip long and tedious and they did not arrive at Isaac McCoy's home until November 18, 1833. In the spring they moved to the Shawnee Baptist Mission where their fourth child, Elizabeth, was born January 24, 1835. Rev. Simerwell went to the Indian encampment near Council Bluffs, Kans. but had little success in teaching as the Indians were discouraged with the slowness in getting their land allotments. In 1837 some of the Pottawatomies accepted allotments on Pottawatomie Creek, the remainder stayed near Council Bluffs. The Simerwells moved to Pottawatomie Creek and reestablished their school. Plans were being made to unite the tribe and the missionaries were opposed to moving the Indians again as they felt this was the first step in breaking up the Indian Territory and that having the Pottawatomies in one body was a small matter as compared to the consequences which would come later. The plans for the removal continued and in a treaty in 1846, land was given to them in the present counties of Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Jackson and Pottawatomie, Kansas. The Indians were to move in two years. The Simerwells moved with the Indians. The mission was located one-half mile south of the Kansas River, nine miles below Union town and one and one-half miles from the California Road. A large 3-story building was built and several smaller ones including a blacksmith shop. This stone building was purchased by the state in 1973.

August 13, 1854, Robert and Fannie Simerwell retired from active mission work due to Mrs. Simerwell's failing health. Mrs. Simerwell had spent 31 years with the Indians and Mr. Simerwell 30. The Indians directed the Simerwells to the place they chose for their last home. This site was represented as a beautiful valley with plenty of water. Mr. Simerwell patented his farm from the government and soon built a log cabin and blacksmith shop. This was the first settlement in Williamsport Township, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Mrs. Simerwell died November 13, 1855, and as there were no cemeteries near by, Mr. Simerwell selected a site on the homestead for her grave. This is known as the Simerwell Cemetery and the majority of the people buried there are descendants of the Simerwells.

After his retirement, Mr. Simerwell was employed by the American Baptist Publication Society as a colporteur. A colporteur was an itin-

erant pioneer missionary, the forerunner of the pastor, preaching to people in their homes and leaving books or tracts to follow up his work. He received $150 a month and $50 for his team and wagon. His field was the Kansas Territory. In 1857 he organized a Sunday School in his home and later that year the Auburn Baptist Church was organized. Mr. Simerwell and his children were charter members. In 1858 he gave a house to be used as a parsonage and this house is still used as a residence by Ina and Lucille Cellers.

Robert Simerwell died December 11, 1868, and was buried beside his wife and daughter Ann who died in 1857. May 30, 1931, a five-ton granite boulder was placed at the head of their graves with a bronze placque commemorating their work with the Indians.

Their son, William, and his wife, Sue, are buried in Simerwell Cemetery with their son Edward. The Simerwell name died with the death of Edward.

Sarah married Isaac Baxter and both are buried in Simerwell Cemetery. They have many descendants living in Shawnee County.

Elizabeth married John Carter and both are buried in Simerwell Cemetery. They have many descendants living in Shawnee County.

James Perry "Tip" Sealy 209

Cleo Sealey Renbarger

James Perry "Tip" Sealey, b. 7 June 1891 near Partridge (Reno) Kansas, was the third son of James and Mary Anna (Turner) Sealey. His mother was the daughter of Almon C. and Mary Anna (Paddock) Turner, who came to Kansas from Wyanet, Ill. to homestead (1871) in Westminster Township, Reno Co., Kansas. Mr. Turner was a blacksmith by trade and also built buggies. The father of James Sealey was James, son of John and Eliza Ann (English) Sealey, who had come through Canada to Michigan from Waymouth, Dorset, England in the early 1850's, bringing their small children with them. Besides James, who was about six years of age at the time, there were Emma, George William English Sealey, Henry English Sealey, and Elizabeth. James came to Kansas and, after a year in Hutchinson, homesteaded (1875) in Center Township, Reno Co., near the Turner family. Children of James and Mary A. (Turner) Sealey: Imogene Emily, b. 12 Sept. 1877, d. 16 Nov. 1922, unmarried; Anna Jeannette, b. 13 June 1881, d. 1 May 1971, m. George G. Martin; Joseph Almon, b. 3 Jan. 1886, d. 28 April 1949, m. Francis McCray; John Henry, b. 26 Aug. 1889, d. 17 Oct. 1960, m. Ruth Toms; Ella Loretta, b. 19 June 1893, d. 29 Jan. 1945, m. Fred Bowlinger. As was the lot of so many in the early 1900's, "Tip" Sealey's formal schooling was cut short because of the necessity to work and earn a living, but he never ceased to grasp the opportunity to learn from whatever source presented itself. One of his earliest jobs was arising very early to get the steam engine running for the threshing machine and then helping cut and haul wheat.

From their first appearance he loved automobiles. He was an expert mechanic and worked on the first autos in the area. As shop foreman for the Buick Agency in Hutchinson he learned much, and in 1920 started his own motor repair shop on East Sherman. Associated with him in this venture was A. I. Pierson. From this beginning he expanded the business to auto painting, upholstering and wreck rebuilding, and moved the business to 200 West Second Street. When sedans first appeared, he converted touring cars into custom made sedans. Among the many different makes of autos he owned were the Apperson eight "Jackrabbit", Hupmobile, Nash, Buick, Studebaker, Chevrolet, and Ford. Most of the cars in those early days were black but "Tip" would put his various cars in his paint shop and paint them pretty colors. Thus they served as excellent advertising for his business. This writer remembers one in particular that was cerise (a very positive pink) and a popular one indeed.

Mr. Sealey's office manager and bookkeeper, and partner for life, was his wife, Addie (Crouch) Sealey, whom he married 17 November 1916 in Wichita, Kansas. Officiating was the Reverend Walter Scott Priest, a long time friend of the bride's parents, Bennett P. and Ella Marie (Underwood) Crouch. They resided at 545 East Ave. B in Hutchinson. There were two children born to this union: Cleo Marie, b. 17 March 1918, and James Bennett, b. 28 December 1920.

As a respected business man, Mr. Sealey was an eager and effective fund raiser for various Hutchinson community projects. In addition to being a "gentleman" farmer, he enjoyed golf, fishing and hunting, and was an ardent sports fan following high school and college basketball and football. For several of the middle 1930's he sponsored and managed a baseball team, comprised of local men, that was successful enough to participate in the Kansas State tournaments at Wichita. He enjoyed the fellowship of many friends and acquaintances as a member of BPOE and was a Mason. Above all, he was a loving, respected father and husband who always had time for the needs and wants of his family.

29 November 1948, Mr. Sealey died from injuries suffered in an automobile accident and is buried in Memorial Park Cemetery in Hutchinson, Kansas.

Christian Andrew Mathewson 210

Kenneth Vore Tallman

Article in a Sabetha, Kansas newspaper, December 11, 1932.

The death of Christian Andrew Mathewson which occurred Sunday afternoon, took from the Sabetha community another of its respected citizens. He had been a resident of Nemaha County for more than fifty years and had many friends in Sabetha and Seneca who mourn the loss of a tried and true friend. He was ill but five days being taken sick on Wednesday. He was taken to the Sabetha hospital on Saturday and passed away there Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

Christian Andrew Mathewson was born at Norrie Alslov, Pa Falster, Denmark, February 11, 1858 and died in Sabetha, December 11, 1932, aged 74 years and ten months.

He emigrated to the United States in 1878, coming to Kansas the same year where he located on a farm near Seneca. He was employed for many years by the late Joseph Adriance near Seneca. He was honest and frugal and from his earnings at length was able to buy his own farm south of Sabetha where he had lived for the past 34 years.

He became a citizen of the United States, November 5, 1888 and was as interested in the country of his adoption as any native born citizen. Intelligent and industrious, he was one of the men whose dependability has made this country the greatest in the world. The loss of such men is a national loss.

Mr. Mathewson was united in marriage to Mae Tallman of Goff, Kansas, on March 2, 1902 and to this union two children were born: Harry Mathewson of the home, who was married November 24, 1932, to Miss Delpha Lowry of Circleville, Kansas and Mrs. Dorris Richter of Everest, Kansas.

Mr. Mathewson's health had not been as good as usual the past year and when he contracted a heavy cold and pneumonia developed, he did not have the constitution to withstand the attack. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. Besides his two children, he is survived by two brothers, Will Mathewson of Seneca and Nels Mathewson in Denmark. Funeral services were held at the Methodist Church in Sabetha and conducted by Rev. J. O. Barton. Interment was made in the Sabetha Cemetery beside his wife who passed away February 5, 1916.

Mae Ann (Tallman) Mathewson—Article in the Sabetha, Kansas newspaper, February, 1916:

Mrs. Mae Mathewson died last Saturday (February 5, 1916) of Bright's disease and complications of melancholia that extended over a period of several weeks. Mrs. Mathewson came to the farm, which was her home until her death, as a bride. She was only 45 years of age—having been born December 6, 1871 in Pawnee County, Nebraska— and leaves behind her husband and two little children: Harry Andrew aged eight years and Dorris Lucille, aged ten years, both of whom can ill afford to lose her.

Mrs. Mathewson was a member of the Baptist Church from her childhood. When she grew up she removed to a farm near Goff, Kansas with her brothers, Claude and Joe Tallman. There she was married to Christian Andrew Matthewson March 2, 1902. They came at once to the farm southwest of Sabetha after their marriage where they have since made their home.

Besides the two brothers, Claude Tallman of Centralia and Joe Tallman of Altoona, Kansas, George and Earnest Tallman of Oklahoma City; two sisters, Mrs. Walter Meeker and Mrs. Daisy Cavis of Caney, Kansas, survive her. Her father, John Blaine Tallman, lives at the National Military Home in Leavenworth. Her mother, Elizabeth Laird (Devor) Tallman preceded her in death and is buried in Holton, Kansas. Other than those near relatives, Mrs. Mathewson leaves a score of friends who will grieve for her loss, at so young an age. She had attended the Harmony Church and was well beloved by Harmony people.

Edward F. Ingle 211

Carabelle H. Thompson

Edward F. Ingle (spelled Engle by two brothers) was born December 2, 1825 in Union County, Pa. We believe his parents to be Peter and Elizabeth (Cummings) Engle. We know of three brothers, John F. Ingle, Silas Engle and E. Engle. (1) John F. born 1831, married Lydia Ann True 1852, Huron Co., Ohio, they eventually came to Kansas. They had four children: Ella Louise b. 1854 m. had issue; Fannie True b. 1857 m. had issue; John F. Jr. b. 1858 m. had issue; Oliver.

Silas born 1824, died 1902, married Sarah Newberry, had one daughter Frances, all remained in Ohio.

The third brother is only identified by a letter signed E. Engle, addressed to "My sister-in-law". The letter dated April 1, 1886 from Freeport, Ill., was written urging them to write for he had not heard from them in years. He also inquired about their salvation.

The 1850 census lists Ed as living in Seneca County, Ohio, across the street from a George Schock. Letters from Mr. Schock written in 1884 and 1886 were signed "Uncal George". Ed was a

blacksmith and carriage builder. In 1853 at Huron County, Ohio, Edward married Mary Ann Johnson (born 1827 near Belfast, Ireland, died 1886 Kansas). They were married by George Schock, justice of the peace and James Johnson, Minister of the Gospel.

Ed and Mary had six children: (1) Edward O. (1854-1914) married Flora, issue—Josephine, Mildred and Dorothy; (2) James B. (1857-) married Margaret, issue—Jim and Jenny; (3) Mary Augusta (1858-1942), married George C. Scofield (my grandparents, their line later); (4) Arabelle (1861-1881) married B. F. Romaine, had one daughter Maude, she had no issue; (5) Charles E. and (6) George B., both died unmarried.

Early in the 1860's Ed came to Kansas to see about land. By 1865 he had purchased 240 acres in Osage County almost midway between Osage City, Burlingame, Scranton and Lyndon. The Dragoon River divided the 160 acres of bottom land by angling through it, the other 80 acres was pasture. The original patents were issued to a fireman and a private who had served their country in the wars of 1812 and with Mexico. James Buchanan was president and his signature was affixed by Sec. Leonard and issued "in the City of Washington first day of August in the year of our Lord 1860, and the independence of the United States the 85th". The original patent owners soon sold the land and Ed purchased it from them.

Mary Ann, having two babies in 1865 and 1866, must have delayed their move to Kansas. There were other problems, once an unrecorded tax payment in 1866 resulted in a Tax Deed issued to a buyer of the land for taxes. This was straightened out when Ed produced his tax receipt. Then squatters settled on the land and were removed with some difficulty. Returning to Ohio from a trip to Kansas, Ed was in a train wreck and suffered a broken leg.

But by 1867 the Edward Engle family had arrived in Kansas and they lived in a four-room house near the river. There was a good well and a cave for food storage. Here they resided until the year 1874, when both a drought and grasshoppers made it necessary for Ed to return to Ohio, to work at his old trade to support his family. Mary Ann and the four younger children continued to live on the farm by themselves. Mary often walked to Lyndon, some ten miles away, to do house work to supplement their income.

On Monday, January 7, 1878, the Norwalk Experiment newspaper printed an article stating as follows:

"Ed Engles has given up blacksmithing in Norwalk and gone to Osage City, Kansas where his family has been for some time. Ed is a democrat of the true blue stripe, as well as a first rate citizen and neighbor and we dislike his removal from Norwalk. But success to him in his new home."

Things were still difficult on the farm though for old papers show money borrowed and reborrowed. The interests rates were high—12% in 1881 to 1886, 8% in 1887, back to 12% in 1888, 10% in 1894.

Sometime before 1880 Ed moved most of his family to Emporia. Two unmarried boys, Ed O. and Charles, were left to operate the farm. Here Mary Augusta married George Scofield (born 1854, Stanford, Conn., died 1940), (my grandparents) in a double wedding ceremony with her sister Arabelle. The Emporia Weekly News October 27, 1881 wrote of the occasion: "After congratulations the guest sat down to a supper that is the theme of praise by all who participated in the sumptuous feast."

Here in Emporia four of their five children were born, namely: (1) Josephine (1882-1924) no issue; (2) Edna (1885-1965) m. 1st Valle, one son Clinton Valle who married Peg, no issue, m. 2nd F. H. Doeding, one son Bill who married Faye, two children; (3) Alice (1889) m. 1st C. Peterson, m. 2nd F. Hatfield, no issue; (4) Frank (1887-1943) no issue.

George and Mary moved to the same 240-acre farm in 1890 and lived first in the old four-room house, where Arabelle (my mother) was born.

(5) Arabelle, b. 1891 on Christmas Eve, d. 1960, m. F. W. Hitching. b. 1884 Defiance, Ia., d. 1958, issue two children, 1st Carabelle m. W. T. Thompson, issue three children and seven grandchildren; 2nd. Leroy W. Married Joyce Morgan, issue three children, m. 2nd Leona Morris.

George was a carpenter, gardener and handyman thus enabling him to supplement the farm income. Charles Ingle, Mary's brother, was a third partner in the farm and did most of the farming. George built their lovely two-story home on the S. W. corner of the pasture, it had verandas and cement sidewalks. This home was built in 1894 when George traded a lot he owned in Burlingame for the lumber to build it. The hayloft in the new barn soon became the Saturday night meeting place, where young and old danced to the music provided by local musicians. The Dragoon River provided swinning, ice skating, fishing and ice for the ice house. But the men in order to have a shorter route to the west field had to construct a man-made ford to enable the teams to cross the river.

Fruits and vegetables were plentiful, George made cider each fall from some of the apples. The cider was stored in a large wooden barrel on the north and back side of the house. One year Jose had a pet pig with an itchy back. The pig chose to scratch his back on the spigot, it naturally came open and the barrel emptied. George (Jose's father) tried unsuccessfully to get ahold of that pig with intentions of having it hung from the rafters of the smoke house.

No. 3 school house was a church on Sunday and a meeting place for Literary, a sort of local talent

show. Frank was a gifted comedian writing his own material. Jose was a musican, Arabelle was a Christian who lived a life of witnessing to this fact. Alice wrote poetry. The following are the last two stanzas of her poem "Kansas".

As our thoughts revert to our ancestors
Who came to pave the way
We offer our thanks to our Father in Heaven
For the things we have today.

Many homes have modern conveniences
And we live in the "Land of the Free'
So let's be proud of our native state
That grew from our "Family Tree".

Johnson History 212

Nancy Lou Thomas

Samuel Overfield married Mary Reed. She was born December 3, 1760. They had a son, Joab. He was born December 28, 1803. Mary (Reed) Overfield died April 3, 1861. Joab Overfield married Bershebee Tucker. She was born June 16, 1800. Joab and Bershebee had a daughter Diannah. She was born July 15, 1834 at Woodstock, Ohio. Bershebee (Tucker) Overfield died August 15, 1875. Joab Overfield died April 10, 1890.

Diannah Overfield married Eason Johnson. Eason was born November 19, 1833. Diannah and Eason had a daughter Lucy A. Lucy Alura was born March 23, 1859 in Union County, Ohio. Diannah (Overfield) Johnson passed away September 8, 1909 and is buried in Silver Lake Cemetery. Eason Johnson passed away in 1926 and is buried in Silver Lake Cemetery.

Lucy Alura Johnson was married in 1897 to Fred Woodruff Thomas. Fred was born February 12, 1859. Lucy and Fred had only one son Adolphus Johnson Thomas. Adolphus was born March 26, 1899 at their home in Silver Lake. Lucy A. (Johnson) Thomas passed away April 14, 1921 and is buried in Silver Lake Cemetery. Fred W. passed away October 12, 1923 and is buried in Silver Lake Cemetery.

Adolphus Johnson Thomas was married to Mabel May Howerton of Rossville on June 2, 1923. Mabel was born February 17, 1900 to Ida May (Hass) and Charles Franklin Howerton. Mabel and Adolphus had three children: Adolphus Howerton, Charles Frederick and Louise Alura. Adolphus Howerton was born October 16, 1930 in Topeka; Charles Frederick was born June 7, 1932 in Topeka; Louise Alura was born March 21, 1937 in Topeka. Adolphus J. Thomas passed away July 26, 1962 and is buried in the Silver Lake Cemetery.

Adolphus H. Thomas has not married, but lives on the home place in Silver Lake with his mother.

Charles Frederick Thomas was married August 2, 1959 at the United Methodist Church in Bonner Springs, Kansas to Nancy Lou Smith. Nancy is the daughter of Walter C. Smith Jr., and Mae Fern (Klamm) Smith of Bonner Springs and was born December 14, 1936 in Leavenworth. Nancy and Charles have three children: Diannah Kay born February 7, 1963; Arthur Charles born March 23, 1966; and Alan Sidney born March 24, 1970, all at St. Francis Hospital, Topeka.

Louise Alura Thomas was married October 4, 1959 at the United Methodist Church in Silver Lake to Dallas J. Todd of Oak Hill, Kansas. He is the son of Wallace and Dorothy (McKale) Todd and was born May 16, 1935. Louise and Dallas have four children: Susan Louise and Sandra Elaine (twins), Douglas J. and Dwight Thomas. Susan and Sandra were born February 14, 1964 in Denver; Douglas was born April 15, 1968 in Cincinnati; Dwight was born December 28, 1969 in Cincinnati.

The B. F. Van Orsdol Family 213

Jessie R. Van Orsdol

B. F. (Frank) Van Orsdol, one of the early settlers of Shawnee County, was born November 27, 1835, Shelby County, Ind. He came to Silver Lake in 1870 when he was five years old. His parents moved to Henry County, Iowa where he resided until 1861. He completed the classical course of the Iowa University at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa in June 1860. He enlisted in Co. F. First Iowa for a term of 3 months. He then moved to Ohio where he taught school until 1864 when he was made Major of 32nd Ohio National Guard. He held this commission 5 years. He read law in Eaton, Ohio and was admitted to the bar in 1865.

He was married to Nancy Pottinger in 1865. They became the parents of Mary and Thomas Pottinger. B. F. VanOrsdol and his wife Nancy came to the Silver Lake community in 1870 where he purchased 200 acres three miles northeast of Silver Lake. The children were both born on this farm. Mary died when a young woman, 20 years old, just before she expected to be married. Thomas, born May 3, 1874, lived on the farm all his life. He died November, 1964 at the age of 90. B. F. VanOrsdol, his wife, and their children, Mary and Thomas, are all buried in the Prairie Home Cemetery, northeast of Silver Lake.

B. F. VanOrsdol was a farmer and orchardist. In 1882 he had 200 acres under cultivation and enclosed. He built a six-room house in 1880. He had 60 acres of corn and 40 acres in orchard one to ten years old. In 1881 his apple trees produced 500

bushels of fruit. He raised all kinds of fruit, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and all varieties of small fruit.

When Thomas married, his father retired and moved to Topeka and Thomas took over the farm, keeping up the orchards and raising livestock. Thomas married Magda Harper about 1902. They were blessed with one daughter Margaret, who was born June 6, 1914. Magda and Thomas were divorced. Thomas married Jessie Rice June 3, 1925. They lived on the farm until his death in 1964.

Margaret grew up on the farm, graduated from Silver Lake High School and Kansas State College at Manhattan. She taught two years at Stockdale High School and then became a Home Demonstration Agent in Cooper County, Missouri, where she met Richard Fink. They were married in 1942 and had two sons, Richard Thomas and Robert Joseph.

Richard Fink enlisted in the second World War and served in the Medical Corps in Europe. After he returned, he got a position in Winter General Hospital in Topeka, later was transferred to the Military Hospital near Waukegan, Ill., then to the Military Hospital at Memphis, Tenn.

Margaret died in November 1969 and is buried in Prairie Home Cemetery. After the death of Thomas, his widow, Jessie, rented the farm and moved in with her sister, Ethel R. Landis, in Silver Lake.

Richard Thomas Fink graduated from the University of New Mexico with a PhD in Psychology. He lives in Albuquerque with his wife Joanne and son Christopher. Robert Joseph spent some time at Kansas University, Lawrence, and the University of Tennessee. He lives in Memphis with his wife Susan.

Man Of The Earth 214

Ethel Avery Griffing

"I have prospered beyond my wildest dreams. I have accumulated a million. But only a small part of this can be counted in dollars and cents. The rest of it comes in the satisfaction of seeing an unbroken country, dotted only here and there with the homesteaders' dugouts, develop into a prosperous, settled country with beautiful modern homes. And the feeling that I have been a part of it," was the reply Eugene Nelson Elkins wrote on a questionnaire from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and quoted in a book by Russell Lord called *Men of Earth* published in 1931. The book depicted the lives and philosophies of forty outstanding farm citizens of this country and the world.

Born near Milford, Kansas, October 28, 1868, to Riley and Lucia (Avery) Elkins. (who had come to sparsely settled Kansas from Vermont in 1866) "Gene" Elkins brought his bride, Elizabeth Griffith, from Riley, to a farm near Wakefield December 25, 1895. They moved to a farm two miles south of that city in 1914. Today this is the site of the Kansas Landscape Arboreum, a fitting memorial to this man who considered the most important thing in life to be the enjoyment of family, home, and neighbors, "the enjoyment I get from watching crops and livestock develop, our orchard, kitchen garden, vineyard, shadetree, flowers, rose-garden . . .".

Mr. Elkins' outstanding characteristics were his ability to remain young, to continue his youthful ideas and outlook on life, its complexities, the future of youth, the state and nation. He was active in the community: president of the Farmers Elevator Association, on the board of directors of the Merchants State Bank, clerk of the school board, and on the Wakefield Fair board for many years. His various hobbies helped him to maintain his optimistic viewpoint, notably his desire, without thought of honor or reward, to make prize-winning and attractive displays at the Wakefield and county fairs year after year. His collections of Indian artistry, pioneer implements, pictures, and other articles also attracted his attention when not working. "Gene" made a hobby of his work and of watching and conversing with youth, his own four children and the other youth of the community. Few lived who were as devoted to family, church, schools, and community.



(Joseph Navarre)

Joseph Navarre 215

Charles Hudson

Joseph Navarre was born in Monroe, Michigan

in 1830. He was of French descent, his father, Alexis Navarre, having come to Monroe from Lower Canada. The name of his mother has not been determined, but it is the belief that she also was French, and that she came into the United States through Canada.

The Navarre family was one of the earliest to settle in Monroe. The Monroe County Museum is constructed on the site selected for a home by Col. Francis Navarre, Monroe's first white settler, in 1785. Col. Navarre's home was a focal point, and served as regional headquarters for Gen. Anthony Wayne and Gen. St. Clair, commanders of troops in the Northwest Territory. Gen. James Winchester was billeted there on the morning of January 22, 1813, when the British made the attack at the Battle of the River Raisin during the War of 1812. Monroe was also the boyhood home of General George Armstrong Custer, and the museum contains the largest collection of Custeriana in America.

Joseph Navarre was married to Mary Ann Lang. Very little is known of her background, except that she was born in Pennsylvania in 1828 according to census records. Joseph and Mary Ann Navarre had six children as follows: Mary, born in Monroe in 1857, died Rossville, Kansas about 1925; Carrie, born in Monroe in 1860, died in Oregon, date unknown; Charles Enoch, born Monroe 1867, died Topeka, November 18, 1924; Ellen Josephine, born Monroe September 17, 1868, died Belvue, March 21, 1916; Catherine Emily, born Monroe December 28, 1871, died Topeka March 20, 1930; and Joseph Edwin, born Monroe 1873, died Topeka, September 1, 1935.

Joseph Navarre had a sister Adeline (Adele) who was married to Joseph Beseau in Monroe in 1850. Joseph and Adeline Beseau moved to St. Marys, Kansas, during April, 1875, and it is understood that Joseph Navarre moved his family to St. Marys at the same time. Joseph Navarre was a carpenter, and contracted to build the Catholic Church in Rossville, Kansas. It is presumed that the family moved to Rossville about 1880 or shortly before that time, as they are shown in the 1880 Rossville census records. Both the Navarre and Beseau families were devout Catholics.

Mary Ann Navarre died in Rossville in August, 1894, and is buried in the St. Marys Cemetery. Joseph Navarre died in Rossville November 24, 1912 and is also buried in St. Marys.

The Reeder Family 216

Robert H. Reeder

William Reeder and his wife, Minerva C. (Starr) Reeder, moved to Shawnee County Kansas, in 1878 from Huntington County, Indiana. They were the parents of five children: William Henry; Walter Starr; Lucy; and Alice. One child died very young. They purchased 160 acres of land located at the southeast corner of 45th and Croco Road near Lake Shawnee. According to the Agricultural Census of Kansas in 1885, they had 40 acres in corn, 10 acres of oats, and 95 acres in prairie grass from which they cut 60 tons the prior year. In livestock they had 40 swine, 6 horses, 6 milk cows from which they made 250 pounds of butter, and 17 other cattle. Also an orchard with 140 peach, 50 apple, 6 cherry, 10 plum trees, and a vineyard.

William Reeder was born at Centerville, Montgomery County, Ohio, (now a suburb of Dayton), on May 20, 1828. He was the son of Henry W. and Alice (Clingan) Reeder. He married Minerva C. Starr, daughter of Orange B. and Lois Starr, in Greene County, Ohio, on October 24, 1852. She was born at Youngstown, Ohio, on June 9, 1831. They lived in Centerville where their five children were born and William was a blacksmith. When the Civil War began, William joined the Ohio Home Guard, and was promoted to Corporal. His unit was called to active duty in the summer of 1864 and was designated Co. I, 131st Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. Their duty assignment was guarding Confederate prisoners at Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland.

After returning from the Civil War, William again became a blacksmith until 1871 when they moved to Warren, Huntington County, Indiana, where they bought 171 acres and farmed until 1878 when they came to Kansas.

A few years before his death, William returned to his old home at Centerville, Ohio, for a visit. A local newspaper, the Bellbrook Moon, October 14, 1896, reported his visit as follows:

"William Reeder who lives near Topeka, Kansas, a brother of Mrs. William Weller, west of town came here last week to make a couple of weeks visit among his old friends he has not seen for 19 years. He was born and raised in Centerville where he lived until after he was 43 years old when in 1871 he moved to Indiana where he remained until 1878 when he moved to Kansas. He is the son of Henry W. Reeder who was a blacksmith and when Michigan was yet a territory he was employed by Gov. Cass who took him to Michigan where he made hoes, spears, gun locks and many other things for the Indians, and for two years was not in a hundred miles of a white man. When he got too old to work he and his wife went to Indiana to live with their son William at whose home they died and were brought back and buried in the Centerville Cemetery."

William Reeder died at the home of his son, Walter Starr Reeder, in Topeka on March 9, 1901, and is buried at Bethel Cemetery near Lake Shawnee. His wife, Minerva, lived to be 88. She died on February 26, 1920, in Topeka and is buried at Bethel Cemetery.

William and Minerva C. Reeder had four children who lived to adulthood. William Henry Reeder was born September 17, 1855 at Centerville, Ohio. He married Ida Salista Husted on March 21, 1894. She was the daughter of Thomas Milton and Almeda Belle (Griffin) Husted and was born October 13, 1874, at Bridgeport, Saline County, Kansas.

William H. and Ida S. Reeder lived on the home place at 45th and Croco Road where two sons were born: Frederick Milton Reeder and William Harry Reeder. In 1904 they moved to Silver Lake and purchased a farm one mile north of the Silver Lake Cemetery (now owned by Harry Staples). Here two daughters were born: Alice Mildred (Reeder) (Goodnow) Dronberger and Lillian Belle (Reeder) Davis.

Frederick M. married Allie E. Burks and they had three sons: Frederick Milton, Jr., William Francis, and Dennis Melton. Fred, Jr., married Marie Anderson and they are the parents of two children: Peggy Lee (Reeder) Taylor and Timothy Ray Reeder. William F. married Ethel R. Broadfoot and they were the parents of one son: William Francis, Jr. He is the father of one daughter, Devan Margaret. William, Sr. was killed in the Battle of the Bulge during WWII. Dennis M. married Barbara Jean Wilder and they are the parents of three daughters: Jeanne Denise, Sharon Elizabeth, and Janet Lynn.

The second son of William H. and Ida S. Reeder was William Harry (known as Harry Reeder). He managed the J. Thomas Lumber Company at Silver Lake for 42 years. He married Florence Mae Cochran and they were the parents of Robert Harry and Ermyl Mae (Reeder) Broyles. Ermyl married Kenneth Broyles and they are the parents of two daughters: Barbara Louise and Laura Jane.

Alice Mildred Reeder, third child of William H. and Ida S. Reeder, married first to Owen Goodnow and they were the parents of Evelyn Vera (Goodnow) (Nayer) (Lewis) Wilder. Evelyn married first George C. Nayer and they had one son: Jack Calvin. Jack is the father of two: Kimberli Ann and Jeffrey Michael.

Returning to the family of William and Minerva C. Reeder, their second son, Walter Starr Reeder, married Carrie Cook but they had no children. He worked as a traveling salesman and clerk in various hardware stores in Topeka. Both areburied at Mt. Hope Cemetery in Topeka.

The third child of William and Minerva was Lucy who married Uriah Carle, Jr. They had one child: Ethel W. who married Gordon Tisdale. They were the parents of two daughters: Evelyn Lucille (Tisdale) True and Jeanne Elizabeth Tisdale. Lucy Carle is buried at Bethel Cemetery near Lake Shawnee.

The fourth child of William and Minerva was Alice who married Charles John Bates. They homesteaded in Oklahoma Territory, and were the parents of two: Lucy Blanche (Bates) Keilman and Winnifred Charles (Winnie) Bates. Blanche married Earl D. Keilman and had a daughter, Lucy Jane (Keilman) Beisecker. Lucy Jane married Lester T. Beisecker and they are the parents of three: Thomas David; Bonnie Jane (Beisecker) Isman; and Lucy Beth. Thomas David is the father of David Wayne and Randall Thomas Beisecker.

Winnie Bates married Sarah Addie Abernathy and they were the parents of three: Gene C.; Helen; and Adeline. Gene C. Bates has three children: Elin; John; and Linda. Helen (Bates) Swenson has three children: Lyle Gene; Kent Sterline; and Jewel Ellen. Adeline (Bates) Hall has two daughters: Kathleen Alice and Winifred Diane.

Alice (Reeder) Bates died in Oklahoma in 1902 and was returned to Topeka and buried with her parents at Bethel Cemetery near Lake Shawnee. Charles J. Bates lived until 1947 and died in Oklahoma.

As noted above, the father of William Reeder (1828-1901) was Henry W. Reeder. He was married to Alice Clingan in 1827 in Miami County, Ohio. Her parents, Edward and Susannah Clingam were early settlers in Ohio taking up land about 1806. They came to Ohio from Bourbon County, Kentucky, where Alice was born in 1801. Edward Clingan served in the War of 1812 in Capt. John Williams' Company from Ohio.

Henry W. and Alice (Clingan) lived at Centerville, Ohio, where he was a blacksmith. In addition to William Reeder (1828-1901) who came to Shawnee County, Kansas, they had the following children: Melinda, who died at age 21; Susan, died at age 2; Edward died at age 3; Elizabeth married Henry Coon and had one son, Arthur; Jesse married Amanda H. Swaney and had four children: Emma C., Laura Bell, Wilbur C., and Elizabeth (Lizzie) M.; Henry, died at age 5; Mary married first Samuel Thompson and second to John Ludlow Hole. Mary and John L. Hole had seven children: Aldred Ludlow; Clara; Edwin; Charles; Lucy; Nellie; and Bessie; and Sarah married William H. Weller. Sarah had two children: Henry and Malinda.

Henry W. Reeder was born in 1802 in Ohio (probably in Hamilton County near Cincinnati) and lived most of his life at Centerville, Ohio. He died on October 2, 1875 at Warren, Indiana, and was returned for burial to the old cemetery at Centerville. His wife, Alice, died on August 5, 1875 and is buried beside Henry W. at Centerville.

The father of Henry W. Reeder (1802-1875) was William Reeder. He was born April 24, 1774 (which was before the Declaration of Independence) probably in New Jersey. After the Revolutionary War, the State of Virginia confiscated the hugh land holdings of Lord Fairfax who was a Tory. These lands were then opened to settlers and William Reeder

took up a claim along Crooked Run, a tributary of the Little Cacapon River in Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia) in 1798. He married Elizabeth _____ about the same time. After the birth of two children, Phebe and Daniel, they moved to Ohio Territory about 1801 and purchased land near Cincinnati, Ohio. Ohio became a state in 1803. In 1809, William and Elizabeth Reeder purchased a farm near Centerville, Ohio. Here their family was raised and they remained for the rest of their lives. He died on September 7, 1846 and she on May 14, 1850. Both are buried in the Old Cemetery at Centerville. They had 12 children: Phebe married Jonathan Mills; Daniel married Decinda McNeil; Henry W. married Alice Clingan; Rebecca married first Albert Updike, second to John Waltz; Rachel married Elias Waltz; Elizabeth married Joseph Champion; Pennina married John Hoblet; Simeon married Nancy Howell; Levi C. married Jane Caskey; Lucina married Daniel M. Strickler; Matilda Ann married Bloomfield Ramsey; and Rosanna married John Paul Sears.

The will of William Reeder (1774-1846) is recorded in the Court House at Dayton, Ohio. Whoever wrote it gave confusing instructions as to who would inherit and this resulted in a lawsuit. The records of this lawsuit provided considerable information about his descendants. This has helped in learning more of the family, but at the time it probably caused a lot of bitterness. Henry W. Reeder, his son, was the executor.

It is not clear who were the parents of William Reeder (1774-1846) but evidence points to William (1735-1825) and Jemina Reeder of Hunterdon County, New Jersey and Hampshire County, Virginia, but it cannot be proven at this time.

Silas And Elizabeth Fearl 217

John S. Tipton

My grandfather, Silas Fearl, was one of the pioneer founders of Burlington, Kansas. He died before I was born, but I did get a certain amount of information from members of the family while they were still living. I have since done some research in an effort to verify facts about him and my grandmother, Elizabeth Fearl.

Silas Fearl was born March 13, 1832, in St. Lawrence County, New York, near a town called Stockholm. He was the youngest of four children, two other boys and one girl. His father was accidentally killed in a well, before Silas was born. His ancestors had come from Ireland and settled in Northern New York. Their political allegiance was evidently divided, as members of the family are reported to have fought on both sides in the American Revolution, and one ancestor had been a Royal Governor of the Colony of Connecticut. It has been reported from several sources that the family name was orginally O'Farrell but was changed to Fearl sometime after coming to America.

My grandfather came to Kansas early in 1857. He first came to a settlement called Hampden on the east side of the Neosho River in Coffey County. Plans were underway to establish a town there. While most of Mr. Fearl's career was that of a lawyer, he came to Hampden as a surveyor and blacksmith. He brought his surveying instruments and equipment with him from New York. It is reported that he surveyed most of the area which was expected to become the town of Hampden. A post office was established there June 15, 1857. A saw mill was in operation and the chances of Hampden becoming a going town looked very good.

Later in 1857, another group had arrived and settled on the west side of the Neosho River almost opposite Hampden. It soon became evident that the west side of the river would be the location which afforded the better opportunity to develop as a town. Some of the Hampden group, including my grandfather, moved across the river to the new settlement. The saw mill, which was considered of great importance, was moved also. Some of the group on the west side came from the vicinity of Burlington, Vermont. This included Mr. Fearl who was from New York but not far across Lake Champlain from Burlington, Vt. The name Burlington was proposed as the name of the new town. It was incorporated as Burlington, Kansas. Baughman's Post Office Directory shows that the Hampden post office was moved to Burlington February 16, 1858.

Those remaining in Hampden still attempted to make it a town. Another saw mill was brought in and a new post office was established in April 1864. This was discontinued in 1866 and the settlement soon completely disappeared.

After moving over to Burlington, where he was to live the remainder of his life, Silas Fearl immediately became active in promoting the new town. He was chosen as a delegate to the Territorial Convention of 1858 at Osawatomie. He soon afterward was elected Mayor of Burlington, serving two terms. He then served as County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court. He was then elected County Attorney and served 12 years in this capacity.

When Burlington Lodge No. 66 A.F. & A.M. was organized in 1866, he was one of the organizers and one of the first officers.

The Episcopal Church at Burlington was organized in 1862. Silas Fearl was one of the incorporators and was selected as warden in the original organization.

His first marriage took place in Burlington in

1859 to Miss Dora Denecke. Four children were born to this marriage: Charles E., Frank E., Mary, and James. Dora Fearl was accidentally killed March 11, 1872.

In 1875, his second marriage took place to my grandmother. She was born January 15, 1850 as Elizabeth Swatzel, near Athens, Tenn. The Swatzel farm was on the main road between Knoxville and Chattanooga. It carried very heavy traffic for that time. It was of considerable importance from a military standpoint during the Civil War. The Swatzels were in a southern state but were against secession from the Union. They remained as neutral as possible during the course of the war. Their farm was right in an area where a great deal of fighting took place. Numerous battles and skirmishes were within sight of their house, some even right in their yard. This main road was continually used for major troop movements by both North and South. Numerous Generals of both sides stopped at their house, including Confederates Bragg and Morgan. The most noted Union General was William T. Sherman who occupied their house as his headquarters for three days and nights while encamping his troops in the area in 1864. The family marked the spoon which he used. It is still a family possession.

After the close of the war, my grandmother married one of the Union soldiers she had met. Before the war, that part of Tennessee was a prosperous area, but the war left it very desolate. Most of the crops, livestock, and other possessions which were not destroyed in actual fighting, were appropriated by both armies. My grandmother and her husband, among a group of others, decided to go to Kansas. They traveled by steamboat by way of the Cumberland, Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers to Atchison, Kansas. From there, she and her husband, Harvey Deaver, went to a place north of Burlington. There is no record of just when they arrived but there were still some guerrilla activities following the Civil War. Harvey Deaver was killed in one of these encounters. My grandmother then went to live with a family in Burlington. She married my grandfather in 1875. Three children were born to this marriage, Belle E., who was my mother, William, and Nelly Fearl. Silas Fearl died of apoplexy in 1892. My grandmother lived until January 2, 1938, when she died in Kansas City, Mo.

When I was a boy in Burlington, I was told by numerous people that my grandfather had been urged to run for the Kansas Legislature as he would have been a likely prospect to become United States Senator. After completing his 12 years as County Attorney, he formed a law partnership and preferred to spend the remainder of his life in local activities. I was told that he was a very eloquent trial lawyer. Years later people were comparing other speakers with Silas Fearl.

When I was a boy in Burlington, my grandmother told me many things about her experiences in the Civil War and early events in Burlington. In recent years I have wished that I had made some record of these. As a child, I thought of these as interesting stories, but had no idea of their value historically. By the time I became interested in such things, and realized what information of this kind could mean, I could recáll only a small part of what I had been told. I now try to gather any facts that I can to reconstruct some of these events.

Jacob Strauss 218

Molly Jo Wallace

My Great Grandfather, Jacob Strauss (born Germany, 1837, died Old Soldiers Home, Leavenworth, Kansas, 1906) and his wife Katherine Damerak Strauss, also known as Katie (born Germany, 1844, died Topeka, Kansas, 1917). She was a daughter of Adam and Margaret Damerak. Margaret died in Topeka in 1906 but I have no further knowledge of Adam. Jacob and Katherine came to the United States sometime in the mid to late 1800's and settled in Topeka. My grandmother, Lena thought they had come directly to Topeka from St. Louis, Missouri. Records from the Old Soldiers Home in Leavenworth where he died, state hat he served with Co. K., 4th Missouri Cavalry, but does not state what years his service was in or if it was during the Civil War or Spanish American War. Since he died in 1906 at the age of 69, I would imagine that he was too old to serve in the Spanish American War.

Seven children were born to Jacob and Katherine. Otto (born Germany, birthdate unknown), Karl (born Germany, birthdate unknown), Willie (born Germany, 1867), Mary (born Topeka, birthdate unknown), twins Helena and Fern (born Topeka 1882, Fern died as a baby, Helena died in 1955), and Charles (born Topeka 1885). Little is known of Otto.

Karl apparently contracted tuberculosis and moved to a warmer climate and was not heard from by the family again. It is not known if he reached his destination or died enroute.

Willie became a government meat inspector and traveled throughout the western United States.

Mary married Richard Johnson and together they had a restaurant at First and Kansas Avenue near the Rock Island Depot. Mary and Richard had three children: Charles, Helen and Roy.

Of the twins, as stated above, only Helena survived. Helena, also known as Lena (my maternal grandmother) married William Frederick Schmidt in 1903 or 1904 and had two children, Marie Ellen (born 1905) and Howard William (born 1907). William

worked for the Rock Island Railroad for 50 years and at his retirement was night yard master. Lena and William were divorced and in 1924 she married Simon Charles Birmingham (died 1940).

Marie Ellen married Harley Burton Southard (born Sharon, Kansas 1903) in 1925. Of this union were born two daughters, Anita Rose (born 1927) and Molly Jo (born 1939). Anita Rose married William Stensett Beasley (born 1928) in 1946. They still reside in Topeka. They had two children, Cheryl Lynn (born 1947) and William Dennis (born 1951). Cheryl married Duncan James Seaton II (born Michigan 1945, died 1972) and has one son Duncan James III (born 1970). Cheryl is a graduate of Washburn University and lives in Lansing, Michigan. William Dennis is a deputy with the Shawnee County Sheriff's Department.

Molly Jo moved to southern California in 1962 and there married Croydon Scott Holm (born Oakland, Cal. 1940) that year; of this marriage one daughter Julie Ann (born 1967, Carmichael, California) was born. Molly Jo was divorced in 1971 and in 1974 married Richard Allen Wallace (born Ely, Minnesota 1934) and lives in Anaheim, California.

Howard William married Nora Tucker (born Eldorado Springs, Missouri 1903) in Liberty, Missouri in 1926. Of this union were born three children, Robert Allen (born San Antonio, Texas 1928), Howard Lee (born Oklahoma City 1937), and Margaret Sue (born Oklahoma City, 1939). Robert Allen married Nita Jane Holcomb (born 1936) in 1952, and have three children, Robert Allen, Jr., (born Oklahoma City 1954), Michael Lloyd (born Wichita Falls, Texas 1958), and David Wayne (born Colorado Springs 1964). Robert and Nita and their family reside in Colorado Springs where Robert is on the Fire Department at the Air Force Academy. Howard Lee married Patricia Ann Morrison in 1959 and one son Jeffrey William (born 1961 Oklahoma City) was born. Howard and Patricia ended their marriage in divorce and in 1964 Howard married Carol Yvonne Rose and they have two children, Stephanie Elizabeth (born Oklahoma City 1969) and Stephen Howard (born Oklahoma City 1972). Howard and family reside in Oklahoma City where he is an attorney. Margaret Sue was married to Ronald Glenn Gadbury (born 1937) in 1961. They have one child, William David (born Oklahoma City 1969). Margaret, Glenn and William reside in Burlington, Texas.

Charles Strauss married three times. The name of the first wife is unknown. Of his second marriage to Margaret Meares, four children were born: Emma, Harry, Helen and Corrine. Emma died as a child from diphtheria. At last knowledge, Helen was living in Kansas, Harry and Corrine are living in California. Charles and Margaret were divorced and Charles was married to Hazel Meggeson at the time of his death. There were no children of this last marriage.

Edward Schwartz 219

Joan Hrenchir

Edward David Schwartz was born in a large house in North Topeka where the present post office is situated. He began his life two days after Christmas in 1869.

His parents were born in Germany: Michael in 1833 and Mary in 1840. They came to the United States and lived at New Orleans, Louisiana for a while, where some of their children were born.

Edward's sisters were Laura Collins, Anne Biscus and Amelia Brandt. His brother, Will, lived in Little Rock, Arkansas, and another brother, Joe, disappeared and was not heard from. It was said he had gone to work on the Panama Canal.

Edward's father died in 1904 and his mother went to live with her daughter, Amelia, in St. Louis until her death in 1914.

In 1888 Edward married Josette Juneau, the daughter of Charles and Mary Frances Kinette Juneau. Ed and his wife were the parents of 14 children, of which Julia, Virginia, Harry and Clarence died in infancy. Their daughters were Mary Nelson, Irene Wood, Gertrude Talty and Elizabeth Reade. Their sons were Charles, Elmer, Edward, John, Oscar and Clyde.

Edward worked for the Charles Wolff Packing Company and stayed with the business for the entire intervening period through several changes of ownership. He started in the beef boning division and was foreman of the cattle section 37 years. He received gold service buttons of The American Institute of Meat Packers for over half a century of service, 53 years in all.

At the time of their deaths in 1950, Edward and Josette had 30 grandchildren and 36 great-grandchildren.

Shorthill 220

Ruth Esther Shorthill

Reuben S. Shorthill moved to Shawnee County in 1904 from Rooks County, Kansas. He had come to Kansas from Iowa in 1872. He was born in Bryan, Ohio, November 21, 1840 and had served with the 38th Ohio Volunteers in the Civil War with General Sherman.

He married Lydia McKelvy after the war and she passed away in 1888 after they had moved to Kansas. December 31, 1891 Reuben married Fannie L. Shepard and to them were born five children: Lois

A., January 12, 1894; May, September 30, 1892; Rolla, October 2, 1895; Thomas Verno, October 8, 1897; and Ralph, February 15, 1900. They were all born in Rooks County.

While in Rooks County, Reuben served two terms as County Commissioner and two terms as Sheriff, and farmed his homestead.

When he moved to Shawnee County, he purchased 92 acres north of Topeka, what is now bounded by Nickell Road and Green Hills Road. The Old Home is still standing and is now owned by the Esser family.

Three years after moving here Reuben died in 1907.

Though at times some of the sons were employed out of the state, they all now reside in Topeka. Lois is also still living in Topeka, May is deceased.

The five brothers and sisters together had 11 children. There were four boys of the eleven—two of which still bear the Shorthill name—Ralph Laverne of Denver and Robert Verno of Topeka. Ralph has 3 sons living in Denver; R. V. has one son, Allan, living in Wichita.

Carter And Simerwell 221

Bessie Moore

John S. Carter was born June 15, 1837, in Bloomington, Indiana. He graduated from Indiana University and taught school in Indiana. He met Elizabeth Simerwell on a visit to his sister, Lydia Reese, whose husband was a minister in the Auburn Baptist Church. They were married March 1, 1868, and spent their lives on the farm which her father, Robert Simerwell, patented from the government. Elizabeth was the youngest child of Robert and Fannie Simerwell, pioneer Baptist Missionaries to the Potawatomie Indians. She was born January 24, 1835, in the Shawnee Baptist Mission in the present Johnson County. She was the first or one of the first white female children born in the present State of Kansas. Elizabeth attended mission schools and later Monticello Seminary near Upper Alton, Illinois. She taught in mission schools and later in public schools. She taught at Porter School in 1859. This was later named Pleasant Valley and was District No. 4 in Shawnee County. She also taught at Shawnee Center. In 1865 she taught with Tauy Jones among the Ottawa Indians preparatory to the founding of Ottawa University.

After her marriage to John Carter, they cared for her father until his death. They both were active in church and community work. They were the parents of seven children: Fannie Ann who married John Baxter; John R. Carter who married Mary Strawn; Edgar who married Viola Coats; Lydia (Ollie) who married Eural Carter; Sarah, who died at the age of 4; Isaac Carter who married Mabel Tulloch; and Mary who married John Moore. All are deceased and all are buried in the Simerwell Cemetery except Viola and Isaac and their spouses. Many grandchildren are living in Shawnee County.

Elizabeth died January 1, 1883. John Carter cared for the children and remained on the farm until his death April 15, 1912.

Nathaniel G. Barter 222

Natalie B. Hohenadel

Nathaniel G. (Nat. G.) Barter, born 5 May 1839, in Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, was the son of Noah and Nancy (Woods) Barter.

Noah Barter was born about 1785 in England, probably Derbyshire. He served 11 years in the British Army and came to the United States in the early 1800's. He died in Steubenville, Ohio, 22 Sept. 1850. Nancy (Woods) Barter was born 1801/05 in Maryland. Her parents were born in Maryland. She married _____ Foster after 1850 and died after 1885 in Bourbon, Co., Kans., while living with her daughter, Caroline C. Roush.

Children of Noah and Nancy Barter: 1. James; 2. Mary; 3. Caroline Conley, born 5 Sept. 1835 in Wheeling, V., married James G. Roush in 1850, Steubenville, Ohio. Died 16 Feb. 1907 in Iola, Kans. at the home of her daughter, Caroline (Mrs. Al) Ritter. Buried in Mount Orum Cemetery, near Redfield and Uniontown, Kansas. 13 children. 4. Nathaniel G.; 5. Agnes, born 23 Sept. 1842 in Cadiz, Ohio, married Jay Prothero of Wis., bugler in the United States Army Band at Ft. Scott, Kansas. She died 15 Aug. 1932 in Tulsa, Okla., and is buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery there. 7 children.

Nathaniel G. Barter began his newspaper career at an early age when he started working in the office of the Steubenville Daily Union to learn the trade of a printer. He worked in the job printing office of P. B. Conn for a year, then became an apprentice in the office of the True American until 1857, when he served as a cabin boy on Ohio steamboats, J. S. Pringle and J. H. Done, for six months. He then went to Griggsville, Ill., with relatives, found employment in the office of the Pike County Union and later, the Griggsville Independent, remaining with that paper after its removal to Pittsfield.

He came to Bourbon Co., Kans., with the Roush and Woods families in 1859 and took a case in the office of the Paola Chief, W. R. and Alf. Wagstaff, editors. This was the first paper published in Paola, Kansas. Border troubles caused it to be discontinued.

July 25, 1861, he enlisted in the Civil War in Mound City, Kans., Co. D, Third Kans. Vol. Inf., serving under Capt. John F. Broadhead. In 1862, the Third and Fourth Regiments of Kansas Infantry were consolidated at Paola, into the Tenth Kans. Inf. and Corporal Barter became a member of Co. E. The regiment was in service along the border, then ordered into Humboldt, going into the Indian Nation with Gen. Blunt. Returning to Missouri, it took part in the campaign against Hindman and the battles of Newtonia, Lone Jack, Maysville, Cane Hill and Prairie Grove. He was slightly wounded in the side at Prairie Grove.

Returning to Kansas when Quantrill raided the state, his company spent about four months in Kansas City. The Kansas City Journal printed an article when the regiment left for Alton, Ill., where he did provost duty, commending them for their gentlemanly and soldierly bearing, and stated they felt the loss more particularly as it took from them N. G. Barter, a soldier-type, who had occasionally helped them out of a "drag."

Corp. Barter received an honorable discharge at Ft. Leavenworth 18 Aug. 1864, signed by Capt. John F. Broadhead, Co. E, Tenth Kans. Inf.

Going back to Mound City, he began work as foreman for the Border Sentinel, James D. Snoddy, editor, and continued with the Snoddy and Joel Moody administrations of the paper. He purchased the Border Sentinel 3 March 1868 and continued as editor until 24 July 1874. He moved the paper to Ft. Scott where it was consolidated with the Pioneer. For a time, after selling his interest, he and John Scott of Osage Mission, had a job printing office, and published the Little Foot-Print, a mini-paper. Later, he was superintendent in the Ft. Scott Monitor office until 1876.

In Sept. of 1876, he moved to Nevada, Mo., and became editor and publisher of the Nevada Ledger. He was a charter member of the Gen. Joseph Bailey Post, #26, Grand Army of the Republic, in Nevada. About 1890, he began publishing the Cedar County Republican in Stockton, Mo.

Not satisfied away from Kansas, he returned to Mound City and opened a book and candy store, then moved to Prescott, where he and C. B. Barter published the Prescott Register in 1898. The paper was sold on account of his failing health and after moving to Pleasanton, he worked when possible for the Pleasanton Enterprise, J. R. Holmes and C. E. Craig, editors, and for the Pleasanton Herald, Gene Latimer, editor.

Nathaniel G. Barter was born 5 May 1839 and died 25 Dec. 1935. Buried in Pleasanton Cemetery, Barter plot, beside his second wife and two sons, Nat. G. and Rees Herbert.

8 Sept. 1864, he married, first, Mary (Mollie) Theresa Harrington of Providence, Rhode Island, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Strong in Mound City, Kans. She was born about 1848 and died 8 April 1886 in Nevada, Mo. Buried in Deep Wood Cemetery, N½ Lot 44, B#6.

Three children: 1. _____ -died 1875.

2.Cora Stella, born 19 July 1866, died 1930 in Kansas City Mo. Married Herbert Moies, who died in 1905. 2 children: Meroe and Thomas H. Meroe married Dr. Paul V. Woolley in Kansas City and they had two sons, Dr. Paul V. Woolley, Jr., and Herbert Moies Woolley. Herbert's daughter, Dorothy Anne, married Robert Gilbert Jones, 1971 in Kansas City, Mo. Thomas H. Moies married Lula _____. He died in New Orleans, La. 2 children: May and Thomas, Jr.

3. Bessie Lenore, born 16 Feb. 1874, married William D. Bush, a government engineer. She was a teacher at the age of 16, and became principal of high schools. Died in Boise, Idaho. 2 children. Both died young.

In Nevada, Mo., 25 July 1886, Nathaniel G. Barter married second Clara Belle Morgan, daughter of James M. and Sydna (Gough) Morgan. She was born 8 May 1865 in Nokomis, Ill., and died 3 Jan. 1959. Buried in Pleasanton Cemetery, Barter plot.

Four children: 1. Aldine Ina, born 24 July 1887 in Nevada, Mo. Died 13 Dec. 1949 in Albany, Cal. Buried in Richmond, Cal. Married John E. Moore in San Francisco. No children.

2. Natalie Gladys, born in Stockton, Mo. Married Harry Paul Hohenadel of Columbia, Penn. 14 July 1921 in ElDorado, Kans. One daughter, (Marjorie) Ann, born 13 Jan. 1928. Married John A. Osborne 7 June 1952. No children.

3. Nat. G., druggist in Kansas City, Mo., born 26 July 1897 in Mound City, Kans. Died 5 Nov. 1950, Kansas City. Married first Martha Weaver; second Mara Bell Savage. One daughter, Patricia Anne, born 22 Nov. 1925. Married David Stotts, 3 children. Married third Alene Ross.

4. Rees Herbert, druggist in Pleasanton, Kans., born 4 Nov. 1900. Died 26 July 1937. Married Catherine Young of Ft. Scott. Their children were: 1. Richard Herbert, born 10 Feb. 1933, married Nyla Johnson. One daughter, Deborah Kay, born 8 Sept. 1957, married Gary Reynard in Wichita, Kans. 15 Sept. 1973, 1 child, Kristin Leigh, born 31 Dec. 1974, Wichita. 2. Kathryn Aldine, born 27 June 1934, married Dale Fieser in Wichita, 3 children: Gregory Dale, born 21 May 1956; Jeanine Kay, born 29 June 1958; Todd Timothy, born 24 Feb. 1962.

The Hart Family 223

Mrs. Frank Goldfuss—Daughter of Gladys (Hart) Barr

Hugh See Hart was born in Beverly, Randolph Co., Va. (Now W. Va.) on 18 Nov. 1828, and was

married there to Elizabeth Rebecca Harper Sept. 15, 1853. A man of ambitious nature, in the fall of 1858 he left the home and scenes of his youth and cast his fortune with the pioneers and early settlers of Kansas, settling in Jackson Co. near Circleville. He had scarcely found shelter for his wife and family when the summons of war came. On 16 Aug. 1862 he enlisted in Co. "B" 11th Kans. Cav. and served 3 years. He was honorably discharged 31 Aug. 1865. It can be mentioned here that although Hugh S. Hart fought in the Union Army, the brothers he left in Virginia fought to save the confederacy, leaving their mother with many heartaches.

In the spring of 1877, he moved to Havensville, Pottawatomie Co., and engaged in the general merchandise business. From that time on Havensville became his permanent home and for 30 years he was actively engaged with the business, educational and religious interests of the community. In all his long business career or in his retirement, no man has ever been heard to accuse him of a single dishonorable act. Hugh S. Hart died 16 Aug. 1911 and his wife, Elizabeth, died 2 Nov. 1925.

He came of sturdy pioneer and Revolutionary War stock. His father, James M. Hart, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J. on 3 Sept. 1791 and married Eleanor Chenoweth, daughter of John and Mary (Pugh) Chenoweth on 23 Sept. 1819. John Chenoweth fought in the Revolution at the Battle of Brandywine. The children of James and Eleanor Hart were: Ezra P. born 1820; Ruth A. born 1822; Anna J. born 1823; Deborah A. born 1824; Hugh S. born 1828; Margaret E. born 1830; Elmore C. born 1833; Mary E. born 1835; Chenoweth B. born 1838; Calvin C. born 1842; Virginia C. born 1840; and Wayne B. born 1845. James M. Hart died 7 Mar. 1874 and Eleanor Hart died 9 Jan. 1885 and both are buried in the Hazelwood Cemetery near Beverly in Randolph Co. W. Va.

Hugh S. Hart's grandfather, Daniel Hart, was born 13 Aug. 1762 in Hopewell, N.J. and married Margaret Bunn in 1788. During the Revolution he also served as a private in the Hunterdon Co. Militia. In 1794 he left Hopewell settling in Randolph Co., Va. where he remained until his death on 13 Sept. 1848. His wife, Margaret, died on 27 Sept. 1850. The children of Daniel and Margaret were: Sarah; Margaret; James M. and John S. (twins) born in 1791; Elmore; Parmelia; Hugh; Jerusha born 1802; and Elizabeth.

John Hart, great grandfather of Hugh S. Hart, was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1711, son of Capt. Edward and Martha (Furman) Hart. At an early age he moved to Hunterdon Co., N. J. and in 1740 married Deborah Scudder (1722-1776). John Hart was a prosperous farmer and business man, as well as owner of grist and fulling mills and lived in Hopewell, N. J. He received little education but was greatly esteemed and trusted by his friends, who elected him to the Colonial Assembly of New Jersey in 1761. In June 1776, he was elected to the Continental Congress and in August 1776 signed the Declaration of Independence. The children of John and Deborah Hart were: Sarah b. 1742; Jesse b. 1744; Martha b. 1746; Nathaniel b. 1747; John b. 1748; Susannah b. 1750; Mary b. 1752; Abigail b. 1754; Edward b. 1755; Scudder b. 1757; an unnamed daughter b. 1761; Daniel b. 1762; and Deborah b. 1765. John Hart died on 11 May 1779 in Hopewell, N. J.

The children of Hugh S. and Elizabeth Hart were: Mary Alice b. 4 Sept. 1854, m. E. H. Wilson; Lair Davis b. 31 July 1856 in Randolph Co., Va., m. Laura E. Stanley 31 Oct. 1878; Lucy E. b. 8 Apr. 1861, m. R. M. Fry; Elizabeth E. b. 21 July 1866, and m. T. J. Richardson.

Lair Davis Hart was elected County Clerk of Pottawatomie Co. in 1887 He later served in other county offices and in 1896 was appointed Postmaster and held that office for 18 successive years. He died 2 Nov. 1922 and his wife Laura, died 10 Jan. 1923. Both are buried at the City Cemetery at Westmoreland. Their children were: Frank b. 11 July 1879, m. Lucy Hall; George E. b. 17 Nov. 1880; Hugh Clyde b. 30 May 1883; Harry, twin to Hugh C., m. Bernice Heath; Fred b. 14 June 1889, m. Myrtle Dodgion; Charles born and died as an infant; Wm. Bert b. 27 June 1892, m. Margaret Mabie; and Judson Beck b. 21 Nov. 1896, m. Ardie Jenkins.

George E. Hart was born in Circleville, Kans. and was for the better part of his life a groceryman in Westmoreland. On 16 Feb. 1905, he married Jennie Maude Sebring, daughter of John and Margaret (Reser) Sebring. Their children were: Gladys G. b. 17 Jan. 1906, m. Wm. Lester Barr; John E. b. 2 Sept. 1907, m. (1) Gretchen Gould and (2) Ruth Hanser; Laura Margaret, b. 12 July 1909, m. Allen G. Bowers; Maude E. (Judy) b. 6 Dec. 1913, m. Robert Young; Bertha R. b. 21 Mar. 1917, m. Lee Elliott; Alice L. b. 20 Aug. 1921, m. Milton Herrmann; Albert L., twin to Alice, married Ruth Dustan.

Morris Co. Pioneer Settlement 224

Phyllis Taylor

"A violin—yes, you take this violin. It was your great-grandfather Warneke's old fiddle. You were named for his wife, your great-grandmother, since you were born on his birthday, and it must be right that the fiddle be yours. Care for it Julia, and learn to love it just as he did for many years. Spread happiness with the music from it. Many times I've heard

him say with enthusiasm, 'when I die I want you to play Turkey in the Straw, Home on the Range, Raggedy Ann and Soldier's Joy.' Always with a tap of his foot, he played his fiddle while his friends danced to the happiness he was able to bring forth from this instrument. I hope you can find in it the same comfort it gave to him." So spoke a mother to her 9-year old daughter, who recently asked if she could have a violin to learn to play.

"But Mother, it looks like any other violin to me," the girl is believed to have thought. "Can't you tell me a story about once upon a time and Grandpa?"

Unable to tell the child any firsthand information, the mother told her the story as she remembered hearing her grandfather, August Warneke, telling it to her:

Once upon a time, on May 2, 1857, the family of John Warneke arrived six miles west and a mile north of the place now called White City. They were destined to call Clark's Creek "home" for many years. They were the first white people to settle on Clark's Creek. When they had left Lincoln, Iowa, they had 4 children and by the time they arrived at their destination, another tiny pioneer had made her appearance. She was never happy to let it be known that she was born in a "mover" wagon. "We weren't gypsies," she was often heard to say in apology.

With the Warnekes came an ox team, one cow, a blind mare, three hens, one rooster, $20 in cash, and a grim determination that has often been termed "old country stubbornness." They were German-born people. John Warneke came to America in 1840, at the age of 22, to escape military conscription. It has been said that Mrs. Barbara Trager Warneke was a stowaway on a ship from Germany. The two young people probably had mutual friends in Lincoln, Iowa, and met there when Miss Trager's clothesline fell down and Mr. Warneke rescued her clean clothing.

Although John Warneke left Germany to avoid the military conscription, he found it necessary to take part in the Mexican War in 1846-47. For his part in the war, the Federal Government granted him a farm on Clark's Creek, out in what is now known as Kansas. With great pride the family would tell, "We were not homesteaders, as we held a land grant."

The Warnekes first effort was to erect a tent in which the family lived during the summer. Land was broken and a small amount of corn was raised but no wheat at all. A buckwheat crop was reliazed that season. Flails were used to get the grain from the straw. There were no close neighbors, and Leavenworth was the town to which John Warneke went for provisions.

Two to three weeks were necessary to complete a trip. During the trip, the family was left alone on the prairie. In July of 1857, the Hansen family arrived and homesteaded a farm below the Warneke place. It is supposed that the men of the families made their trips to Leavenworth together while the families at home stayed together. With the constant threat of Indians, candles were not lighted. At this time, the Indians were much less savage than is supposed. The Indians further west were greatly feared and a vigil kept constantly. White people had killed off the wild game and many times the more savage red men had to be handled with care to keep peace. A bell was placed at the top of a hill to signal neighbors in case help was needed. Some of the wagon trains that passed through the Warneke place later met a sad fate at the hands of enraged Indians. Tales of these massacres were drifting back to the settlers and substantiating the need for a guard.

In 1858, the June Baxter family came from Turkey Creek on their way back to Illinois. The Baxters were disappointed with Turkey Creek. The winter of 1858 found them with the Warnekes. They liked the country there so well that they stayed and homesteaded the Andrew Clark farm.

John Warneke had been educated in Germany and was considered to be quite a well-informed doctor. He and Mrs. Warneke were charter members of the Lyons Methodist Church.

A mail route was established from Cottonwood Falls to Junction City. Ft. Riley had been established in 1852 and the need for a post office arose; the Charles Baxter home was the post office and was called Leland. The appointment for the post office was made by President Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Charles Baxter taught the children of the neighborhood and the first schoolhouse was west of the Baxter homestead and was built in 1865. The next schoolhouse was built where Baxter school, District No. 10, now stands.

The great drouth came in 1860 and mutterings of the great Civil War were heard.

For two years, the Kaw Indians camped in the timber on the Warneke and Hansen places during the winter season. The Kaws and the Pawnees staged a battle near Salina in the '60s and a Kaw brave was brought back to Clarks Creek for burial. Buffalo skin covered poles dragged behind an Indian pony was the means of transporting the body. The pony, feathers interlaced in its mane and tail, was killed and left on the grave. The grave was east of the present Bill Block home. An Indian squaw was buried on the Hansen place, her dishes placed on her grave.

Indian stragglers were constantly passing through the Clark's Creek territory. One day three red men appeared at the Warneke door, knives decorating their waistbands. They presented a terrifying sight to a mother with small children. They asked for food and were given all that could be spared but they asked for more.

They pointed to the small children hiding

beneath the table and said, "Me kill." Mrs. Warneke left the house and rang the bell to summon aid. In the Indian's haste to leave, they left their ponies tethered a short distance away.

A stranger found dead on the prairie southwest of the Warneke home brought the need of a burial place. No one knew who the man was but he was the first person buried in the Clark's Creek cemetery.

In the late 50's, Charles Gunter was appointed by the Federal Government as head of a vigilante committee. He was supplied with arms to be used to protect the lives and property of the pioneer families. The Kaw Indians were quite friendly to the white people. The Cheyennes were feared. The friendly Kaws near Council Grove always tried to warn the pioneers when the Cheyennes were on the warpath. The settlers gathered together at the times they received these warnings and prepared to fight. Six thousand Indians commanded by Colonel Phillips fought Texas Indians in the Civil War. Colonel Phillips was a personal friend of John Warneke.

Besides the warnings of the Cheyenne raids, the settlers faced many hardships and privations. Bitter cold, grasshoppers, dust and sickness were among the hardships. Mr. Gunter, head of the vigilante group made trips to Cantonment Leavenworth to bring government aid in the form of seed and ammunition. Word of new land grants came from Cantonment Leavenworth. This aid and information all came as far west as Leavenworth, but the pioneers had to go there to receive it and bring it out themselves.

The John Warneke children told of playing with friendly Indian children. "Belly" bands used instead of saddles created a new sport. With only the belly bands to hold to they tried to pull one another from their Indian ponies. Will and August Warneke made a demonstration of Indian wrestling at all the family gatherings during their later years.

August Warneke, during his 81 years, spent over half a century on the township board. When Clark's Creek was divided, Grandpa named the territory "Overland." Your Uncle John had just purchased a new car, an "Overland," the first one in the area. Grandpa looked at the new car and said, "Let's name the new township Overland." This was in about 1913.

Now, work hard with your music, Julia, and study a lot with your violin. Do as he did, Julia, spread happiness with your music and your life. Sometimes play Turkey in the Straw and Home on the Range as you tap your foot.

This good, but unnecessary advice was given no attention. The nine-year old Prairie Rose was sound asleep.

Rev. Alex. H. Petty 225

A. Ruth Haskell

Alexander Harvey Harrison Petty was born 29 Nov. 1840 in Christian Co., Ill., the son of Sanford and Cynthia Sargent Petty. He was the sixth child in a family of ten. He was married 18 May, 1862 to Catharine Hedrick, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ball Hedrick. He was ordained as a Baptist minister in May, 1870 in the Shiloh Church in Ill. He and his wife had three children; William Marion, b. 17 Jan. 1863, Rosetta Jane, b. 20 Nov. 1864, and Cynthia Elizabeth, b. 29 Sept. 1867.

The family moved to Kansas about 1873, coming with other members of the family in covered wagons. They settled in Coffey Co. near the now non-existent town of Ottumwa. Mr. Petty's pastoral duties took him around Coffey Co., and the surrounding counties of Greenwood, Woodson, Osage, and Shawnee. His last pastorate was at Dover, Ks. in 1899.

He was a gifted and eloquent speaker, and was in demand at Baptist Association meetings. He earnestly upheld the rights of the working man, and was an active member of labor organizations, and helped to initiate officers of new organizations. He was also interested in politics of the day, and campaigned for William Jennings Bryan. Some of his church members did not approve of his political activities but his deep sincerity did not allow him to be swayed by their disapproval. His interest in politics stemmed partly from the fact that his father was a friend of Abraham Lincoln's and he grew up with a knowledge of things political. In addition to his pastorates, he was a carpenter and farmer. All these activities enabled him to live a full and busy life, although he suffered from ill health at various times.

He and his wife moved to Topeka, Kansas in the spring of 1905, where he worked at his trade of carpentering, preaching as a guest at different churches and gave talks at the Railroad YMCA and at the Santa Fe shops during the noon hour. On the evening of 21 Sept. 1905, he was walking home with friends from a prayer meeting, and dropped dead of a heart attack.

August Hegwer 226

Ruth E. Parker

This account was written by T. J. Dyer in 1934. It was edited by Ruth E. Parker, daughter of Mrs. Frances Hegwer Parker, and granddaughter of Mrs. Ruth A. Hegwer.

A great many of the oldest pioneers have passed

on to other climes. One of these was August Hegwer, who met an untimely death in a great blizzard of January, 1886, southwest of Kiowa on Mule Creek. He and his step-son, Dave Freemyer, had been down in the Cherokee Outlet on a hunting expedition, and incidentally to poison some lobo wolves that infested those regions and were a great menace to the cattlemen. Their hunting ground was on the two Eagle Chief creeks, south and west of the present site of Alva, Oklahoma. The day preceding the blizzard, they were seen by John R. Smith, who was riding the range and looking after fires of hunters and campers, to see that they had not left any burning that might be fanned by a high wind, and thereby burn off much of the range.

Numerous such fires were fought by the cowboys, hence the rigid vigilance in looking after careless persons who were often hunting in the Territory. On the day before the blizzard, Hegwer and Freemyer had been accosted by John R. Smith, who knew them both, inquired of them concerning their campfire of the night before. Both said that the fire had been safely taken care of. John, however, after parting with them, went to the camp to see for himself, and he found it as told by them.

Hegwer and Freemyer made their way towards Kiowa, camping that night at the mouth of Mule Creek, where it joins with Driftwood Creek. Mr. Smith says the day before the storm was a very warm one, and that he was riding in his shirt sleeves having no need of a coat. Next morning that howling blizzard came without warning. Hegwer and Freemyer were caught in it in all its fury. Turning the horses loose, they started out on foot up Mule Creek, facing the storm, trying to make their way to the old Streeter camp, some miles up this stream from their camp. They toiled on, but ere they reached the coveted camp, night overtook them. Although he had taken the lead when they started on their perilous trip, Mr. Hegwer, being quite aged, soon became exhausted trying to face the storm. Dave, then only a lad of 14 years, struggled on trying to reach the camp.

In a letter from Mrs. Fannie B. Streeter, of Ponca City, she says that she and her husband Frank were at this camp at this time and that Dave came to their camp about 8:30 or 9 o'clock the next morning, having spent the entire night out in this blizzard.

She says also that besides herself and husband, there were a cook, and two or three cowboys. Dave was carried into the dugout, and first aid given by immersing his feet in cold water to draw out the frost. They also gave him some breakfast. Then he was taken to his mother's home at old Kiowa, when a physician was called to care for him. Hegwer perished in the blizzard. His body was recovered and taken to the old town for burial. He was buried in the old Kiowa Cemetery. His remains were never moved from there. Mrs. Hegwer, his widow, is now living in New Kiowa and is 90 years old. On the 2nd of June, 1933, I visited with this aged lady at her home. Grandma had recently received a fall, injuring one of her hips. In consequence of this accident, she was reclining in bed. She talked freely of the early times at old Kiowa, yet her recollection of dates was not very clear, and she could not tell in what year she and her son, Dave, came to the old town. She related the incident of the great blizzard in which her husband lost his life, and her son Dave was so badly frozen as to make it necessary to amputate one of his feet. Doctors Cloud and McElrath performed the operation.

Dave, now over 60 years of age, is still hale and hearty despite the harrowing experience with a raging blizzard in his boyhood days.

These additional notes were given by Ruth E. Parker.

August Hegwer, an old buffalo hunter, was the first postmaster in the old town of Kiowa, Barber Co., Kansas, established in December, 1875. He served until November 23, 1877.

Mrs. Ruth A. Hegwer, widow of August Hegwer of old Kiowa, Kansas, ran in the opening of the Cherokee Strip into Oklahoma in 1893 with her 9-year old daughter, Frances Hegwer (Mrs. Roy C. Parker). She settled on a creek bank just across the Kansas border—south of Kiowa. The following morning she discovered that the plot of land she had selected and camped on was already occupied by earlier settlers—the Oklahoma Sooners, who claimed the land prior to the running date. Consequently, Mrs. Hegwer and daughter, Frances, had to return to their Kiowa residence without sharing in the land from the Cherokee Strip.

Henry Myer 227

Mabel M. Osborn

Henry Myer was born 11 August 1819 in Germany. He came to America and was married to Mary Rostock in Oregon, Missouri. Mary was born 8 March 1838, the daughter of Ferdinand and Nancy Rostock. She had several brothers and sisters and was affectionately known as "Polly" to her family and friends. One of her brothers served in the army during the Civil War.

Henry and Mary lived in Oregon, Missouri, for several years and had three sons and five daughters born there. In 1869 or 1870, they moved to a farm near Fairview, Kansas in Brown County. Here two girls and two boys were born to them. Henry was a tailor and didn't like farming, so he left that work to his sons.

After Henry's death in 1904, Mary lived a year or

so with one of her children and then moved on to live with another for a while. She died 12 October 1910 and both of them are buried in a little country cemetery near Fairview.

The names of their children were William, Ferdinand, Mary Ann, Nancy, Lemoa, Anna, James, Cordelia, Julia, Edward, Della, and Frank. All of these children are dead, but many descendants still live in Kansas.



(Charles F. and Jessie Todd Collins)

C. F. and Jessie T. Collins 228

Betty Lou Denton

Although he was born in Decatur, Ill., 10 Aug. 1866, Charles Francis Collins lived for 66 years in Kansas, coming to the state with his parents when he was 17 years old. His parents, George and Elizabeth Billman Collins, brought their family to a farm six miles west of Ft. Scott, Kans. in Marmaton Twp. (Bourbon Co.) in 1883. When Collins married Jessie Todd on 15 Mar. 1892 the couple moved to the home where they lived the rest of their lives, 6 and ½ miles west of Ft. Scott on old U. S. Highway 54.

Collins was always active in civic and community affairs and a pioneer farmer. He was a trustee of the Bethel Methodist Church, a member of the Bethel school board for 50 years, and was treasurer of the Redfield Mutual Telephone Company for years. He was also a Grange member.

Jessie Todd was born 7 May 1867 to John and Anna Aitken Todd at Marmaton, Bourbon Co., Kans. Her father was a merchant, operating the general store in Marmaton until his death in 1921. Both her father and mother came to the United States from Scotland.

The Collins had one son, Walter Earl Collins. (For additional information about descendants, see his biography.)

For detailed information about brothers and the sister of Charles Collins, see biography of George Collins. They were Emma Viola Gilfallen, William Lincoln, Harry Ellsworth, John Albert, and Oliver Grant.

Mr. Collins died 25 June 1950 at Ft. Scott Mercy Hospital. He was buried at Centerville Cemetery in Bourbon Co., Kansas.

Mrs. Collins was a member of the Bethel Methodist Church, the Bethel Ladies Aid Society and the Redfield Farm Bureau Unit. She was an avid reader and an enthusiastic story teller. She had a great interest in history and all of the world around her. Spare moments were always busy in reading, writing letters, or doing needlework of some sort.

She died on 2 June 1956 and was buried in the Centerville Cemetery.

(For information about her brothers and sisters, see biography of John Todd.)

The Sellers Family 229

Mrs. Garland D. Sellers

George Washington Sellers, b. 1 Aug. 1862 in Green County, Tenn. His parents, the Hiram Clark Sellers moved to Missouri. George eventually settled around Isabel, Kansas. He was an early settler, teacher, farmer, and rancher.

He married first 27 May 1893, at the farm home, Nona White, daughter of Lester and Susan D. (McCarty) White. The Whites came to Kansas in Feb. 1884. Lester White gave an acre of his land for a cemetery. His mother was the first to be buried in it. His house was the first "dugout". He became one of the most prosperous citizens of Barbour County, Isabel, Kansas. He had a real estate and insurance business in Isabel. He taught school at Mingonia, Kansas, in 1897. He died 10 Jan. 1934. He is buried in the cemetery on his farm.

Nona White Sellers died 14 Nov. 1911 at Isabel, Kansas, buried in the White cemetery.

George W. Sellers married second 23 June 1915 at Anthony, Kansas, to Annie Stanley. There were no children of this marriage. George W. Sellers died 25 Feb. 1936 at Isabel, Kansas. He left six children by his wife, Nona White Sellers.

The six children are: 1. Arlis Marion b. 27 Jan. 1894, m. Flora Toothaker. They taught school in Colorado. They have 3 children. 2. Virgil Lester b. 10 Oct. 1895, d. 22 Aug. 1896 and buried in Isabel, Kans. 3. Floy White b. 29 Dec. 1897, m. Lucille Bird. He lives

in Texas. They had 4 children. 4. Merl Lester (Jack) b. 8 Oct. 1899, m. Irma Pottharst. They had 2 children. Irma died 24 Jan. 1966 in New Orleans, La. Jack worked on the Sellers Ranch southwest of Isabel. After June 1922, he became a railway clerk out of Louisiana. He married second Ann — of Houston, Texas. 5. Paul Laverne b. 17 June 1904, m. Mary Alberta Downey July 1926. He taught at Sand Creek, a rural Kansas school, then put himself through Emporia State Teachers College. He received his B.S. in 1927 and his M.S. at Pittsburg State Teachers College in 1943. He was a teacher and coach at Athol, Kansas. There were three boys born to them there. He was principal of an Intermediate School in Ft. Scott, Kansas at the time of his death, which occurred 13 Oct. 1950 at Ft. Scott. He is buried in Evergreen cemetery, Ft. Scott. He was a member of the Masonic lodge. He was a Captain in the Kansas State Guard prior to World War II. 6. Child unknown.

The Master Plan 230

Phyllis Taylor

This is the story of the John Warneke family—their hopes, desires, plans, their work and their destiny.

The plan of John Warneke, from the first, was to live as the Master wanted. Always he had desired to live his own life here on earth and design his life to prepare for the resurrection in the great tomorrow.

In Germany, in 1840, his aim involved leaving his homeland and her formidable plan for compulsory military training. In carrying out the design he had planned, he came to the new world to enjoy the much talked of "freedom of speech and worship." John's destined wife also found her way from Schwatzenbach, Germany to the famous land of freedom, as a stowaway on a ship. With her she brought only a strong back and an active, agile mind. Little did she dream that she would meet her husband-to-be in the new America.

John Warneke was most sorely disappointed when he arrived in the famous, long-yearned for land with her many freedoms, just in time to go to war with a regiment on the Mexican border. There he found fighting to be the price of freedom.

John's intense sorrow over having to fight in hand-to-hand combat was outshone by his obsessing desire to go on further west to the bare edge of civilization.

The land grant that the government gave to him as compensation for his Mexican War participation fitted into the formation of his mind's sketch of a home—a home where he could barely see his closest neighbor's curling chimney smoke. Out west, John felt that he could raise his family and carry on the work for his Master. He kept his Bible close at hand and enjoyed it regularly so that he might guide the growing generation. Was John a bit vain to think he might be a preacher of the Gospel when he was a landowner? Glad was John that he had found a capable German-born woman with a strong body who also was eager to fit into his plan to go west and claim the land that was to be his.

In the chain of events that followed, only the Mexican War deterred the great plan of John Warneke. With a minimum of equipment, John and Barbara headed west to form a home where pious violets adorned the lonely prairie. Children, nine in number, fit into John's design. Eight of these children grew to adulthood. One child, young George, was laid to rest just south of a little church that the family had helped to build and loved so much. All the eight Warneke children grew to serve the family, but first to serve the Master.

During the years immediately following John and Barbara's arrival at the little 160 acre Clark's Creek claim, they began to notice that they could no longer see the Hansen's light at night or their chimney smoke by day. Small oak trees were growing between the houses and hiding the neighbor's activity from view. New neighbors were settling nearby—the Baxters, the Atkinsons, and others were finding happiness in a prairie home.

The devout Clark's Creek neighbors shared the same German Bible and John Warneke was the spokesman for the little group. Steadfast were they, who had not forgotten German, American, Indian, or Irish. "He hath made of one blood, all nations."

Mrs. Warneke's unvarying mind had been determined, from the day she first heard the cry of young Callie, her firstborn, that her children would learn to speak English. Perhaps they would teach school. Sincere was Barbara when she thought a school could be formed so that the Hansens, Baxters, Atkinsons and even the new Irish children, whose families were settling further north near Skiddy, could learn the same American ways together.

Was Barbara disappointed when none of her own children chose to teach school? Was she dispirited that she herself did not have the qualities to guide and teach the new generation? Perhaps in the minds of all mothers is a bit of desire to teach and to cultivate the urge to learn more and still more.

Time passed and John Warneke was taken his last mile and placed near the body of his small son George south of the little country church. 21 doleful years for Barbara were spent before she followed her husband. 21 springs Barbara saw the violets bloom before she followed up the hill to be placed near the man with whom she came west to build a home out of God's prairie.

Barbara had not lived long enough to see her great-granddaughter come back from a fine eastern

college to teach the home school, Old District #10. Miss Myreda was a conscientious teacher to the Warneke, Baxter and Hansen descendants. Some of the Irish Catholic children attended her classes from their settlement near Skiddy.

Faithfully, the violets bloomed each spring and small acorns fell each fall from the oak trees between the Hansens and the Warnekes. A modern dwelling supplanted the humble log house that took the place of the sod house which served after the tent proved inadequate. Each dwelling found itself further from the faithful little spring that had so attracted the Warnekes on their arrival at the "grant." Many changes took place during the 92 years following the year of 1857.

Some of John Warneke's dreams may finally have been realized as his great-grandson approached the pulpit on Easter Sunday morning to speak before a filled church to preach his first sermon, just one mile west of the original Warneke home. 92 years Clark's Creek had waited for a Warneke to fill a pulpit and fulfill the dream formed many years before in the mind of that German-speaking man.

John had a desire for "just a prairie church." The Rev. Lloyd Warneke preached in St. John's Lutheran Church in his Lutheran custom to a similar congregation. Rev. Lloyd chose as his first text the lovely Easter Story taken from I Corinthians 15-20. The theme being "He is risen." Less than a mile away lay the bodies of John and Barbara. Rev. Lloyd received the loose change or plate collection which amounted to $79, four times the amount that John had carried in the family German Bible along with the United States Government land grant, 92 springs before. Judging from the size of the congregation that heard Rev. Warneke deliver his initial sermon, they must have been pleased to have him in their midst, but their pleasure was of short duration. Young Warneke chose to push on west just as his great-grandfather had so many years before.

The near century-old oak trees that John had watched flourish and grow between his place and Hansens, met a fate never dreamed of by any of the Clark Creek people. The majestic oaks were suddenly jerked out and taken away to be used in the manufacture of whiskey barrels. Perhaps John would have strangled the tiny oaks and continued to see the Hansen's light by night and their curling chimney smoke by day had he foreseen the fate of the timber he loved so much.

Three Easters passed after Rev. Warneke delivered the Easter message in the little church that was the symbol of these people's Americanism, when they were dealt an insufferable blow. The lovely St. John's Lutheran Church and all that was within her went up in smoke, leaving only the lonely handrails reaching skyward as a sign that someone cared enough to labor for the Master. A short distance to the south and west of the desolate handrails were graves of many who had hopes, dreams, and desires of a prairie church. Was this a part of some Master or Master's Plan?

Now the claim is only a heartless estate. There is no life there to look out across the prairie and the stumps of giant oak trees. The schoolhouse stands a symbol of learning; she has long been deserted and the sorrow shows in her broken window panes. The church's handrails, surrounded by charred ruins of a church, still point upward in a mocking motion of all that is left to tell the story of a prairie place of worship.

The farmland that John loved and worked so tenderly with his one blind mare and his faithful oxen is going back to prairie sod. Each springtime presents her dazzling self and her faithful violets still bloom and nod approval that such is the way of life in the Master Plan.

Reynolds 231

Mabel E. Hosch

Two sons of Edward Miner and Sarah (Beebe) Reynolds moved from Lake City, Iowa, to Kansas in the 1880's. The Beebe-Reynolds families reveal the brother-sister dual marriage pattern so common among the pioneers. Sarah (Beebe) Reynolds was a sister of James W. Beebe, while her husband, Edward Miner Reynolds, was a half-brother of Marilla (Isles) Beebe.

Abel Beebe Reynolds was born in Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich. 5 Dec. 1857; moved to Calhoun Co., Iowa, 1862; married there to Martha Jane Waugh, who was born at Maquoketa, Iowa, 8 Oct. 1857, daughter of William R. and Louisa (Johnson) Waugh. In 1880 they moved to Cuba, Republic Co., Kans. and about six years later to a farm near Goodwater, Gove Co., Kans. Three of their four children were born in Kansas. Abel's mother, Sarah (Beebe) Reynolds, died and was buried in Gove County 20 Feb. 1894; her husband, Edward Miner Reynolds, returned to Lake City, Iowa, where he died 26 Aug. 1897 and was buried in Cottonwood Cemetery. Abel and Martha Reynolds later moved to Independence, Mo., where they died in the 1920's. Their children were: Nora Elizabeth Evans, Sandpoint, Idaho; Eva Amelia Krause, Vesta, Minn.; John Tillman Reynolds, Independence, Mo.; and Mabel Bessie Kison, Edmonton, Canada.

Levi Jeremiah Reynolds, youngest of seven children, was born 31 Jan. 1866 in Calhoun Co., Iowa. He married at Belleville, Republic Co., Kans. 14 Aug. 1884 to Louisa M. Fitts, who was born 10 Feb. 1867 at Rock Island, Ill., to Bernard and Jane (As-

quith) Fitts. They spent most of their lives near Cuba, Kans., retired to Long Beach, Calif., in the 1930's. She died 24 Sept. 1934, and he, 24 Aug. 1938; buried at Compton, Calif. A daughter, Lela May, died in childhood. Their son, Ernest Lee Reynolds, lived at Cuba, Kans. (1885-1959); his wife was Jennie Fulton, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Kasper) Fulton of Cuba. Their five children who lived in the Cuba-Belleville area were: Herbert, Laura Shipek, Martha Blazek, Charles and Vernon Reynolds.

Thomas History 232

Nancy Lou Thomas

Chester Thomas, Sr., was born July 18, 1810, in Troy, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He came from an old Vermont family of Revolutionary fame. His school advantages were limited, though he was taught the rudiments of an English education by his mother, an intelligent, warm-hearted Christian woman. Study and observation, however, added largely to this meager stock, and he became a man of intelligence. He held various public offices in Pennsylvania, during a period of 25 years, but was always interested in farming, and dealt largely in stock, operating as a drover.

In April, 1858, he moved to Kansas, settling on a farm in Shawnee County. In 1859 he was elected to the Territorial Council, from the counties of Shawnee, Osage and Lyon. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln to be United States special mail agent for Kansas and the Western territories, embracing Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. In 1862 he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, which position he held for two years, when he resigned on account of health. In 1864 he was chosen Presidential elector, voting for Abraham Lincoln. He was the associate and active friend of Hon. David Wilmot, author of the celebrated Wilmot Proviso, with whom he cooperated for over 20 years. During this period he was prominently connected with the political affairs of his state, and was entrusted by Wilmot and his associates with responsible positions in Philadelphia and other portions of the State, and was regarded as one of the ablest political managers of those stirring times. He was devoted to the anti-slavery cause, and in Kansas took sides with the Republicans and James H. Lane. Few men in the state did more to promote the Freestate cause. In the fall of 1861, the question of locating the State Capitol was submitted to the people and decided in favor of Topeka. It is not too much to say that Mr. Thomas' persistent efforts in behalf of Topeka, secured the vote in its favor. He was the leading spirit in the canvass, and his influence and activity were absolutely necessary to secure the successful issue.

He had three wives. His first wife was Sophia Thankful Stevens of Troy, Pennsylvania. They were married February 7, 1833 and she died September 21, 1855. Chester Thomas Sr., was buried April 3, 1891 in the Topeka Cemetery. Chester had nine children by Sophia Thankful.

Adolphus Sidney Thomas was born to Sophia and Chester on December 13, 1833 in Canton, Penn., and was their oldest son. Because of ill health, the family came to Kansas in 1864 and settled in Topeka. Adolphus was married October 1, 1856 to Elizabeth Inghams. Their four children were Blanche, Fred Woodruff, Frank J., and Mabel. Mabel died at 3 months of age of Diarrhea. Elizabeth died October 10, 1870 at the age of 30. He then married his second wife, Eva, on August 4, 1871 and they had two daughters, May and Nina. A. S. purchased one of the first lots sold by Mr. Potwin in Potwin Place and the lot was No. 13 Greenwood Avenue. The deed was made October 2, 1885. Eva passed away on February 27, 1897. In about 1900 he married Eliza Knott.

Adolphus Thomas was Clerk of the United States District Court from 1865 until he resigned 23 years later in November 1888, after which time he devoted himself to farming and stock raising in Silver Lake.

Mr. A. S. Thomas and Mr. M. B. Beaubien were the original proprietors of Silver Lake. The land belonged to Mr. Beaubien, but he gave Mr. Thomas every other lot for helping lay out the town. Silver Lake was plotted in 1868 and incorporated as a city in 1870. Mr. Thomas passed away on November 17, 1915. He and Elizabeth are buried in the Topeka Cemetery.

Fred Woodruff Thomas was born to Adolphus and Elizabeth (Inghams) Thomas on February 12, 1895. His mother died when he was just 11 years old and not knowing what to do with the three children, his father sent them away to be educated. Blanche went to the Convent of St. Marys in Leavenworth and Fred W. and Frank J. were sent to St. Marys, Kansas to the college where they accepted children under college age. Fred refused to stay and came back to Silver Lake. In 1876, Fred and Frank both had the rights of majority conferred upon them to do business as a minor. They were engaged in farming and livestock raising. On June 25, 1877, they had the brand, "IN" issued to them for stock to be registered and to be applied to the left hip of cattle and left shoulder of horses. Fred purchased farm land at the west end to the north of Silver Lake. He resided on one tract.

In 1881, Fred Thomas was Postmaster at Silver Lake. He married Lucy Alura Johnson in 1897. She had been Postmistress at Silver Lake for a time also. Lucy Johnson was born March 23, 1859, in Union County, Ohio to Eason and Diannah (Overfield)

Johnson. Fred W. and Lucy had one son, Adolphus Johnson Thomas. Fred W. passed away October 12, 1923 and Lucy on April 14, 1921. Both are buried in Silver Lake Cemetery.

Adolphus Johnson Thomas was born on March 26, 1899 to Fred W. and Lucy (Johnson) Thomas at their home in Silver Lake, Kansas. He graduated from Silver Lake Grade and High School and attended Kansas State University, Kansas University and Washburn University. He enjoyed sports and lettered in baseball at Washburn in 1923. For many years he coached the town's baseball team at Silver Lake. On June 2, 1923, he was married to Mabel May Howerton, daughter of Ida May (Hass) and Charles Franklin Howerton of Rossville, Kansas. Three children were born to them: Adolphus Howerton, Charles Frederick, and Louise Alura. Adolphus J. served on the school board at Silver Lake for 18 years. He was a farmer and stockman and purchased grassland in Jackson County. He was a strong promoter of soil conservation and very instrumental in organizing the Silver Lake Drainage District, serving as its director until his death. The district was organized on July 12, 1943. In 1957 he and his sons formed the partnership, A. J. Thomas and Sons. Adolphus passed away on July 26, 1962 at K. U. Medical Center in Kansas City, Kansas. He was buried in Silver Lake Cemetery.

Adolphus Howerton (Tom) Thomas was the first child born to Adolphus Johnson and Mabel (Howerton) Thomas. He was born October 16, 1930 in Topeka, Kans., and graduated from Silver Lake Grade and High School. In 1957 Adolphus H. was Master of Lake Lodge A.F. & A. M. #50. He then served as Secretary for 12 years. After his father's death in 1962, he was elected Director of Silver Lake Drainage District and is still serving in that capacity. He has purchased land in Shawnee and Jackson Counties and farms with his brother Charles. Adolphus lives on the home place in Silver Lake with his mother.

Charles Frederick Thomas was born June 7, 1932 in Topeka to Adolphus Johnson and Mabel Thomas. He attended Silver Lake Grade and High School and was graduated in 1954 from Kansas State University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Agricultural Economics. Charles was active in 4-H and was on the state 4-H livestock judging team in 1949. In 1953 he was a member of the livestock judging team at Kansas State University. He served his country in the U. S. Army from 1955 to 1957 and was stationed at Zweibrucken, Germany for nearly a year. When he was discharged, he returned to Silver Lake to farm with his father and brother. The Thomas Brothers partnership was formed after their father passed away in 1962 and has since purchased land in Shawnee, Jackson and Pottawatomie Counties.

Charles was Master of Lake Lodge A.F. & A.M. #50, served on the county committee for Farmers Home Administration for 3 years, and was Associate Director and member of Advisory Board for Farmers Union Co-op at St. Marys, Kansas, served on the County Ag. Extension Council, is project leader for 4-H Club and is currently serving his second term on the school board for Silver Lake Unified District #372.

On August 2, 1959, Charles F. married Nancy Lou Smith, daughter of Walter Charles and Mae Fern (Klamm) Smith of Bonner Springs, Kansas. Nancy was born December 14, 1936 in Leavenworth, Kansas. She graduated from Bonner Springs Grade and High School and from Kansas State University in 1958 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Home Economics Education. She taught Home Economics at Silver Lake High School for three years and is serving as Community and project leader for Silver Lake 4-H Club. Charles and Nancy have three children: Diannah Kay was born February 7, 1963; Arthur Charles was born March 23, 1966 and Alan Sidney was born March 24, 1970, all at St. Francis in Topeka.

Louise Alura Thomas was born March 21, 1937 in Topeka. She is the daughter of Adolphus J. and Mabel Thomas. She attended and graduated from Silver Lake Grade and High School and Washburn University. At Washburn she received a B.A. Degree in Commerce. On October 4, 1959, she married Dallas J. Todd of Oak Hill, Kansas. He was born May 16, 1935, the son of Wallace and Dorthy (McKale) Todd. Dallas graduated from Clay Center High School and received a B. A. Degree in Personnel Management from Washburn University in 1959. Since that time he has been employed by Sylvania Electric and is now area manager. Dallas and Louise presently reside in Naperville, Illinois. They have four children. Twin daughters, Susan Louise and Sandra Elaine were born February 14, 1964 in Denver, Colo. Douglas J. was born April 15, 1968 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Dwight Thomas was born December 28, 1969 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charles Brian Morgan 233

Livonia Legg Jacobe

Charles Brian Morgan, his wife Frances, and their six children were among the first five families to move into Pawnee Rock after the Civil War. They moved to Kansas from Granville, Licking Co., Ohio. Mr. Morgan was born in Radnorshire, Llambister Parish, Wales, and came to America with his parents about 1841. His parents, Evan Morgan and Ann (Gravenor) Morgan, on arriving, went directly to Granville, Licking County, Ohio to live. They are buried in the Granville Cemetery.

Charles Morgan was a recruiting officer for the



(Charles Brian Morgan)

United States Navy during the Civil War and was stationed at Cincinnati, Ohio. He enlisted in the Navy and served a year on the "Red Rover", the first United States Naval hospital ship.

Mr. Morgan was discharged from the Navy because of physical disability. Both of his ankles were dislocated which left him lame the rest of his life. He had also, like so many military men of that time, suffered a severe case of dysentery which left him with poor health.

A monument standing on the Barton County Courthouse lawn in Great Bend lists all the men in Barton County who served in the Civil War and Charles Morgan is among those listed.

When he was 19 years old, Mr. Morgan became an apprentice to become a saddler in Newark, Ohio. When he moved to Great Bend, he went into the harness making business.

Mr. Morgan joined the Masonic Lodge when he was 21 in Newark, Ohio. He transferred his membership to the Great Bend Lodge and joined



(Francis Addia Hoffner Morgan)

every branch of the order that was available to him, in the western part of the State of Kansas. He and Mrs. Morgan and their daughter Lottie were charter members of the Great Bend Chapter Order of the Eastern Star. All three of them served as officers of the chapter for many years.

The six children of Charles and Frances Morgan, born in Ohio, were Charles Brian, Harry O., Sarah Ann, Emma Marie, Charlotte Eliza, and Elias Evan. Their youngest child Frank C., was born at Great Bend, January 7, 1877, and died December 27, 1883, a victim of the small pox plague that also killed the five-month old son of the Morgan's daughter, Sarah Ann.

Frances Adelia Hoffner Morgan was born June 29, 1839 at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, now called Mt. Healthy. She was the daughter of Rev. Elias Hoffner and Sarah Elizabeth (Pierson) Hoffner. She married Charles Brian Morgan November 16, 1858 at Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father founded and helped build the Hoffner United Brethren Church at Mt. Healthy and was the minister of that church for over 20 years. Having been raised in a minister's home, the church and its works were always a part of her life. Her family, friends and the church gave her the greatest joys of her life. One of her fondest memories was of her association and friendship with Billie Sunday, a



(The Morgan Children, Back row: Charlotte Eliza Duffy, Elisas Evan Morgan. Front row: Harry O. Morgan, Emma Maria Welch, Sarah Ann Legg.)

noted evangelist in her time. When Rev. Sunday was in Kansas, he always spent a few days in the Morgan home.

Charles Brian Morgan died April 10, 1903 at Great Bend, Kansas, and is buried in the Woodlawn Cemetery. After the death of her husband, Frances Morgan made her home with her daughter Sarah Ann Legg at Revere, Missouri. She died there February 24, 1917 and was buried at Great Bend in the Woodlawn Cemetery.

Rusch And Plamann 234

Mabel M. Osborn

Mary Magdalena Rusch was born 1 Jan. 1838 in Labes, Germany, the daughter of William and Wilhelmeine Rusch. She was married to August Plamann. He was born 2 Feb. 1829 in Schufelbein, Germany. His father died when he was very young so his boyhood was spent with his mother, Louise Plamann.

Labes and Schufelbein were close together and were in a portion of Prussia which is now a part of Poland. Mary and August spent their early married life in Labes and had five children, three boys and two girls, born there. The youngest child, Emil, was an infant in 1868 when they boarded a ship for America. At this time, Mary's mother was dead so her blind father, William Rusch, and a niece, Marie Pape, a daughter of her only sister, Ernestine, came with her to live in this new country.

On arriving in America, they went to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where some of their friends from Germany were living. August worked as a lumberman to help out forests and clear the land. They lived in Wisconsin about three years but were unhappy because of the cold winter weather there. Some of their German friends had moved to Kansas and wrote telling them that the weather in Kansas was similar to that in Germany. So, in 1873 or early 1874, they moved to a farm west of Hiawatha in Brown County. The niece, Marie Pape, stayed with friends in Wisconsin but the blind father lived with his daughter in Brown County until his death in 1878 at the age of 79.

The Plamanns reared their family of three sons and seven daughters on this farm. They raised cane from which molasses was made to sell each fall.

Mary was a flower lover and planted a formal flower garden similar to some European gardens. This garden had a little vine-covered arbor in the middle with paths leading to different portions of the garden. There she served tea to friends on Sunday afternoons in the summertime. The upkeep of this garden took much of her time but with several daughters to do the housework, she was free to make her flower garden beautiful.

It was on this farm that Eda Sophia was born 1 April 1874. That was the year that early Kansans called the grasshopper year. I have been told that grasshoppers came in great clouds, the sky was dark with them and that they ate crops, clothing, harness and any other article on which they happened to land. In 1895 Eda married James Myer at a home wedding in the house where she had been born. They had three children, Paul, Martha and Mabel.

The Plamanns moved to the town of Hiawatha after their children were grown. The youngest daughter, Rosa, then moved on the home farm with her family. August Plamann died 9 June 1907 at the age of 78. After his death, Mary continued to live at her home in Hiawatha. When she became crippled with arthritis and could not care for herself, her daughter Meta and family came to live and care for her. She died 16 June 1928 at the age of 90.

Neither August nor Mary learned to speak English. Mary loved to read and was able to read books and newspapers printed in English and German. All the children were fluent in both languages. It must have taken much courage to leave a homeland, friends and relatives, to know that they might not be seen again and then try to make a new life in a strange country with a very different language and customs. To me, they were pioneers.

The names of the 10 children of August and Mary Plamann, with a few facts, are as follows:

Charles, 1856-1936, married Anna Myer and had four children. After Anna died, Charles married her sister, Jula, and they had three children.

Gustav, 1860-1932, married Cordelia Myer and had 3 children.

Ottelia, 1862-1897, was never married.

Emma, 1864-1945, married Morland Overfield and had eight children.

Emil, 1868-1900, married Anna _____ and had three children.

Magdalena, 1872-1960, married Thomas Mellenbruch and had two children.

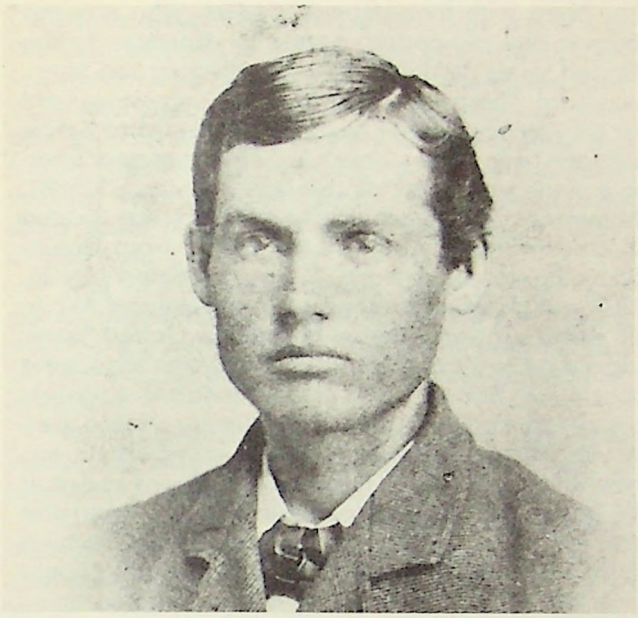
Eda Sophia, 1874-1946, married James Myer and had three children.

Meta, 1875-1956, married George McLaughlin and had two children.

Anna, 1878-1883.

Rosa, 1880-1966, married Edward Meyer and had twelve children.

The many living descendants of Mary and August Plamann are in various counties of Kansas and in different states, but very few bear the name Plamann.



(William Worth Hudson)

William Worth Hudson 235

Charles Hudson

William Worth Hudson was born in New Douglas, Madison County, Illinois on December 22, 1861. His father was James Harris Hudson, born in New Douglas on January 17, 1838, and his mother was Sarah Jane Bishop, also born in New Douglas December 12, 1842. James and Sarah Hudson also had one daughter, Martha Ann, born October 13, 1864.

Sarah Jane died on November 21, 1865. The family was then taken in to the home of Wiley Reaves, a relative, where they remained on a farm near New Douglas until the two children were through grade school.

Some time between 1880 and 1885 William Worth struck out on his own, and finally settled in Rossville, Kansas. No one now can say what prompted him to leave his family and friends and head west, but that he did. Neither can they say why he decided to stop in Rossville, unless it was the fact that there seemed to be good job opportunities and he had no trouble finding work. Or perhaps it was for another reason. A letter written in 1886 to his father in Illinois tells of taking a wagon load of girls to Cross Creek on a fishing trip, which lasted until midnight. No fish were caught, but a good time was apparently had by all. He also stated that he had a good job with a Dr. Gabbey, and urged his father to join him and that there would also be work waiting for him when he arrived.

William Worth was a member in good standing at Madison Lodge No. 560, A.F. & A.M. in New Douglas. In the above letter he asked his father to obtain a demit from this lodge, and he transferred to Hesperian Lodge No. 111 in Rossville where he retained his membership for the remainder of his days. He also became a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies of Topeka about 1923.

On June 20, 1893, William Worth Hudson married Catherine Emily Navarre in Topeka. They rented a farm about a quarter of a mile south of the Rossville Cemetery, and that is where their first baby, Joseph Harris, was born on March 18, 1894. They also had three other children—William Wayne, born November 20, 1896; Charles, born March 11, 1901; and Herbert Earl, born November 23, 1903, all in the Rossville vicinity.

The family farmed in several communities around Rossville until 1914 when they moved to Topeka. William Worth worked for the Rock Island Railway until he retired in 1922. Mrs. Hudson died in Topeka on March 20, 1930, and William Worth died at the home of his son Charles in Topeka on July 21, 1939. Both are buried in the Rossville Cemetery, just a very short distance from where they started housekeeping in 1893.

Flags Her Hobby 236

Elizabeth S. Ward

The small, white-haired lady with charming manner who greeted a World reporter at her door was Mrs. J. A. Sarver, the maker of the flag which flies at the top of the Old Ironsides spar.

Mrs. Sarver, 640 Watson, first made a flag during the Spanish American War while a girl at home, and flag making has been a hobby of hers ever since. She said, "When I first learned of the new high school, my dream was to make a flag that would fly over it." She asked to have the privilege of making this flag, and the school board readily consented.

Topeka has been Mrs. Sarver's home for many years and she has a host of friends who admire her

for her interest in worthwile things.

The flag which she made for Topeka High School is eight feet by twelve feet and was fashioned of the finest grade of Indianhead. She took the greatest care in selecting the material.

"No pattern was available," Mrs. Sarver explained, "so I spent quite a long time in getting the exact dimensions. The flag had to be perfect in every detail and also substantial to withstand all these winds." Most of the flag was made by hand—a feat in itself.

It took many hours of busy days to create this flag, but Mrs. Sarver said, "Every minute was a joy to me."

This clipping has been in a scrap book of mine since November 4, 1931. Mrs. Ivy Sarver was the mother of Steve Roper, 3533 E. 7th, Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Steve Roper have one son, James B. Roper, 3300 Eveningside Drive, Topeka. Mrs. Sarver has two great grandsons, Brent D. and Jamie Stephenson Roper.

Mrs. Sarver was born at Quenemo, Kansas. She died in 1961 at the age of 92. She quilted many quilts for me and members of the family. Her work was exquisite. For many years she entered a quilt at the Kansas Free Fair and always got a blue ribbon. She worked on quilts nearly up until the time she died and would set them up herself, even though she was a small frail woman in late years. Then she would allow her daughter-in-law, Jane, to help her put the quilt in the frames ready for quilting. I do not hesitate to say that she did the finest quilting and binding off a quilt that I have ever seen.



(Mrs. Anton Wencel nee Marie _____ and grandsons)

Anton And Marie Wencel 237

Berniece (Lebeda) Brown

My great-grandparents, Anton and Marie Wencel, were born and married in Bohemia (now part of Czechoslovakia). Anton was born May 1, 1833 and Marie was born September 16, 1840. I think Marie's maiden name was spelled "Chulups" or "Chulpa". The Wencels lived at Prasky Kraj in Bohemia.

They, with their daughter, Mary, who was also born in the old country, came to America—to the United States. While living in Illinois their son, John, was born. There was a "Big Rush" to homestead land so the Wencel family migrated westward to Saline County near Crete, Nebraska. They entered upon and made settlement on this land on March 1, 1871, homesteading 80 acres. The Land Office was located at Lincoln, Nebr. Anton's Land Patent from United States President Ulysses S. Grant was dated July 25, 1876 and his name is shown as Anton Wencel. While at Saline County, Anton became a United States citizen on November 10, 1875. This paper states he is a native of Bohemia and that he renounces forever all allegiance to any Foreign Prince . . . and particularly to the Emperor of Austria of whom he was heretofore a subject. His name was shown as Anton Wenzel. (This spelling possible resulted from the English pronunciation of Czech names which sometimes would confuse recorders—they would resort to their own phonetic interpretations).

On this Nebraska property he built a 12 x 16 sod house with one door and two windows, and also made these improvements: a 12 x 20 stable, 12 x 20 grainery, a corn crib 10 x 16, and a well 77 feet deep. During their stay in Nebraska their daughter, Anna, and son, Joseph, were both born and their daughter, Mary, was married. They sold their land September 22, 1877. They had decided to move to Kansas.

They came in a covered wagon to Sumner County, Kansas, together with a group of two or three other wagons. While enroute someone sighted Indians, this frightened them and they all urged their horses faster. During the ensuing confusion a little daughter of the Wencel's, name and age unknown to me at this writing, fell out of a wagon and was killed in the fall. So very tragic. They had no choice but to sadly bury her out on the prairie. As it turned out, the Indians did not give them any trouble.

The Wencels settled northwest of Caldwell in Sumner County, Kansas, on April 3, 1877 and it was then that they first broke out their land. By June of 1880 Anton had broken out 80 acres of land. Witnesses on his Pre-emption Proof dated June 28,

1880 were: Joseph Kralicek and W. Krenek, who had known him for four and five years respectively. Anton purchased his pre-empted land on July 1, 1880 for $1.25 an acre. On these old records his name is listed as Anton Wenzel. (Since Anton could not speak English very well, I wonder if this spelling was used to agree with the citizenship paper to create a semblance of consistency rather than try to "reckon" with red tape and attempt to explain, in broken English, someone else's error). Their youngest child, a daughter, Vlasta, was born on the farm.

This is where Anton and Marie spent the rest of their lives and both are buried in the Czechoslovakian Cemetery, of which he was one of the founders, and is located west of Caldwell, Kansas. Anton died October 26, 1898; Marie died June 22, 1909. Unfortunately, they did not live long enough to truly enjoy and know the comforts and fruits of life for which they toiled so hard and made so many sacrifices so that their children and descendants could have in this their "free country—their chosen land".

This fine pioneer family, their children and grandchildren have all played important roles, along with many others, in the development, progress and success of that part of the country in which they settled.

Anton and Marie had five other children, besides the little daughter that died in the fall: Mary, John, Anna, Joseph and Vlasta.

Mary Wencel: Born February 15, 1860 in Bohemia. She married Frank Lebeda, son of John and Anna Bohaty) Lebeda, on September 2, 1876 in Saline County, Nebraska at her parents' home. (Frank was born May 23, 1855 in Nezdine, Bohemia). The newlyweds also moved near Caldwell pre-empting land. Three children: (first-born, a son, died in infancy), Vlasta and Joseph.

John Wencel: Born in Illinois on December 12, 1867. John staked a claim in the 1893 Cherokee Strip Run in Oklahoma. He married Nellie Skvor, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Mazna) Skvor, on April 12, 1898, at Wellington, Kansas. (Nellie was born on a farm by Caldwell on April 15, 1877). In later years they lived on their farm near Caldwell. Six children: Emma, John, Pauline, Adolph, Frank and Evelyn. (Emma and Adolph died in infancy).

Anna Wencl: Born January 2, 1874, in Saline County, Nebraska. Married Joseph Dvoracek, son of John and Katerina (Milacek) Dvoracek, on January 27, 1894 at Wellington, Kansas, John is the English spelling of the Czech name Jan. (Joseph was born May 27, 1871 at Hostoulicich, Bohemia). Joseph rode a horse during the Cherokee Strip Run of 1893, and was successful in staking a claim in Grant County, Oklahoma. Six children: Vlasta, Bessie, Bohumil, Emma, Lillie and Joe. (Bessie and Bohumil died in infancy. "Bozena" is the Czech word for Bessie).

Joseph Wencl: Born May 30, 1876 near Crete, Nebraska. He married Anna Balaban, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Vocasek) Balaban, April 5, 1899. (Anna was born June 4, 1882 near Caldwell). They farmed for many years west of Caldwell. Seven children: Henry, George, Adeline, Ludwick, Agnes, Ernest and Emma. (Emma died as a child).

Vlasta Wencl: Born August 30, 1879 on the farm near Caldwell. Married Jerry Lebeda at Doster, Sumner County, Kansas on November 3, 1897. (Jerry, son of John and Anna (Bohaty) Lebeda, was born May 25, 1873 in Bohemia). On their marriage record Vlasta's maiden name is shown as "Vencl". When she married she had only to move to a farm ¼ mile east of her birthplace. Four children: Perry (my father), Henrietta, Rudolph and Henry (still-born).

Henry Wencl told me that the original name was "Vencl", and the family Americanized the spelling to "Wencl". One family member began receiving mail with his name spelled incorrectly because the "c" and "l" were written too close together and looked like a "D"; consequently, some chose to spell their name "Wencel" while others in the family retained the "Wencl" spelling.

John Calvin McDonald 238

Virginia O'Donnell

John Calvin McDonald (twin brother Lambert) born 18 July 1868 in Knabbs, Indiana and came to Stafford County, Kansas with his parents in 1885. After serving as corporal, Co. A., 22nd Kans. Inf. in the Spanish-American War, he was discharged at Topeka 3 November 1898. He married Mamie B. Johnson (daughter of Irvin Leon and Letitia P. Johnson of Stafford County) on 20 February 1899 and they made their home in Topeka. Mr. McDonald was clerk for the Santa Fe Railroad freight office and later worked as foreman of the Topeka Transfer and Storage Company. He and his wife died untimely deaths within a year of each other. She died 22 April 1917 of stomach cancer. He died 6 April 1918 of influenza, thus leaving the following children orphans: Lamberta, Marie, Herschel, Dorothy, Vivian and Lucille. The children, except for Lamberta, were among the first residents of the Security Benefit Home for Orphan Children. All except Vivian have died in early adulthood; at this time she is living in Topeka. A seventh child, Earl Leon, died in early childhood.



(Harve and Rozetta Fogo)

Harvey David Fogo 239

Virgil Francis Basgall

"Harve D. Fogo and Miss Rozetta McMains were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McMains, in Highland Township in the presence of a number of relatives and friends. Reverend Willis performed the ceremony. The worthy young people went to housekeeping at once on their farm a few miles west of town. The Herald joins a host of friends in wishing them a long, happy and prosperous voyage on their trip through life." (The Burr Oak Herald, June 29, 1905).

Harvey David Fogo, seventh child of David and Frances Ellen (Ewing) Fogo, was born 17 Dec. 1878 near Worthington in Nobles Co., Minnesota. The family moved to Jewell Co., Kansas, in 1884, and settled in White Rock Valley near the town of Burr Oak. His father suffered poor health much of the time, as a result of his service in the Union Army during the Civil War, and Harve and his five brothers and four sisters worked hard to help make a success of the new farm in Kansas. In 1903, Harve bought his own farm in Jewell County, in Sec. 18, Twp. 2 S., R. 9 W.

Rozetta McMains, born 15 Oct. 1887, was the daughter of Robert Alexander McMains (born 14 Aug. 1850) Putnam Co., Indiana, and Alice Elizabeth (Gibson) McMains (born 18 Aug. 1853) Davis Co., Iowa, who came to Jewell County from Davis County, Iowa in 1898. Her father was a son of Peter Alexander McMains (born 16 Mar. 1822 in Tennessee); her mother was the daughter of William Harrison Gibson (born 22 Jan. 1817, Guernsey Co., Ohio) and Elizabeth (Launtz) Gibson (born about 1820 in Ohio).

"Harve" and "Zetta" Fogo, my grandparents, were a hardworking farm couple, good neighbors, and substantial citizens of Jewell County, as were their parents before them. They were successful farmers, gradually adding acreage until they had a good-sized farm. Both were deeply religious and were active in the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. They had six children: James Franklin, born 2 Mar. 1907; Hugh Glendore, 30 Dec. 1909; Alice Winifred, 10 Apr. 1914; Owen Oswald, 27 Feb. 1919; Clarice Elizabeth, 4 Nov. 1922; and Nancy Joan, 11 Mar. 1933.

Alice Winifred Fogo, my mother, grew up on the farm near Burr Oak, studied music and painting, and attended Ft. Hays State College, where she met Virgil Anthony Basgall of Hays, also a student there. They were married on 1 Nov. 1933.

Grandfather Fogo was self-educated to a great extent, and was not only a great Bible scholar, but also was well versed in history and politics. He was a staunch Republican, and he and my father had many lively discussions, which both of them enjoyed, though they seldom agreed on all the issues.

Now and then, I would spend a summer on the farm with my grandparents; and though I really was not much help, I enjoyed gathering the eggs, feeding the pigs, and trying to milk the cow—not too successfully. Sometimes I went to town with Grandfather where one of my favorite stops was at the old fashioned ice cream parlor.

Grandmother was a fabulous cook, and we always had lots of fried chicken, cooked on the wood burning kitchen range. She was an expert at catching the live chicken and wringing its neck with one quick twist of the wrist. One day, she caught me with one of her chickens, practicing her technique—she rescued the hapless chicken just in the nick of time. She always churned her own butter, grew vegetables in a big garden, and all those good country things that children of today seldom have a chance to experience.

There was a big screened porch on two sides of the house, where the ice cream freezer was the big attraction on many summer evenings and afterward Grandfather would sit in his big rocking chair in the parlor and tell us Bible stories. He was tall and slender, with twinkling blue eyes, a very gentle man, with a consistently kindly attitude toward

everyone—he seemed at peace with himself and the world.

In 1960, they retired from the farm and moved to Mankato, Kansas, where Grandmother died on Oct. 1961. Grandfather died at Belleville, Kansas, on 27 March 1965. Both are buried in the Burr Oak Cemetery, Jewell County, Kansas. I believe that, for the most part, Harve and Rozetta Fogo did have that "long, happy and prosperous voyage on their trip through life".

Wm. G. And M. A. Thwaite Smith 240

Betty Lou Denton

William G. Smith was born in Ohio on 4 April 1831 and died in Lawrence, Kansas on 23 Jan. 1901, coming to Kansas in the late 1880's or early 1890's to a farm at the southeast edge of Lawrence, across the road from the Oak Hill Cemetery where he was buried on 25 Jan. 1901.

Mary Ann Thwaite was born about 1835 at Typersall Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, England, and was brought by her parents to the United States as a young girl. She was married to William G. Smith and lived for a time in Guernsey Co., Ohio, before coming to the Lawrence, Kansas area; she died 6 Dec. 1900 and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Their children included Lou, b. 29 April 1862 in Guernsey Co., Ohio, m. John Lewis Hall, d. 13 April 1939; Albert J., Jay, Jane W., Isabella E. and James W. (For complete information, see biography of John Lewis and Lucy (Lou) Thwaite Smith Hall, which also includes information about William G. Smith's parents and grandparents.)

The Smiths were Quakers and members of the Friends Church in Lawrence.

Rev. Lewis W. Stone 241

James Lewis Conley

Lewis Washington Stone, the son of James A. and Mahala (Heaton) Stone, was born in Green County, Indiana August 23, 1843.

His father, James A. Stone (born 1814) had come to Center Township, Green County, Indiana as a young man from Surry County, North Carolina. He was a farmer. His marriage to Mahala Heaton on June 18,1835 was one of the first marriages to take place in Green County.

Lewis Washington was the fourth child of a family of eight. Lewis and two brothers, Joe and William, migrated to Kansas in 1860 and settled at Fulton, Kansas (Bourbon County).

Lewis was interested in the ministry at a very early age and became a preacher in the United Brethren Church. He was married to Eliza Reno August 12, 1869. To this union six children were born: two died in infancy; Newton Edward Stone, born August 19, 1870, buried at Larned; Grace B. Stone, born November 13, 1873, married Harry Richmond (newspaper editor) July 30, 1893, died October 28, 1946, they are buried at Independence, Kansas; Ira M. Stone, born December 4, 1879, probably buried at Larned; Maud Stone, born August 26, 1881, married Schuyler H. Conley (farmer) September 14, 1901, died January 17, 1965, buried Rossville, Kansas. (All above were born at Fulton, Kansas).

Ministers' salaries being quite meager, it was necessary to replenish his salary by some other means in order to make a living for a growing family. He became a carpenter and was an excellent cabinetmaker.

His wife, Eliza, died June 10, 1883 and two years later he married Susie Smith June 7, 1885. To this union five children were born: Ada Myrtle, born June 22, 1886, married George Smitherman (contractor, died December 1, 1936, buried at Wichita, Kansas; Mary Ethel, born January 27, 1890, died November 21, 1942; Sadie May, born September 29, 1893, married _____ McNally, living at Aurora, Colorado; Orville Franklin, born August 24, 1895, died February 14, 1969, buried in California, he was a printer; Verne Ray, born January 11, 1898 (printer) living at Aurora, Colorado.

The Rev. Stone spent his entire life in southeastern Kansas and practically all of that time in Bourbon County.

He belonged to the Co. E. 6th Reg., of the Kansas State Militia. He delighted his children by telling them stories of the Civil War, and they never tired of hearing them and would beg him to tell them over again.

I was a boy of 13 when my Grandfather died and recall visiting him but once when I was 8 or 10. I remember how adept he was with his hands in working with wood or metal. He took a nickel and put a hole through it then fashioned it into a ring. When I returned home I tried doing the same but could not do the workmanship that my Grandfather had done. In their home he made much of the furniture that they had. His son, Verne, has several handmade tools that his father had fashioned to use in cabinet making.

He died at the parsonage at Ft. Scott, Kansas, August 19, 1915. The funeral was held at the United Brethren Church which he was serving and had organized and dedicated 25 years earlier as its pastor. The Rev. Berch, formerly district superintendent of the United Brethren Church and a very close friend, conducted the services using the appropriate

theme "He was a Good Man". The Rev. Stone was buried in the Fairview Cemetery 1½ miles north of Fulton, Kansas, his old home.

Thomas J. Hutchins 242

Rita Hineman Townsend and
Nancy Esther Hutchins Hineman

Thomas J. Hutchins, the son of David J. and Amanda (Arrington) Hutchins, was born near Marion, Grant County, Indiana on August 21, 1850, and died at Sterling, Kansas, November 7, 1938, at the age of 82. His early life was spent in the house where he was born. He was one of a family of 11 children, the fourth child and third son.

When Tom was 18, he became a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and he was a worker in the meeting and a teacher in first-day school, as long as he was able to attend.

On August 21, 1877, he married Nancy Jane Weesner, a pretty young girl from Somerset, Indiana. Nancy Jane (Jenny) had been a student of his when he was teaching in Wabash County, where she lived. After their marriage they lived for some time in an apartment in Tom's father's home. Jenny later had nothing but good to say about Tom's mother, but thought his father a bit too stern!

Tom and Jenny had four sons: Dorsey J., Harper, Herschel A., and Clarence. Harper and Clarence died in childhood, and Herschel never married.

For 10 years Tom taught school in Grant and Wabash Counties in Indiana; then when Dorsey was five, in 1883, the family moved to Kansas. They lived one year at Udall, near Winfield; and from there they went to Haskell County in Western Kansas, where they lived one and a half years. Then they moved to Rice County, where they were to spend the rest of their lives on the same farm. This farm was just north of the Union Two School, where they proved up a homestead. (The house still stands today, halfway between Lyons and Sterling, on the highway).

Tom did not take out this claim originally, but bought the relinquishment from a man who had taken it out as a timber claim and had not proved up. Tom planted the required trees and proved up his claim. He planted plums which he got from friends named Hinshaw, a sandhill variety but of a very superior type. He cultivated them in rows with a horse and a little walking cultivator. In this same manner he cultivated his corn after it got too big to use a harrow. Sometimes big weeds got in the rows and he went after those with a hoe. He usually raised corn to feed the hogs, and he gave some of it to the hens in the coldest weather.

After moving to Rice County, Tom taught two years each at Goodwill, Bellevue, and Grandview Schools, and one year at Jefferson. Thereafter he devoted himself only to farming, but he never lost his love of teaching. Always a great lover of children, he would practice multiplication tables or spelling with his grandchildren. And later, blind and confined largely to his rocking chair, he would take great-grandchildren on his knee and gently help them, another generation, learn their "times tables". He took much pride in his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and they in turn loved him greatly.

When his granddaughter, Nancy Esther, asked him how he happened to teach school, he said, "When I was in my teens they said I would never live to be very old; so they had me go to school more than was the usual thing in those days. At 17 they were sure I would not live to be 20 and they took me to a doctor who had won a name for himself in treatment of cases such as mine, which was stomach ulcers. He told me I might outgrow this ailment, and I always believed that I would. He told me to chew tobacco, being very sure to spit out all saliva; he also told me to chew every bite I ate extra long, and to drink lots of milk. I have always followed his prescription, and I have outlived all of my brothers and sisters who were so much stronger than I was."

Tom could get hens to lay lots of winter eggs by giving them warm water often, alfalfa leaves as often as he could, and all the kaffir and wheat that they wanted to scratch out of the heavily-strawed floor. He had no modern henhouse, but had straw walls surrounding a small scratching area and the roosting area. The roof had a thick straw thatch, and the sidewalls were 2½ feet thick. Hog wire supported these walls. In spring this straw was scratched out and burned. The nests were contrived of anything he could find cheaply, or perhaps free, such as nail kegs and packing boxes. He did not lay out any money for their care except for oyster shell and the grinding of some of his own grains. These ground grains were cooked every morning into a hot mash or mush for the hens. Plentiful eggs and butter to sell, produced by their own efforts, supplied Tom's family with clothing and groceries.

Jenny loved every part of all the old-fashioned ways of canning and preserving foods. She made very good dried beef, hominy, corn pone, an excellent potato chocolate cake, and sugar cookies which were the highlight of grandchildren's visits in later years. She made little turnover pies of peach or apple, which were delicious with a glass of milk.

Her first glass jars for canning came after she was married. They were of poorly tempered glass, and they had deep necks to be closed with a large cork and wax. These jars frequently used to blow up. The next type of jar, and a much more successful one, was one with a groove on top for a tin lid to sit on; then this was sealed with sealing wax. Contem-

poraneous with this jar came the tin cans which to Jenny's notion were the best of all, as the canned products did not fade. In fact, she still used them to can tomatoes in the summer of 1941. They were quite successful for all fruits and for some vegetables. For peaches and tomatoes sealed with wax, Jenny lined the cans with slick paper. Nancy Esther cut many of these liners when she stayed with her grandmother from around 1905 to 1910.

All of the early glass jars were so much more brittle, and they had to be handled so much more carefully than the comparatively tough modern glass fruit jars. They could break at the neck, in the middle, or the bottom could drop out, burning a woman quite painfully.

Nancy Esther remembered watching her grandmother mold tallow candles (from beef tallow) in an old tin mold that held 10 or 12 candles, and they were used all over the house. That old house had a wonderful corner cupboard which used to hide a few peppermint drops, a sugar cookie or some dried raisins, which were doled out to grandchildren upon occasions for good behavior!

Granddaughter Nancy Esther, who was later to be the historian of the family, lived with her grandparents during the school week to be closer to the school, going home on weekends. This practice continued for several years, so she spent much time with her grandparents. She learned to read by asking Tom and Jenny the words on the old wood cookstove and other such places. Everything that her grandfather did, Nancy Esther shared with him, and all of it was fun. She had a little bucket to help him carry whatever he had to carry, and she remembered that he must have carried tons of things on those long treks to his hogpens, the cows, and the chickens. Even his hogs got warm water in cold weather, and they had a little straw-walled house too.

When Dorsey was about 9 years old, there came a day when his father, Tom, was busy in the fields, and Jenny was busy too, yet needed someone to make a trip to town. She decided that Dorsey could make the trip for them. He was to take the eggs, and get some sugar and some chewing tobacco for his father. There was only a mule for him to drive, and it was not too well broken yet. He got it hitched to the two-wheeled cart and got his bucket of eggs put on the seat beside him, where it had to be held onto all the time. Like most carts of that day, this one did not have any level floor space suitable for the eggs. At the crossroad which they called the jog, something by the roadside scared the mule, and he ran away. Just how Dorsey managed to save any eggs at all and control that mule, he never knew; but he did save some which he washed and sold to get the sugar his mother needed. When he got home he got a whipping from his father because he thought the boy could have done better, and because he was very put out at being out of tobacco! Later Tom relented and asked Dorsey's forgiveness for his anger.

Running out of tobacco seemed to be the only thing to make Tom angry. In his later years, when everyone had forgotten to bring him his beloved tobacco, he once set out on foot for town and got it for himself.

Jenny usually would make a lunch for Tom to take off when he went to teach or to work; and later she also made lunches for Nancy Esther to take to school. There might be a sweet potato with a slice of hard cold butter laid in the center, all wrapped in waxed paper. And there might be thin sausage cakes laid between thin biscuits, or maple butter between saltines. Even the peanut butter sandwiches that Jenny made were special, always well-buttered, and sometimes with maple butter mixed in, or a mashed chocolate drop in one for a special treat. There might be chocolate cake with a caramel frosting, but always there was a surprise in the lunch.

One harvest-time, Tom was running the binder, and his two sons were shocking the bound wheat. They were shocking on the opposite side of the field from where Tom was cutting, and were working as fast as they could since a thunderstorm was coming up. The storm struck, and with it came hail. The boys crawled under the shocks as best they could, but presently the team passed them, running furiously, loose from the binder. Alarmed, Dorsey ran out across the standing grain in the direction that the team had come from, looking for his father. He could not see him anywhere. Finally he found him, under the platform of the binder, nursing a huge bump on his head which an enormous hailstone had put there. The hail had set the team crazy, and the only thing Tom could do was to free them and let them go. One hailstone had hit him before he could finish the task. When the hail stopped, Dorsey retrieved the team from the fence corner and they all rode home to get dry clothing.

Jenny was the daughter of Allen and Elizabeth (Starbuck) Weesner. She was born at Somerset, Wabash County, Indiana, July 14, 1859, and she died at the Sterling Hospital June 21, 1943, being nearly 84 years old. Her early life was spent at Somerset. She was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and she still retained that membership in the church at Beaver, Kansas, at her death. She and Tom were married more than 61 years before he died. Jenny came from a long line of Friends, several of them having gone to North Carolina from Massachusetts or Pennsylvania. She was a descendant of the original settlers of Nantucket, Massachusetts, who were hardy, long-lived pioneer people. From North Carolina, her parents had come to Indiana.

Tom and Jenny, too, knew the hardship and sacrifices incident to pioneer life in a new community. Their love of home and home life was always

great, and they were helpful neighbors in their community.

Tom lost his eyesight about 1922, but through his remaining years he was an example of cheerfulness to everyone who knew him. He was in poor health the last six years of his life, and was bedfast for about five months before his death. Strangely, just before his death he seemed to regain partial sight and could recognize those around his bed. Jenny cared for him throughout these last years, and after his death her son, Herschel, who lived with them, remained to care for her. About a year before her death, she went to live with her son Dorsey and his wife Bertha, then to the home of their daughter, Nancy Ester, but was later removed to the Sterling Hospital, where she died. Her descendants, the children of Dorsey and his wife Bertha, numbered eight grandchildren and 19 great-grandchildren at the time of her death.

Joseph Koci 243

Mrs. Roger C. Schwanke

Joseph Koci was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia on 10 Jan. 1860, and died at Topeka, Kansas, in September, 1929. He spent his boyhood in Prague, and later came to the United States with his parents and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at the Mallebal Iron Works for several years.

He came to Kansas in 1878 along with his parents and family, and settled in the Auburn-Dover community (Dover Township) in Shawnee County.

He was conservative with his ideas and purchased considerable land which is still maintained by members of his family. He was a farmer for many years raising Registered Shorthorn cattle.

He was married 5 September 1889 to Nannie Neilley Swan (b. 6 Oct. 1858, d. 6 Feb. 1922), a school teacher, and they reared six children: Josephine (Mrs. Charles Buehler); John F.; Eva (Mrs. Willard Moore); Dewey J.; Ella Mae (Mrs. William Ribelin); Ruth (Mrs. Roy Thompson).

After his wife's death, he retired from farming and deeded his property to his sons.

He owned and operated the Koci Tea Room at 1034 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kansas, until his death.

Maxwell P. Johnson 244

Richard DuVall And Helen M. Johnson

Our ancestor, Maxwell P. Johnson, was born about 1811 in Butler Co., Ohio. He was married to Mary Eliza Oldham 11 Dec. 1842 in Rush Co., Ind. They became parents of Mary Elizabeth b. 1844; William Thomas b. 25 Jan. 1848; George Henry b. 1850; Missouri Bell b. 22 Mar. 1852; Wilson Thompson b. 24 Nov. 1853; and Nancy Ellen b. 26 July 1860.

Maxwell P. Johnson served in the Regiment of Kansas Cavalry Volunteers for three years. He entered service 24 Aug. 1861 at Ft. Scott, Kansas and was killed in the battle of Cow Creek Crossing while escorting a train to Ft. Scott, on 23 Oct. 1864. During this period, Mary Johnson lived in Topeka, Kans. Mary later married a man named William C. Barnett.

William Thomas Johnson—second child of Maxwell and Mary Oldham Johnson—served Co. G., Kansas Cavalry enlisting on 28 Oct. 1868 in the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, and Comanche Campaigns. He was mustered out in 1869. He was married in October, 1880 to Mary Jane Aseneth Wilson. Children of this marriage were: Marcelus Maxwell, b. 4 July 1881; Myrtle Bell, b. 6 Jan. 1883; John Alexander Logan, b. 23 March 1884; Olive Gertrude, b. 31 March 1886; Alma Doris, b. 12 May 1889.

William Thomas Johnson died 2 Sept. 1928 in Soldiers Home, Marshalltown, Iowa. He owned land in Greeley Co., Kansas from the early 1900's to the present day. This land is still in the Johnson family.

This information was obtained from military records of both Maxwell Johnson and William T. Johnson and family records.

The whereabouts of other members of this family is not known. George Henry Johnson was said to be in Oklahoma in later years and Wilson Thompson was said to be in Texas. This is family knowledge only. George Johnson married an Indian girl. They were parents of at least one child, whose name Frank Johnson also called White Wolf.

Margaret Searing Denman 245

Virginia Denman Follis

Margaret Searing (Clark) Denman resided near Clifton, Washington Co., Kansas for 32 years. She was born near Elizabeth, Essex Co., (now Union Co.) N.J. on October 1, 1825, the daughter of Robert Clark (1787-1835) and his wife Anna Ludlow Searing (1793-1851) of Connecticut Farms, now Union, N. J., in Essex Co. The Clark, Ludlow and Searing families were early settlers of New Jersey, and the Clarks were members of the family of the ancestors of Abraham Clark, the signer of the Declaration of Independence as representative from N. J.

One of Margaret's brothers, Robert Nelson Clark (1814-1891) married Mary B. Boylston Jan. 22, 1839, and settled in Henry, Marshall Co., Ill., before 1855, where Robert was a prosperous hardware merchant.

Margaret Searing Clark and Philip Trembly Den-

man, born Dec. 6, 1826, Springfield, N. J., and died March 14, 1875, Henry, Ill., were married in Elizabeth, N. J., on Jan. 15, 1850, the Rev. Nicholas Murray of the Presbyterian Church officiating. Philip was the only son of Isaac Denman (1795-1868) and Isaac's second wife Elizabeth Searles (1801-1831). The Denmans were the direct descendants of John Denman who arrived in Dorchester, Mass., from England in 1635, with John's mother Judith (Stoughton) Denman Smead. Philip's grandfather was Philip Denman (1748-1825), a Militia Man in the N. J. Revolutionary War Militia, from Springfield, Essex Co., N. J. (Philip Sr's 2nd wife Abigail Woodruff Denman, 1760-1825).

Margaret and Philip's children were: Jacob Nelson Denman, b. March 10, 1851; Edward Searles, b. Aug. 14, 1853 (d. Aug. 1853); Trembly Searles, b. August 14, 1854; Caleb Boylston Denman, b. May 10, 1857; Edward Grant b. August 2, 1859 (all born in Springfield, N. J.); and Winfield Scott b. Feb. 28, 1862, and Anna Elizabeth Denman, b. Nov. 28, 1864, born in the vicinity of Henry, Marshall Co., Ill., and Milo township, Bureau Co., Illinois.

Margaret and Philip farmed in Union Co., N. J. until 1861, when they moved to Henry, Ill., to join Margaret's brother Robert Clark, above.

The 1870 federal census finds them established on their farm in Milo Township, Bureau Co., Ill. It was there on Sept. 8, 1873, that James McCord (Philip's nephew and the son of Philip's sister Margaret Watkins (Denman) McCord and Davison McCord) at the age of 19 years, died and is buried. Margaret and Philip's desire to sell their farm, where there were sad memories, and go to Kansas, was heightened by the marriage of their eldest son Jacob Nelson who married Ella Nancy Kline, daughter of George W. Kline (1823-1879) and Catherine Zuck Elliott (1831-1870) on December 30, 1873 at Henry, Ill.

Jacob and Ella Denman sent glowing reports of the possibilities of their claim near Clifton, Washington Co., Kans., where they had filed their claim adjoining that of John Bertram "Bert" Kline, Ella's brother. Margaret and Philip's older sons Trembly, Caleb, and Edward were eager to farm in Kansas so in early 1875 Philip sold his farm in Bureau Co., Ill., and boarded his family with his brother-in-law Robert Clark while he traveled to Kansas. He was unused to the winter storms of Kansas and rigorous stagecoach travel, and after he had purchased his farm six miles east of Clifton, Kansas, he returned to Henry, Ill., suffering from his last illness. There Philip Trembly Denman died March 14, 1875. After his burial in Boyds Grove, Milo Township, Bureau Co., Ill., Margaret, with her sorrowing children, journeyed to Kansas to take up her residence as manager of the farm, and there she remained, except for visits to her sons and their families in Washington and Beloit, Kansas, until her death at the home of her son Winfield Scott Denman, Clifton, Kansas, on March 3, 1907 at the age of 81.

Margaret was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Clifton. She was an energetic, kind and loving person, and maintained an active correspondence with her relatives in Illinois, New Jersey and Kansas during most of her life, but she had no desire to leave her beloved Washington Co.

Margaret and Philip T. Denman's son Caleb Boylston Denman and Caleb's wife, Louise Sarah Kline (Ella's sister) are buried in Washington City Cemetery; Edward Grant Denman is buried in Beloit, Kansas; infant Edward Searles Denman is buried in Springfield, now Union Co., N. J.; and their other children are buried with Margaret Searing (Clark) Denman in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery, Clifton, Kansas, as follows: T. S. Denman died Kansas City, Mo. (1854-1928); T. S.'s wife Rhoda Adel Smith (1859-1935); Jacob N. Denman (1851-1918) and his wife Ella N. Kline (1852-1927); Winfield Scott Denman (1862-1924) and his first wife Jane Molyneaux (1866-1911); and Margaret and Philip's daughter Anna Elizabeth Denman (1865-1881). Also in the plot are buried some of Margaret and Philip's grandchildren. At the time of Margaret's death in 1907, there were 17 grandchildren living.

Inscribed on Margaret's gravestone appears: "Let Not Your Hearts Be Troubled—Ye Believe in God Believe Also in Me".

Noah Webster Lucas 246

Susan J. Logas

Noah Webster Lucas was born 10 Feb. 1835, Ross Co., Ohio, d. 6 Nov. 1916 at Chanute, Kans., Neosho Co. and is buried at Fredonia, Kans. He is the first child of John Milburn (b. 2 Oct. 1809, Highland Co., Ohio, d. 22 Aug. 1869, Franklin Twp., Ind.) and Elizabeth Strader (b. 19 Dec. 1814, Ross Co., Ohio, d. 18 Apr. 1887, Franklin Twp., Ind.) Lucas.

His father, John Milburn Lucas, was the fifth child of Basel and Anna M. Lucas. His parents moved to a farm in Highland Co., Ohio from Penn. in 1806. In that same county John M. Lucas met Elizabeth Strader, and they were married 10 June 1833. They moved to Ross Co., Ohio where Noah Webster Lucas was born, then to Randolph Co., Ind. in 1841 where they settled. In Winchester they helped to organize the Mt. Zion Methodist Church. In 1866 they bought a farm south of Sweetster in Grant Co., Ind. where they remained until both died. Both are buried in the Mt. Zion Cemetery near Winchester, Ind.

Children of John Milburn Lucas and Elizabeth Strader:

1. Noah Webster b. in Ohio 10 Feb. 1835,

married Emeline Murphy.

2. Anna Elizabeth b. in Ohio 26 Jan. 1837 married James North.

3. Ethan Allen b. in Ohio 27 Feb. 1839 died young.

4. Amos Thompson b. in Ind. 19 Feb. 1841 married Mary E. Gillmore.

5. Juliana b. in Ind. 19 Feb. 1843 married Dr. Wm. A. Smith.

6. John Strader b. in Ind. 27 Apr. 1845 died young.

7. Mary Melinda b. in Ind. 6 Oct. 1847 married Dr. John W. Hall.

8. David Simeon b. in Ind. 22 Mar. 1850 m/1 Arena Alice Foster, m/2 Martha A. Rhoades.

Before the Civil War it is said that Noah Webster Lucas had been a "Heusar" school teacher. He was 5 ft. 6½", dark of complexion with grey eyes and black hair. He enlisted in Co. H., 84 Reg., Ind. Infantry on 14 Aug. 1862 and was discharged shortly after, in Jan. 1863, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He had back and hip trouble from a freak accident. Also the hearing in his left ear was totally destroyed and that of his right ear was partially destroyed by the accidental discharge of a comrade's musket near his head while in the line of duty. This last injury made him give up teaching.

He moved to Knoxville, Ill. where he met and married Emeline Murphy (b. 26 Sept. 1842, Morgantown, Ind., d. 12 Feb. 1930, Thayer, Kansas and buried in Fredonia, Kansas) on 13 July 1864. Her parents were James Murphy, b. 1799?, N.C., and Margaret b. 1800? Kent. They were found in the 1850 census as living in Knoxville, Ill.

After Noah and Emeline were married, they lived in Illinois where they had two children. Then they moved to Kansas, first to Paola, then to Center Twp. near Fredonia where they homesteaded 160 acres. They lived on their farm almost 30 years before moving to Hartford and finally to Chanute, Neosho Co. There Noah raised trees and bees. It is said that he was very proud of his propagating and grafting techniques. He had one tree that had four different types of fruit on it. Also he smoked a pipe so he grew his own tobacco called "long green".

Noah was also very good at carpentry and wood working. For his wife he made a dresser and a four poster bed out of black walnut. He belonged to the Royal Arch Order of the Masons and his carpentry skills he passed down to his sons and grandsons.

On 6 Nov. 1916 Noah Webster Lucas died at his home in Chanute, and fourteen years later Emeline died in Thayer, Kansas in the home of a daughter and son-in-law. Both are buried in the Fredonia Cemetery.

Their children were:

1. John Milburn, b. in Ill. 18 April 1865 died young.

2. Julia Etta, b. in Ill. 9 Sept. 1866 married J. H. Burton.

3. William Clarence, b. in Kansas 25 Nov. 1868, married Eva ?.

4. Henry Simeon, b. in Kansas 13 May 1873, died young.

5. Bessie Lodema, b. in Kansas 15 Sept. 1877, married George Long.

6. James Karle, b. in Kansas 31 Jan. 1880, married Cora Emman.

Most of the children of this family, after marrying, migrated to California in the 1920's.





A Right To Vote 247

Elizabeth S. Ward

My Mother, Carrie M. Boten, clerked on one of the first election boards that hired women, it being the first time women were allowed to vote; or that has always been my understanding of it. However, I wasn't sure of the year, so I called the Election Commissioner's office and they looked up some old records and said the year was 1913. However, in checking the names of the people that worked on that board, they were all men and names I can recall, Higgs, Geise, J.Q.U.A. Peyton, Prosser and another name I can't recall. However, the clerk said this was a city election. It couldn't be too long after that my mother and great-aunt worked on the election board.

My Mother worked for the Democrats. To show how true a real good Republican could be, her aunt, Miss Florence Anderson, a maiden lady, also worked on this board, but for the Republicans. George Young, a man in our neighborhood who owned and operated a small grocery store, was always running for some office, I think both city and county. I know he had been a precinct committeeman. He was a friend and his wife, a dear friend of my great-aunt Florence were almost like sisters. He asked her to work on the election board for the Democrats. She wouldn't consider it, so he asked my mother and she said even though both Mr. & Mrs. Young were good friends she knew that Aunt 'Flo' as we called her, never voted for George Young, as he was a Democrat.

I used to hear this comment made in jest, that to hear tell "All Democrats were horse thieves", but it was also said that "all horse thieves were Democrats".

As long as we lived in North Topeka, my mother always clerked on the election board. Those were the days that sometimes they would work all day—all night—and into the next day, without any relief. They had to wait to count the votes until the votes were all cast and polls closed.

The meals were brought in to them. Different churches would furnish the meals, of course they were paid for by the Election Commissioner's office.

Carrie M. Boten also worked all the boards to register men for the first World War Draft.



(William Matney and Second Wife Hariette)

William Matney 248

Doris Hiatt Matney

William Matney, son of Brooks and Jannett (Young) Matney, was born 15 Jan. 1808 in Tazewell Co., Va. which seems to be the "starting place" of most Matneys. When he and Nancy Van Dyke were married in 1829, his name was spelled "Matenler" though his father and grandfather were both listed as Matney.

They moved from Virginia to Putnam Co., Mo., between 1839 and 1841. On 26 Aug. 1854, he arrived in Williamsport Twp., Shawnee Co., with his cousin, also William Matney (who married Emma LaHay). He settled at "Stony Lonesome", on the north side of the Wakarusa, between what is now the town of Wakarusa and Richland.

He could write and read the Bible, which was rather unusual for the first settlers. He played the fiddle, and was a good dancer. His door was always open to young people. He died 20 Dec. 1897.

Nancy Van Dyke was born 12 June 1811, in Tazewell Co., Va., and died 9 Dec. 1863. Both are buried in the Yocum Cemetery. After her death,

William Matney married Harriette (Harvey) Lynn, widow of James Lynn.

Their children were: Rebecca (Mrs. G. W. Smith) born in 1831; Mary (Polly) (Mrs. Richard Stuart) born 1833; Brooks born 1835, married Mary Van Dyke; Elsie (Alice) (married Joseph Drennon) born 1837; Letitia (Mrs. David Hopper) born 1839; Sarah Jane born 1844, married David Vance, and Second William Coker; James J. born 1844; Harvey born 1845, married Sarah Ann Lynn; Susan Ann, born 1848, married Tom Sawyer; Emily (Emma) (Mrs. John Veltman) born 1850; and Matilda (Mrs. Charles Simmons) born 1853.

When the railroad went through to California, James Matney bought a high hat and a cane and went to California. He wrote to "Uncle" Frank Baird, addressed to "Bug Eater", Kansas, and it was received at Richland.



(Isaac (Ike) and Nettie Wagoner)

The Wagoner Family 249

Charlotte (McGuire) Wagoner

A young man of 17 from Butler, Indiana, came riding into Kansas in the year 1887. He was Isaac Charles Wagoner, born to Phillip and Lucinda E. (Richey) Wagoner, the 30th of July, 1870. "Ike" as he was known, found employment with the Missouri Pacific Railroad for a time. Before long, he was engaged in farming near the town of Waterville in Marshall County.

In the next county west, Washington County, near the town of Barnes, lived a young lady, Sarah Genetta "Nettie" Rosebaugh. Nettie had come to Kansas from Pennsylvania with her parents and family before 1880. Her parents were Jacob Rosebaugh (born in Germany) and Charity L. (Ruby) Rosebaugh.

Ike and Nettie were married the 16th of November, 1891, in the town of Washington (Washington County) Kansas. In 1893 they took their young son Mark to Oklahoma where they homesteaded on the day of the opening of the Cherokee Strip. But, after a few years, they returned to Washington County to farm and to raise their family.

In 1941 there was a celebration in Barnes—the 50th wedding anniversary of Ike and Nettie Wagoner.

Their children: Mark Glenn Wagoner, born 9 Feb. 1892, Waterville, Kansas; Raymond John Wagoner, born 25 June 1894, Nardin, Oklahoma; Charles Lee Wagoner, born 28 October 1897, Nardin, Oklahoma; and Lela Leota Wagoner, born 22 February 1900, Nardin, Oklahoma.

Alexander Culbertson Moore 250

Virginia O'Donnell

Alexander Culbertson Moore, an early pioneer in Mission Township, Shawnee County, Kansas, was born 2 October 1833 at Cross Creek Village, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was married to Mary Ann Scott, 12 May 1858 in Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio. During the Civil War he served in the 26th Regiment of the Ohio Vol. Infantry and Detached Signal Corps and upon discharge moved his family to Topeka, Kans, in the spring of 1865. For almost three years, in Topeka, he was the engineer at the saw and grist mill located at First and Kansas Avenue. He purchased a farm west of town at Dudley Road and Tenth Street (part of the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation) from an Indian named Joe Burke in 1867.

The Moores were the first white family in that neighborhood. Naming his farm Pleasant Grove, he was a well-known farmer in the area. The first school house in that section, Pleasant Grove School, was constructed in 1870 on his property. His children and grandchildren attended this school. The children were as follows: Langell Scott, married Alma Dale Taylor; Elmer Elsworth, married Ella Katherine Dunlap; Bertha, single; Vennetta, married Fred W. Bliss; Milton Harve, died 4 Dec. 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at Pleasant Grove on 12 May 1908 and in a few years they retired to 809 Morris Avenue in Topeka. He died 19 April, 1917. Mrs. Moore died 9 August, 1931; both are buried in the Topeka Cemetery.

Abraham Watson Akers 251

Rosie Athon

Abraham Watson Akers came to Kansas before the heavy migration in 1880. He and his brother, Peter Morgart Akers, left Akersville, Pennsylvania near Bedford and migrated westward. They stopped for four years at Peru, Indiana (Miami County). During the summer of 1869 they began the trek to Kansas. They arrived in June of that year. Abraham homesteaded in Shawnee County at Dover, Kansas. Peter moved on to Howard in Elk County, Kansas, and homesteaded there.

They were the children of John Wesley Akers. The Akers family being a very old American family. Abraham was born 2 June 1834 in Akersville. John Wesley moved the family to Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania in Westmoreland County. In 1855 Abraham married Mary Ann Austraw. The Abraham Akers family had eight children. Mr. Akers died in 1905 and is buried in Auburn, Kansas cemetery.

Hallock Hill 252

Faye (Hill) Davis Greene

In earlier days there was a custom in nearly every community for the neighbors to call and "sit up with the sick". Usually there was some certain person who was the first to arrive at the bed of illness and the last to leave. Eventually, the neighborhood learned to depend on that person and, inevitably, he became quite beloved as the family physician.

Hallock Hill was one of those, and moreover, as a health officer for the city of Topeka for more than 25 years, his visits to the homes of thousands of Topekans made him a familiar figure throughout the city.

Mr. Hill was a Civil War veteran and one of those energetic young soldiers who, at the close of the war, came West. He arrived in Topeka in 1866 and lived here the remainder of his lifetime with the exception of 14 years spent on a farm which he purchased in Wabaunsee County and which neighbored that of his father who had homesteaded a short time earlier.

As a soldier he had an interesting record. When war broke out between the Union and Confederate States in 1862, Hallock, an 18-year old, left his home in New York State in March of that same year to enlist in the 15th U. S. Infantry. Because of an injury he later was discharged from the regular army but, upon his recovery, enlisted with the 109th Vol. Infantry of New York which later was consolidated with the 51st N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

Most of the service of Hill's regiment was along the Potomac River and he took part in all of the active campaigns in that district. He saw the surrender of General Robert E. Lee to General U. S. Grant. He was at Fortress Monroe when Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, was held prisoner there. When Lincoln was assassinated, his regiment was called from duty on the Potomac River to participate in the search for the assassin. At the close of the war, the regiment took part in the historical two-day review of the Army of the Potomac in Washington.

A number of Hill's relatives served as officers in the Confederate Army. His father's cousin, A. P. Hill, was a major general and one of the best known officers of the South. Ancestors on his mother's side of the family had fought in the Revolutionary War.

Hill was mustered out in July 1865 near Alexandria, Virginia. An epidemic of smallpox had broken out and Hill, one of the few who had been vaccinated, stayed to take care of his stricken comrades. The epidemic lasted several months. Hundreds of the soldiers died but Hill helped nurse many back to health. When the disease had run its course, he returned to his home in Mount Hope, New York and a short time later came West.

Without a single relative or acquaintance in the state, Hill arrived in Topeka, Kansas on October 15, 1866. A friend at home had given him a letter to "Uncle Chet" Thomas, one of the prominent citizens of Topeka. From North Topeka, where he left his train, Hill walked across the pontoon bridge to "Uncle Chet's" office on Kansas Avenue. He boarded at the Garvey House which stood on the northeast corner of Fifth and Kansas Avenue, the present site of the Federal Building.

Like most pioneers, Hill had a number of personal experiences with Indians. He was once made a member of the Cheyenne tribe and forced to live with the tribe for a considerable time.

Not long after his arrival, Hill joined two other men in a trading expedition among the Indian camps. Their two wagons were loaded with such goods as sheets of silver for the making of ornaments, food, and tobacco but no whiskey. The first camp of Indians was found on the Arkansas River where Wichita now is and the traders exchanged much of their stock for robes and furs. Another stop was made about 30 miles southwest. At the third camp the traders had so depleted their stock that two of the men decided to return to Topeka for more supplies. The Indians were Cheyenne and friendly. By sign language Hill's partners told the chief that they would return in one moon, then loaded one wagon with the furs they had traded for and started for Topeka. Hill stayed in camp with the wagon containing the remaining stock.

During the first month, Hill was given the best of treatment. Then the spring rains came causing the Kansas streams to rise and to make the country impassable. The two traders did not return and the Indians were not treating Hill with their former respect. Finally the chief called at his tent and in broken English and by signs, told Hill that it had been more than one moon since the other traders had gone and that he did not believe that they would return. As he followed the chief out of his tent, Hill saw the other Indians helping themselves to his stock. That night the tribe broke camp and went southward. When camp was made again the chief, who seemed to enjoy the opportunity of having a white man for a prisoner, indicated to Hill that he must look like an Indian. He was stripped of his clothing and furnished with a breech clout and a blanket. Then his face was painted yellow and striped with black. Still dissatisfied with Hill's appearance, the chief ordered his eyebrows and beard pulled out and warned that he must not attempt to escape.

After carefully thinking over the matter of escape, Hill decided that the best method would be to get into the good graces of the Indians and to endeavor to get permission to become a herder for the tribe and, then, to seize the first opportunity to get away. The waiting was long and wearisome. In the meantime, a smallpox epidemic broke out in camp. Recognizing the symptoms and using the few simple remedies at hand, he did the best he could for those afflicted, thereby gaining the gratitude of the chief and his confidence as well. Once he was permitted to accompany a group of the tribesmen to the trading post of "Dutch Bill" but was warned to say nothing to the trader under the penalty of a tomahawking. It was at "Dutch Bill's" store that Hill first saw "Buck" Smith who was employed as a clerk. Twenty years afterward, Hill met Smith in Topeka and recalled their meeting but Smith never knew that one member of the band was a white man so carefully had the Indians disguised him.

As the weeks went by, Hill sought to increase the Indians' trust in him, and eventually, he was given the job of herding and was even allowed to carry a rifle. A few weeks of herding in the daytime convinced his captors that their prisoner had no desire to escape and he was permitted to herd at night. Finally, one foggy night it appeared that his chance for escape indeed had arrived. Mounting a stolen mule bearing the United States brand, he rode at break-neck speed all night. There were no stars to guide him but a natural sense of direction took him in the proper general course. At daybreak he hid in a ravine and during the day saw parties of Indians pass by in search of him. On the second night the stars shone and the going was easier. With little rest he rode all the next day and, at nightfall, saw a ranch house in the distance. He tied his mule a mile away, as a precaution, and walked the rest of the way to the house. It was the home of a man named Meade. Hill's troubles were over.

A few days later, Hill found a party of traders who were returning to Topeka for supplies and he joined them. He came into the city by the Burlingame Road and thereafter maintained that Topeka never looked prettier to him than it did at that time.

Hill returned from that adventure in May, 1867. For two years he farmed the Douthitt tract of 80 acres and then moved to Wabaunsee County where he farmed for 14 years on land near that of his father's homestead. In 1883 he returned to Shawnee County and lived in Potwin, then a separate corporation from Topeka. The first city job held by Hill was that of street commissioner and city marshall of Potwin. He was appointed by James Troutman who then was mayor of Potwin. He held the position for 7 years. In 1901, after Potwin had become part of Topeka, he was appointed to the city health department. At the time of his retirement, he was 80 years old and was the oldest employee in point of service in that department.

Hallock Hill was born in Mount Hope, Orange County, New York, on December 17, 1844. He married Agnes Casson and had three children: Burton Hill, who was a pioneer in the dog food industry, Louis H. Hill and Elizabeth Ann Hill. He died October 20, 1925 and is buried in Rochester Cemetery, Topeka, Kansas.

Frontier Days Of John Weckel

253

Geneva Phillips Schad

(The late John Weckel left among his possessions a story of his life and of his personal experiences in the days of the gold hunters. This is presented below just as he wrote it. It will be found very interesting as a personal story of frontier days).

I was born in Laudonbach, Baden, Germany, August 5, 1830. My father died when I was two years old. I received my education in the village school and at the age of 14 was confirmed in the Evangelical Protestant Church and dismissed from school. Having two brothers and a sister in the United States of America, my mother, and a brother three years older than I, emigrated to the United States in March, 1846, our voyage from Antwerp to New York taking 56 days.

We came to Illinois, where my brothers and sister lived, on the 6th day of July, in harvest time, where I learned my trade as a bricklayer and plasterer. I lived with my brother-in-law. From there we moved to central Illinois. My sister lived in Mount Pulaski, Logan County. I was then 21 years of age and I worked at my trade in partnership with my brother-in-law that summer, and in January, 1852, eight young men got the California fever and started in a wagon to Alton, Ill., in January, and were on the road five days. From Alton we went to St. Louis and from there on steamboat to New Orleans.

As the emigration to California that year was so great, we had to take a sailing vessel across the Gulf of Mexico and landed after a trip of 21 days, at Chagres, Isthmus of Panama, where they had just begun work on the Isthmus railroad. We went up the Chagres River in a little boat that held about 40 persons. Four natives rowed the boat where the water was deep enough, but half the time they had to push the boat over the sand. It took two days to get to Garigona, about half way between the oceans. From there we went on foot and reached Panama the next day after traveling half the night. We had to stay in Panama two weeks, until a ship was fitted out to take us, 350 passengers, to San Francisco.

The water used in Panama was carried by naked natives, in big earthen vessels. It looked very dramatic to American people to see even old gray-haired women walk through the densely populated part of the city in Mother Eve's dress, and the American women were so disgusted with them that they did not go out on the streets except when necessary and when they did, would shade their eyes. The population of Panama consisted of a mixture of Negro and Indian. There were some old Castilian families, who were a proud, good looking, decent sort of people. Business was done principally by the white people, nearly all nationalities being represented.

We camped out for two weeks north of the city on a level piece of ground, where the water seeped through the rocks on the slope of the hills, not regular springs, and was almost warm (not fresh) but soft. There were in Panama and the surrounding country, about 12,000 people enroute to California. A steamer was finally brought around Cape Horn, but it would not take more than one-fourth the people who were waiting to go, and they took 300 more passengers than its lawful number. Some people had to stay there a month. There was a great deal of sickness there at that time. The day we were taken to our ship (which was an "old whaler"), I was taken sick, was sick about sixty days, and was so weak part of the time that I could not stand, but I would not stay down between decks—if I had given up once I would be a "goner".

We had to stay on that old whaler 142 days, during which time we landed twice. The first landing was at San Blazo, Mexico. Our captain took a course against the advice of our first mate, to the south and got so far south that we got in a calm which lasted about 30 days, during which time we did not make a mile progress, the sails never filled. Then our vessel filled with water and we had to keep the pumps going day and night and upon investigation, the first mate found that it was sweet water that leaked through the water tanks. There were four 8000-gallon tanks in the hold through which the rats had eaten holes. We were put on ration of 1½ pints of water for cooking and drinking purposes, and the sun so hot that the pitch in the cracks on deck was like oil. The captain ordered the ship to take the full wind, which had sprung up by that time, from the south, and make land. Our vessel made good time with full wind and we landed at San Blazo, Mexico, on the 63rd day out. We stayed there three days.

All went well for about 30 days, when a fellow passenger, a man about 21 years of age, shot and killed a man of the same age. The captain gave the man over to the passengers, as he would have to keep him in prison as the old whaler was under the old flag of New Granada, the authorities of San Francisco would have no jurisdiction over the vessel. The dead man was buried in the Pacific Ocean and the same day the passengers organized a court and gave the murderer a trial. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and the passengers by almost unanimous vote sentenced him to be hanged, which was accordingly done, this being the twelfth person we had lowered into the ocean.

On the 102nd day we landed in Honolulu,

Oahu, Sandwich Islands, to take on provisions as we were nearly out. We stayed there one week. Fifty of our passengers left the old whaler and hired a barge to take them to San Francisco. On the 140th day we ate the last provisions on the old whaler, and we could then notice a change in the ocean water caused by the current from San Francisco Bay, and two days later the officers from San Francisco boarded our vessel, took charge of it and imprisoned the captain. After the vessel was inspected the passengers were allowed to go ashore, the vessel being left a quarter of a mile out in the bay the first day and night. After the anchor was dropped in the bay the first mate and some of the passengers went ashore, and the mate brought a quarter of beef and a big barrel of crackers and we had quite a feast about three o'clock that afternoon. If ever a meal was appreciated by human beings, it was that one of beef and crackers. As soon as the crackers were on deck the mate burst in the head of the cracker barrel, and I can see him yet as he stood by the barrel, shouting, "Come on boys! Help yourselves." Next morning the anchor was lifted and the ship brought to wharf and we were all allowed to go ashore.

But our hardships were not all over. I landed in San Francisco with a $2.50 gold piece, which I had sewed in my undershirt. A friend of mine went on shore the first day our ship was anchored in the bay, and there being a number of gambling houses near the wharf, he got to betting on cards and had what they called good luck and won $5, but he kept on betting and finally lost every cent he had—$45 in all—so I divided with him, giving him half of what I had, which left me $1.25—and this in a country where you had to lay down a dollar before you were allowed to lift knife and fork to eat—so I was thrown on the good will and charity of my fellowmen.

Next day we went on board a steamer tug bound for Sacramento, reaching there next day. I tried to get work in San Francisco, but was so weak I could just stand alone. I had a friend in the mines about 50 miles from Sacramento, to whom I wanted to go and stay with until I was able to go to work. So my partner and I started out on foot, after buying some bread and ground coffee—our coffee pot we had brought from the Isthmus. As we were very weak we did not make much headway—it took us about 3 days to walk 50 miles. I found my friend, was well received and stayed there about a month and then went on to Hangtown, now Placerville. I went to work at White Rock, five miles from Placerville, with an acquaintance and earned about $2 to $3 a day. I worked in the mines while I stayed in California, but never struck it rich, to make a pile, as miners used to call it. I could not lay up much, as expenses were too high, flour being $1 a pound, meat of any kind from 50 to 80 cents a pound, potatoes 50 cents a pound, boots were from $8 to $10 a pair, and everything else priced accordingly. During the winter and spring, 1852-1853, it cost one cent a mile to get provisions to the mines from Sacramento, on account of bad roads.

Before California became a state the miners were supreme. The country was divided into districts and each district had its own laws, enacted by a miners' meeting; all disputes were settled by a miners' meeting. There were lively times. These meetings were generally held in stores where intoxicating liquors were sold. Each mining district had its own laws concerning each mining claim.

In the latter part of May, 1854, I started back to Illinois, which I called home at that time, went on an ocean streamer to Panama. From Panama I walked halfway across the Isthmus, and as the railroad had been built from Aspinwall to Goragana, we rode on that to the Gulf and there took a steamer to New Orleans. The most of the miners took our gold dust to the United States mint to get it coined and to give the U. S. officials a chance to rob us, which they smugly did according to our piles, as we could not help ourselves. We had to stay one week to get our money. They coined our money free of charge, but we paid dear for it. We went to St. Louis on steamboat, taking about seven days. From there I went on to the Alton & Chicago Railroad which had been built while I was in California, to Lincoln, Logan County, Illinois, in one day and a half, and from there went to Mount Pulaski, my old home. I did not bring home much money, but a good deal of experience, and one important lesson I had learned—to appreciate a good home.

I started to work at my old trade July 6th and soon made arrangements to build a home of my own, and in November of the same year I was married to Margaretta Mayer, with whom I lived a happy life until she died, at the age of 65, June 14, 1894. We had eleven children, five of them died quite young in Illinois. In the fall of 1878, we sold our property in Illinois and moved to Trego County, Kansas, where we lived five years. In 1883, we left Trego County and came to Dickinson County, Kansas, where my eldest son and eldest daughter died. I had eight deaths in my family, seven children and my beloved wife. This was the hardest stroke I had during my life. We moved to Abilene in the spring of 1883, a little more than eleven years before my wife died.

Mr. Weckel died December 24, 1907 leaving four children: Mrs. Anna Stark, Mrs. Emma Walters, and Mrs. Lizzie Schad, all of Abilene, and J. G. Weckel of Solomon, Kansas, to survive him. He was buried with Masonic honors December 26, 1907, Rev. Dr. Blayney officiating. His passing left many hearts sadder, but his sturdy manliness was a record which bettered the world for his living in it.

Note: Lizzie Schad was the mother of my husband, Raymond Schad. Raymond was born July 2, 1902 and died January 4, 1962. Lizzie's parents lived in a sod house when they were living in Trego County before coming to Dickinson County. Lizzie married L. J. Schad January 6, 1886. Lizzie died December 22, 1952 and is buried in the Abilene Cemetery.



(Donald Heberling)

Donald Heberling 254

Joyce Ritchey

Donald Heberling, born September 23, 1916 at Scranton, moved to Topeka from Osage City in 1932. On April 2, 1938, he married Genevieve Morrow. Their son, Richard, was born July 5, 1946.

Father and son were killed when the 4-place Stinson Voyager plane they were riding in struck a power line six miles southwest of Topeka on the Elwyn Engler farm. Don, 37, and Dicky, 7, were killed New Year's Day, 1954.

He was manager of the State Typewriter Company and had been a flying enthusiast more than 20 years. He was a naval flying instructor during World War II. He was stationed at the Billard Airport as an instructor for the Naval Reserve at Washburn U. Later he was an instructor at Norman, Oklahoma and New Orleans, La.

After the war he returned to Topeka where he became associated with W. A. "Turk" Johnson in the State Typewriter Company. He was a member of the Oakland Christian Church, Optimist Club, was a past master of Siloam Lodge No. 225, A.F. & A.M., and a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies.

Silas Osborn 255

Mabel M. Osborn

The Osborns were early residents of Shawnee County, Kans. They lived on a farm near Rossville. Silas Osborn was a Civil War veteran and was married to Rosa McNeil in 1875. In this community they reared 6 children. They were Nettie, Richard, Silas, James, Jennie and Frank.

Richard married Grace Watkins and had one son, Richard Eugene who married Mabel Myer.

None of the descendants of Silas and Rosa Osborn bears the name of Osborn.

Joseph Hooker Mercer 256

Bess Mercer Conley

The history of the livestock industry of Kansas would not be complete without including the work of my father, Joseph Hooker Mercer, whose invaluable service to Kansas and the southwest cannot be measured.

For 27 years, (1910-1937) as Livestock Sanitary Commissioner of Kansas and as Executive Secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, he served with untiring effort the interests of the livestock producers. Previously he had served in the Kansas Legislature where he was a member of the powerful ways and means committee and later its chairman.

Joseph H. Mercer was born on a farm at Williamsburg, Ohio (now called Batesville, Ohio) on September 7, 1864; the youngest of three children of Newlin and Rebecca Cornelia (Jones) Mercer. Newlin Mercer was a farmer and soldier having served throughout the Civil War with the 25th Ohio Infantry, receiving an honorable discharge. Soon after the war (July 1867) Rebecca Mercer died and Newlin left his family with grandparents and went to South Carolina. For the next ten years Joseph lived

with his maternal grandparents, John and Mary (Curtis) Jones.

At the age of 13, he went to live with his older brother, Charles F. Mercer in Tyler Co., West Virginia and a year later he went to live with the William I. Boreman family at Middlebourne, West Virginia, where he received as much care and consideration as if he were a member of the family.

He received the normal education of youth of the day and taught school for three years in the Middlebourne schools after which he attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. Later he attended a business college at Wheeling, West Virginia.

He was employed for a few months in a grocery store in Wheeling, but through the influence of a friend, Lloyd Lowther of Emporia, Kans., who had come to Kansas earlier from West Virginia, Joe left the east in 1887. He came to Kansas and settled in Cottonwood Falls and soon engaged in the grocery business. In 1893 he sold his mercantile business and began farming and stock raising in Chase County which he continued for the rest of his life.

He was married July 30, 1890 to Ula Luma (Dottie) Scribner, the daughter of John H. and Betsy (Hogle) Scribner. Dottie was born in Cottonwood Falls June 28, 1870. She was endowed with great musical ability and was called upon to contribute her services for entertaining and church. She became church organist before she could reach the pedals. She was also accompanist for the George Weed orchestra. She taught piano for many years. She was active in the literary and social activities of Cottonwood Falls, belonging to the Shakespeare Club, Benevolent Society, Order of the Eastern Star, Womens Club, and the Presbyterian Church.

Joseph and Dottie Mercer were the parents of four daughters: Elreen Montez (Mrs. L. W. Riley) born May 13, 1892 and died July 1, 1974; Josephine Mercedes born September 6, 1897 and died in her teens, October 10, 1915; Bess (Mrs. James L. Conley) born November 13, 1902, now living on a farm at Delia, Kansas; Cora Virginia, born July 2, 1907 and died February 26, 1963. There is one grandson, Joseph Mercer Conley of Delia, Kansas.

My father was deeply devoted to his family; we were a closely knit family. He took great pride in his family, his colonial home at 1417 College, Topeka, Kans., and his books. He had a large library and was an avid reader. He encouraged his daughters to read aloud to him as they grew up.

One of my most pleasant memories is reading aloud "Stoddards Lectures" and then our family traveling during the summer to see some of the places that Stoddard so vividly described.

It would be impossible to recount all the services and achievements of Joe Mercer. Through the years they were varied and many. I shall enumerate briefly but a few of the outstanding events.

Soon after becoming Livestock Commissioner when an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in California was spreading over the southwest, he immediately established a rigid quarantine to the effect that no livestock were admitted into Kansas from any infected areas even for feeding or rest. As a result no trouble was experienced. Thus was prevented an outbreak of the disease which cost California four million dollars.

He worked diligently through the years and was successful in bringing about more favorable freight rates to the livestock shippers of Kansas, also to maintain favorable conditions at the yards and fair and reasonable charges for the shippers.

One example stands out of his untiring and persistant effort to achieve what he believed was right. It was his long battle in getting compensation for Kansas cattlemen who suffered enormous losses in the Texas fever outbreak in 1919. As Secretary of the Livestock Association, through seven years of effort, many many trips to Washington, Joe Mercer was successful in getting through Congress claims totaling $390,000 paid to Kansas stockmen for their losses.

He assisted in the organization of the National Livestock and Meat Board in 1922 with headquarters in Chicago. He was continously a member and served as chairman.

He was a director of the American Royal Livestock Exposition. He also helped in the organization of the Kansas National Livestock Show which later became the Kansas National 4-H Exposition at Wichita. He served as its president from 1929 until his death.

One of the greatest honors to come to him was when President Coolidge offered him an appointment to the Federal Trade Commission in 1926 but because of an appeal from Kansas stockmen to remain in Kansas he refused the appointment even though the compensation would have been much greater.

Tuberculosis in cattle was eradicated in Kansas long before the federal authorities launched a nationwide campaign for the same.

Hog cholera was practically eradicated through the progress of the Livestock Association under the direction of Joe Mercer.

Politically he was a Republican all of his life and took an active part in Kansas politics although he never held a political office other than the three terms he was a member of the legislature in his early public life. Many times he was urged to run for governor but he stayed with his chosen work for the livestock producers. In 1932 he did enter the race for the U. S. Senate but was defeated by a slight margin.

He was a Presbyterian in religion; a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason; a member of the Arab Shrine; the Benevolent and Proctective Order of Elks; and

the Modern Woodmen of America. He was a member and director of the State Historical Society.

He died May 5, 1937 after a short illness following surgical complications. He is buried in the family lot at Memorial Park Cemetery, Topeka.

On December 5, 1941, at the semi-annual meeting of the National Livestock and Meat Board at the Stock Yard Inn, Chicago, an oil portrait of Joe Mercer was presented to the Saddle and Sirloin Club. This portrait was added to their gallery at the Stock Yard Inn. The three daughters of Joe Mercer were guests of honor for the occasion. This gift was made possible through the sponsorship of several hundred of his friends.

A few years later in 1950, the Block and Bridle Club of Kansas State University selected my father "to pay tribute to a leader and a progressive statesman of the Kansas Livestock Industry". An oil portrait is in the gallery of the Block and Bridle Club at Kansas State University.

At both events, at Chicago and also Kansas State University, the following tribute was used on the program:

"His was the spirit of the pioneers,
Men of the old frontiers who met each test;
He loved lush pastures, grazing flocks and herds,
He felt the challenge of the boundless West.

Here was a man on whom one could depend,
A fearless leader, counselor and friend."

First Ice Cream Sandwiches 257

Elizabeth S. Ward

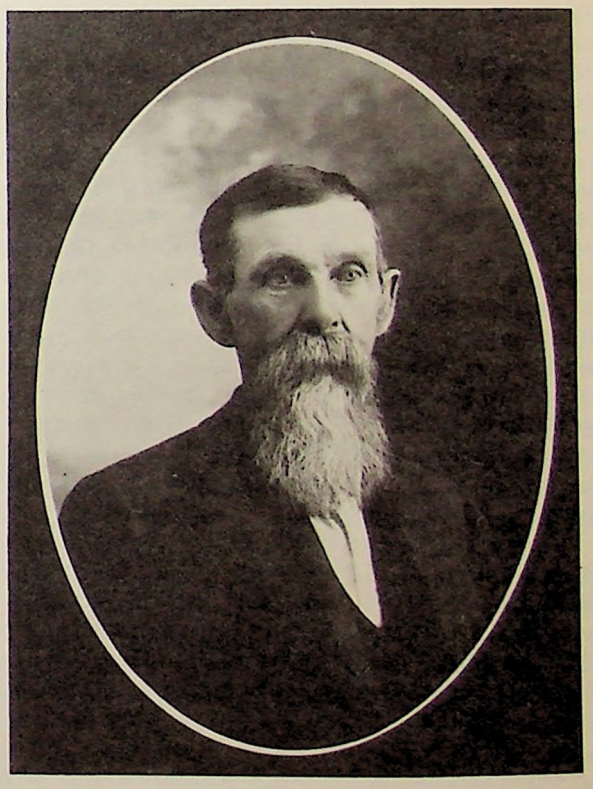
The fall of 1918, my Mother, Mrs. J. J. Boten, and I sold the first ice cream sandwiches at the "Free Fair", here in Topeka, Kans. My uncle, C. B. Wingett, was superintendent in charge of procuring the side shows and different entertainment to come to the fair. He and his family, Mamma's sister, Margaret, and their three girls, would always drive to Sioux City, Des Moines, Iowa and I can't remember the other places to get the different acts to come to Topeka.

They told us about seeing ice cream sandwiches, so my aunt and Mamma and I had a stand in the old 4-H building (now the chicken building, down by the grandstand, to the N.W.). They went over big and were sold for a nickel. We got the wafers from the Iten Biscuit Company and the brick ice cream from Scott Brothers (then a very flourishing business). We worked hard. Also sold lemonade in later years. We made it with real Sun-Kist lemons (bought them by the crate) and sugar. People would come back year after year to buy my mother's lemonade. In fact, one year one of the men following "the circuit" came by and told my mother what a fool she was to make real lemonade when she could make more money with the artificial flavor and sweetener, but my mother continued to make real lemonade, squeezed the lemons by hand and carried the water from a faucet at the side of the building.

My mother had the concession for a good many years and I would always take a week from my work to help her. Her last was in 1927, I couldn't help that year as I had my son, Jack, in July of that year. She had two girls to help her, but the fair had taken over the 4-H building for chickens and the 4-H moved into the building they now occupy and she had to have the stand on the outside by the south door.

David Fogo 258

Virgil Francis Basgall



(David Fogo)

David Fogo, born 20 August, 1839 in Columbiana County, Ohio, was the son of John Fogo II (b. 20 Sept. 1799) and Jane (Dreghorn) Fogo (b. ca 1809), both of whom had come with their parents from Scotland to the United States about 1820.

In 1853, John and Jane Fogo, with their children (John III, James Lambie, Mary McCalla, George, David, William M., Wallace, Janet, and Margaret), moved to Richland County, Wisconsin, and settled on Fancy Creek, near the spot where Richland Center, Wisconsin, now stands. The eldest son, John, died of cholera while enroute to Wisconsin. The other children grew to adulthood, married, and all remained in Wisconsin, except David.

On 12 Sept. 1861, David Fogo married Frances Ellen Ewing, who was born 16 Sept. 1841 near the village of Irondale in Jefferson County, Ohio. She was the daughter of John Brownley Ewing and Nancy (Gillingham) Ewing. David enlisted on 26 Sept. 1861 in Co. D, 11th Reg., Wisconsin Vol. Inf., and departed on 20 November to fight with his unit in the Civil War. His company was with the regiment during all its marches through Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and participated in many important battles, including the siege at Vicksburg, the capture of a fort on Matagorda Bay in Texas, and others. He was discharged in New Orleans on 22 Feb. 1864 because of a disability. His wife, Frances, had taught school during his absence, and after his return they bought 80 acres of timber land in Richland County, cleared out a farm, and built a log cabin, where their first four children were born: Myra, 24 March 1865; Vivia Nancy, 26 Nov. 1867; George Holland, 17 Oct. 1869; and John Burtwell, 18 Sept. 1871.

In August, 1872, tiring of their efforts to farm among the stumps and roots of the forest, David and Frances moved to Nobles County, Minnesota and bought a farm in Lorain Twp. where they struggled again for 12 years with problems that were very different from those encountered in Wisconsin. Strong winds, cold and dangerous blizzards in winter, and grasshopper plagues in summer finally prompted them to sell out again, in 1884, and move to Kansas, which promised rich soil, less severe winters, and a prairie country easy to farm. They bought land in Jewell County, Kansas, near Burr Oak, in an area called White Rock Valley.

Five children had been born in the frame house on the Minnesota farm: Mary Grace, 26 Jan. 1874; William Lambie, 26 Feb. 1877; Harvey David (my grandfather) 17 Dec. 1878; Charles Ernest, 7 Oct. 1880; and James Eady, 18 Dec. 1882. The youngest, Winifred Ewing Fogo, was born in Kansas, 20 Oct. 1886.

In Kansas, too, there were disappointments—strong winds, occasional cyclones, blizzards, and worst of all, the hot winds which came during the growing season, usually just before or during the harvest time. Gradually, however, the hard work of the David Fogo family began to pay off, crops were better, the raising and feeding of beef cattle and hogs became profitable, land values began to advance, and the family became more prosperous. After long and productive lives, David Fogo died on 31 Dec. 1914, and his wife, Frances Ellen followed on 7 Dec. 1916. Both are buried in Burr Oak Cemetery, Jewell Co., Kansas. David and Frances Fogo were of truly pioneer stock, and they and others like them made Kansas what it is today. It is indeed an honor to be one of their descendants.

We are indebted to Vivia (Fogo) Pangborn for much of the above information, which was included in her unpublished manuscript written in 1903.

All the 10 children of David and Frances Fogo grew up and were married, and nearly all of them located on farms near their parents in Jewell County. In October, 1934, Mrs. George R. Fogo (nee Nellie Mae Terrill) recorded some reminiscences of the trip from Minnesota to Kansas in 1884, as told to her by children of David and Frances Fogo, and they were read aloud to many of the 165 (then) descendants of David and Frances on the occasion of the first Fogo reunion, as follows:

Myra Mills, age 19 when she came to Kansas: "A few days before starting to Kansas from Minnesota, Mother and girls prepared the food, consisting of bread, butter, two large pork cakes, five gallons of pickles, potatoes, cabbage and milk. Very soon all the cooked food was eaten, and we had to depend on camp fire cooking. Leaving our home in Minnesota, we had ahead of us about 700 miles, and travel was very slow—15 miles was considered a good day's gain. Two different times we were camped for two or three days, as some of the travel was in the mud with very bad roads. After 37 days, we arrived at the Oren Francis home, north of Burr Oak, who was a former neighbor. They drove us to the present farm that Father had purchased a few months before, and here we met the young Mr. Hook and his hired man, Chauncey Mills. These young men had prepared dinner consisting of two stewed chickens and dumplings. Chauncey made the dumplings and they were thin as pie crust, but were fine!" (This incident was the means of a friendly courtship between Myra and Chauncey, who were married the next fall.)

Vivia Pangborn, age 17: "Our travel was slow with a team of oxen and cattle following and feeding by the roadside. The boys took turns driving the teams. On one occasion, the ox team became very thirsty, and at the sight of water ahead, became very unmanageable. As we were going down a grade, in their rush for water the wagon and all the farm machinery would have upset in the pond, had it not been for the action of Father, who with his pitchfork kept the wagon from upsetting. As we left Sioux

City, it began to rain. We came through Niobara Indian Reservation and camped two days to look at some land for sale. At another time, Mother became quite ill and we camped for several days. My, how we girls did miss her help in preparing the meals. Our cattle had to be watched all night, and the night we spent in the Indian Reservation was spooky. After five weeks we came in sight of the White Rock, and all pronounced it the beauty spot of the trip."

Rolland Fogo, age 15: "I well remember it all, and I rode the buckskin colt—by name, Tom. For a few days, I considered myself a hero, being the oldest boy and cattle driver. At Sioux City where we crossed the Missouri River, everything had to be loaded on a ferry boat—excitement a 'plenty'! We had to make a second crossing, all taking two hours or more. When it rained, the wagon wheels filled with mud until we had to dig it out. And one evening while camping on the Indian Reservation we had just gotten nicely settled, when an old Indian rode up and told Father we were on his grass, and to move on. This, too, was an exciting time, and we moved on. I also celebrated my 15th birthday just a few days before we landed."

John B. Fogo, age 13: "We crossed the northern Iowa line the first day. The second day we met a mail carrier who turned out to be a Civil War comrade of Father's. Coming to Sioux City and crossing the river on a ferry boat, I can well remember a drunk man on board who kept shouting, "Hurrah for Cleveland". He got so loud, the Captain gave him a shaking up. We then crossed the Missouri Valley, where every tree and every fence was covered with grapes. I ate and ate and was sick for two days. At the Indian Reservation, boys and girls were out shooting bows and arrows. While driving through the sage brush there was an Indian following us with a tomahawk in his hand. Scared? Yes, we were, but he harmed no one. That night we camped by an old German named Peter Eckling. His hogs were dying of cholera, and two Indians came and asked for some of them for food. Each walked away carrying a hog on his shoulder. At the Platt River, ducks were flying by the hundreds and this was another exciting time—duck shooting. We crossed the Republican at Hardy and on to Superior. Father paid $4,000 for the new home; we built and lived in a sod house until spring, however. It was very damp, and Father contracted rheumatism and was sick for weeks. Chauncey Mills told me there were a lot of orang-outangs in the country, but none could be found and I was left in wonder until the next hunting trip, when I learned it was a joke."

Grace Clemons, age 10: "I might mention the house we lived in in Minnesota—not large, but in a pretty place, with a big pond and a boat, and another pond, where grew tall grass and cat-tails. We were some time getting everything in readiness for the journey. Among our eats was a five-gallon jar of pickles that I sat by, and was found one time with my feet in the jar! We ate the pickles, however, and they were fine. The first wagon and team was driven by Vivia. The second team, a very spirited pair, was driven by Myra because she had a record of driving *any* team at *any* time and *any* place. We were loaded and had a very pretty cherry wood table of Mother's. On one of our wagons we had printed, "Kansas or bust". Father and one of the boys guarded the cattle at night while in the Indian Reservation, afraid the Indians might drive some of them away. I had a pet hen that I cared for and brought to Kansas, all safe and sound. We saw gumbo for the first time in the Missouri River Valley and thought it was well named. Some Indians would ask for pay for the grass our cattle had eaten. How glad we were when we reached the Oren Francis home and had a roof over our heads again. And looking down on the White Rock Valley, we thought it the most beautiful landscape we had seen."

Will Fogo, age 7: "I can remember our Minnesota home, and one Sunday my big sisters were going to entertain company. As they wanted to make a very pleasing impression of our family, they dressed me in a white suit. It was so different from what I was used to wearing, and it made me very bashful, so I hid behind the chairs and peeked out at the visitors. On the trip to Kansas, we would get so tired riding, we would try walking, and then I would fall down and spill the sack of peanuts I was carrying."

Harve Fogo, age 5: "I can remember the machinery as it was all torn down and ready for loading. Also, the oxen team that was to haul it. I can remember the premises and the cattle turned out in readiness for the journey, also the team of horses and the pony "Tom" (as great a horse as lived in his day). Crossing the Missouri River on a ferry boat was a pretty ticklish undertaking—to get out on the water in a boat with all those cattle, wagons, horses, and a family of 11 surely made my hair stand on end. As I remember one camp ground, Father sent me to get some medicinals for a sick calf. On the way back, I walked in a ditch which had been plowed for a fire guard. Down in the ditch, I saw a snake, and I still believe it was 10 feet long. Well, I jumped as far and as high as I could—and talk about foot races, there was one on for sure!"

Charles Fogo, age 4: "I have no recollection of starting to Kansas or of landing. I can remember the old team of oxen, wading in a slough, hitched to a wagon, and if we ever got them out or how is beyond my understanding. Much of the trip seems more like a dream than reality; about the most impressive part to me was when my hat blew off—some kid grabbed it, and it was gone. How bad I felt, no one knew. I can remember Jim saying 'going ahead

to Kansas' and also I remember getting hurt with an old cart while playing at the Oren Francis home."

James Fogo, the least of the family, was 20 months old, and seemed to be one of the main attractions of the trip.

The Ford Across The Kaw 259

Richard E. Osborn

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The Kaw river of Kansas has many virtues. But it has always demanded respect from those who crossed it. The Plains Indians, on their war and hunting parties, found the Kaw, with its unending and shifting sands and treacherous pools of quicksand, a formidable obstacle. But the Indians found at least one place where the Kaw had a rock bottom from bank to bank; and unless water was high, they could cross safely with bag and baggage.

After the Louisiana Purchase, Americans began coming to the newly-acquired, unmapped land of which the Kaw valley was a part. First came the trappers and hunters, guided by friendly Indians; then traders, drifters; and then, explorers. By the 1840's, pioneers with their wagons were coming West to seek their fortunes. Until this time, the ford was just a place on the uncertain maps of the day.

During the 1840's, the traffic increased to the point that a settlement was established on the south bank of the Kaw. It was on a high bluff above the dreaded fever of the flood plain on the north side. The settlement, with its traders' store, blacksmith shop, and a few permanent homes, acquired a name. It was called Uniontown.

During the decade, the government set up a Federal Building there. One of its functions was to dispense "head-money" to the Indians, whose lands and goods had been confiscated when they were evicted from their homes near the Great Lakes and were driven to the Kansas Territory.

Uniontown reached its peak in 1848-1850 when there were about 300 permanent residents plus a number of pioneers in wagons who stopped for repair and refit and were often required to wait until the river receded to a fordable depth.

Fremont and his expedition crossed the Ford at Uniontown in 1849 and again in 1851.

Uniontown was a turbulent settlement. It had its share of good guys and bad guys. Among them also were the often unpaid and dissatisfied Indians, as well as the impatient travelers waiting for the river to recede so that they might cross on their westward journey.

As with all human settlements, a cemetery had to be established.

By 1850, the town was booming, at least by the standards of the day. But that year and later, ferries were established down stream; and, of course, this diverted most of the wagon trains. But Uniontown was still a going concern until about 1853-54 when the cholera plague swept the plains. Tales are rife that reflect the havoc the plague wrought. For instance, there is the story told of a company of U. S. Cavalry who marched out of Ft. Leavenworth with pennants flying—never to return—victims of the plague to the last man. Pioneer trains were so decimated that their stories were lost along with most of their people.

Uniontown was wiped out. Its occupants either fled or died. The little cemetery filled up. Some graves were marked with perishable wood. Other graves were marked with prairie limestone, and attempts were made to chisel names and dates on the markers. But time has eroded these pathetic efforts and made the writing illegible. Chisel marks may still be seen.

The little cemetery is about all that remains of the scene where some of the drama of the Old West was acted out. The site of old Uniontown is now a peaceful and lovely farm presided over by Ernst Ray Green and his wife, Alma. Their house is built on the foundation of the old government house. Here, Mr. Green was born 77 years ago. He is deeply appreciative of Kansas history and dedicated to its preservation. He has found and preserved many artifacts from his fields that were the life blood of the trade and daily living of Uniontown during its brief heyday.

Ray and his wife, with occasional help from enthusiastic Boy Scouts, have given the cemetery respectful care. Perhaps the most touching act was the replanting of a cottonwood tree which was the only mark of more than 20 nameless Indians. These Indians died during the plague and their bodies were buried at the base of the cottonwood sapling. In about 1855, the town was burned, but the little tree survived. Mr. Green remembers the tree as a stately and fitting marker for the Indians buried at its base. But during the last half of Mr. Green's life, the old cottonwood slowly died, its limbs and trunk fell, and finally even the stump disappeared.

Then Ray took action. From his own timber he dug up a cottonwood sapling and carefully planted it in the very spot where the old tree had stood for so long.

Ray and Alma watered and nurtured the sapling until it bore the promise of growing into a great tree

and a worthy memorial for the 24 Indians buried at its base.

Today, on Interstate 70 about 10 miles west of Topeka, a sharp eye will observe a road sign which indicates the intersection of Uniontown road with I-70. It is a small gravel road that leads north and west and approximates the route of a branch of the Old Oregon Trail. It will lead you to Mr. Green's lovely farm with its little cemetery and the site of old Uniontown.

Here Mr. Green can show you the wagon ruts that led down the slope to the ford across the Kaw.

Frank Koci Jr. 260

Mrs. Roger C. Schwanke

Frank Koci was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia on 4 April 1862 and died at Auburn, Kansas 7 March 1935. He came to the United States with his parents at the age of four. They settled in Cleveland, Ohio where they resided for eleven years. They moved to Kansas in 1878.

He married Elizabeth Stach (b. 7 March 1871, d. 7 Jan. 1936) in 1888 and they reared ten children: James; Mary (Mrs. Joe Slansky); Alfred; Edward; George; Robert (died as an infant); Fredrick; Joseph; Lillie Grace (Mrs. Frank Hromada); and Alice (Mrs. Otis Bayless).

The family lived in Auburn township of Shawnee County for many years raising livestock and farming many acres of land.

In addition to his farming career, he was an old time fiddler and played for many community activities.

Herbert And Dora Hineman 261

Rita Hineman Townsend

Herbert Talford Hineman was born January 14, 1865, in Monroe County, Ohio. The little cabin where he was born was almost on the boundary between Monroe and Noble Counties, and his family shopped in Caldwell, the county seat of Noble County. The nearest large town was Marietta, to the south.

When Herbert was four, his family moved to Lawrence County, in south central Ohio. Again, they lived almost on the border of two counties, Lawrence and Gallia, on a place called the "O. O. McIntyre Place." Here Herbert lived in the little log cabin with his grandfather for several years. When he was 15 he went to live with his mother and step-father in Gallia County, for his grandfather was then 80 years old and was living with another daughter. Herbert's new home must have been crowded, for besides his mother and step-father and Herbert, there were also a step-brother and step-sister, two half-brothers and two half-sisters, and a cousin living there!

Near the farm of his step-father, Samuel Stormont, lay the farm of Peter Phillips, who had a family of 10 children. Herbert fell in love with Dora, one of the daughters, in a short time, and they wanted to get married. But Dora's father would not give his approval. After waiting several years, Dora and Herbert made a hard decision. They got out the horse and rode together to the home of the Rev. Jesse Engles, eight miles from Dora's home. There in his rural parsonage they were married on April 8, 1885. Herbert was 20 and Dora lacked almost five months of being 20 also.

Almost immediately the couple said goodbye to family and friends and set out for Kansas to make a new life for themselves. (Herbert's mother, step-father, and the five youngest children were to follow within a few months, for they lost their farm. Times were hard and they could not meet the payment on their farm, so they sold out to Herbert's uncle, Adam Hineman. The Stormonts also homesteaded in Lane County.)

Herbert and Dora traveled to Sterling, Kansas, arriving there August 1, 1885. From there they went to Stafford, where Dora's Uncle Ephraim Patterson lived. They planted a wheat crop there, and in October Herbert went on to Lane County alone to stake his claim, leaving Dora temporarily with her relatives.

After staking his claim in Lane County, Herbert joined two other men in hiring a mule team and a spring wagon to make the trip to Wakeeney, 75 miles northeast of Dighton, to file the claim. On the way they met a party of settlers who said the land office was so far behind with its filing that they had just as well turn back. The settlers said they had camped two weeks on the paririe waiting to file their claim. But H. T. and the others didn't turn back—they stuck, and after 10 days of camping and paying profiteer prices for poor food, they were able to put their claims on record at the land office.

From Wakeeney H. T. went back to Stafford to spend the winter with Dora and her relatives. They were at Stafford during the big blizzard of January, 1886. The wheat crop which he had planted was a total failure because of chinch bugs and drought, and H. T. never did try to harvest it.

In April, 1886, Dora and H. T. climbed into a covered wagon to make the last leg of their journey

to their new home. It would be 150 miles northwest of Stafford to their claim in Lane County, and it was to be a waterless claim at that! Their outfit consisted of six chickens in a box tied on the covered wagon, a team of oxen named Buck and Bawl to pull the wagon, two milk cows, some household equipment, a little feed, a plow, a spade, a hammer, an axe, and $7.50 in cash. (Buck's horns were so wide that later he would have to turn them sidewise to get into the sod stable's door.)

The couple had traveled about a third of the way to their new home when a late spring blizzard caught them southwest of Larned. But they were fortunate enough to find shelter behind the banks of the Arkansas River in a deserted cabin. After 10 days of travel over a freshly flower-strewn prairie, they reached their claim at last. (Their homestead was the northwest quarter, 160 acres, of Sec. 23, Twp. 20, R 29, 10 miles south of Dighton and one and a half miles west.)

The first thing they did was to use the oxen to plow and break the sod; then they planted a crop. After that they could turn their attention to the building of a sod house.

Their first home was a two-room soddy, plastered with a sort of plaster they made from the native lime. All of their water had to be hauled from a half mile away, both for themselves and for their livestock.

Herbert was 21 when he drove 13½ miles into Dighton to cast his first vote. That vote was in favor of organizing Lane as a county. It was a two day trip into Dighton and back. Whenever Herbert told in later years about his first vote, he liked to say that he never failed to cast his vote in every election the rest of his life.

There in the little soddy, far from her family in Ohio, Dora gave birth to their first child, George Elmer, on a cold March 18, 1888. Weighing barely four pounds even in the receiving blankets, tiny George was later, as a man, to reach the height of six feet, weighing 225 pounds.

At the end of five years H. T. proved up on his homestead. Since they had not found convenient water there, he disposed of that land and bought a relinquishment on a timber claim of 320 acres. There was water on this claim, just 4½ miles southeast of Dighton, so H. T. and Dora made their last move, to the spot where they would spend the rest of their lives.

At first they lived in another soddy, but by 1892 they were able to buy a small frame house from a claim 1½ miles west of Dighton. The house was moved right across the unfenced open prairie by a team of cows, a team of oxen, a team of horses, and a team of mules. The story was that Bill (possibly Bill Walker) would yell, "All-ll-ll together now!" to get his teams started pulling together. This house was 14 by 20 feet, with four rooms, two upstairs and two downstairs. It would be the southeast part of the final house where H. T. and Dora were living when they died. The final house had two, and possibly three, more additions in later years.

Here, either in the soddy or in the frame house, Dora bore her second child, John Albert, on another cold day, January 13, 1892. When he was grown, Albert farmed south of the home place, and built his farm three miles south of H. T.'s. Married first to Mary Murphy, he lost his wife when her stillborn child was born. Later he married Mary Harrison from Atchison, Kansas. They had four children: Helen, John, Alberta, and Florence.

A little daughter born to Dora and H. T. in 1894 died at birth. She was to be their last child.

In 1902 H. T. was elected sheriff and served four years. There was no jail at that time. Only four juries were empaneled during his term of office, and only one murder was tried.

In 1899 H. T. had purchased a few jacks and thirty jennets and he began producing stock for himself and surrounding farmers. Soon he was going to fairs and exhibits, and he saw prizes being won by excellent jacks, so he talked to the breeders. He found that the best way to improve a herd was to buy the very best jack that could be bought, so he began to do just that. In 1904 he bought Mammoth Jumbo. By 1910 a son of Mammoth Jumbo, named Pharoah,won the state fair championship in Tennessee, and in 1913 he won in Kansas. Recognition really came when H. T. and his son George took 11 jacks and jennets to the San Francisco World's Fair in 1915. There, Kansas Chief from the Hineman farm won the title of World's Champion Jack, and a total of 28 ribbons were garnered by the Hineman herd. (The fact that George had taken a short course in livestock or animal husbandry at what was then called Kansas State Agricultural College had probably helped.)

From that time until 1947, H. T. and George took their jacks, jennets and mules to state fairs around the country. Sometimes they would even divide the livestock into two groups, one man taking part of the stock to one fair and the other taking the rest to other fairs. Consistently they won many top prizes, many times even sweeping the entire field. The mare mule Dixie became the only mare mule to ever win the American Royal competition for three years. Another mule, Tillie, was signed to a contract in a movie with Bob Burns, ironically called "I'm From Missouri."

Large livestock barns were built on the farm, and the name "Fairview Stock Farm" was painted on the slanted roof of the show barn. Livestock auctions were held for several years at these barns, drawing buyers from many states. Percheron draft horses were also sold.

By 1918 the buildings were Delco-lighted, fur-

nishing current for barns and residences, laundry, churning, and separating. The farm was dotted with barns, sheds, and windmills, with more being added. George and his wife built a home across the road from H. T. in 1918, and in 1935 this house was greatly enlarged. George's wife, Nancy Esther Hutchins, was the daughter of D. J. Hutchins, a fellow livestock producer from Sterling, Kansas. For several years D. J. Hutchins and H. T. Hineman held livestock auctions together in Sterling, before H. T. began holding them on his own ranch.

George and Nancy Esther had six children: Don, Dick, Kalo (named for a fellow stockman in Missouri), Rita, Rachel, and Herb. Don died when he was 3½, and Rachel died when she was 15. Dick and Kalo both graduated in veterinary medicine from Kansas State College of Agriculture. Dick, who stayed in military service, continued as a veterinarian; but Kalo, who stayed on the farm, did not. Later he was to serve in the State House of Representatives, as his Uncle Albert had before him. Herb also farmed on a large scale, as did their cousin John.

By 1934 H. T. and his sons ran a 5000 acre ranch. In 1939, the farm had 8000 acres with 80 head of champion jacks, 175 jennets, 150 mares, and 150 mules. By 1946, it included 13,000 acres of improved land, mostly owned, with 1200 head of cattle and 400 to 500 head of horses, mules, and jacks. Ultimately, the farm included 18,000 acres of western Kansas land, much of it planted to grain and feed, and the largest jack and mule enterprise in the world.

During the drought years of the 1930's, the demand for jacks and jennets continued. H. T.'s reputation for fairness, and his guarantee of satisfaction for animals sold, brought a steady stream of buyers. In the summer of 1935, the "dust year", the livestock was in danger of dust pneumonia; so over 700 head of livestock was moved, in two herds, to pastures in Barber County where there was plenty of water. When the dirt storms abated, they were moved back again.

In 1937 the Union of South Africa sent an agent to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, seeking a place to buy some of the widely reputed American jacks and jennets. He was directed to H. T.'s farm, where he bought 20 jennets and 4 jacks, including the champion Joe Louis. He also wanted to buy Kansas Chief, but H.T refused to sell the old jack.

With other breeders such as L. M. Monsees and William E. Morton of Missouri, and T. E. Collins of Belleville, Kansas, H.T. helped to break the "color barrier" that had restricted the improvement of breeding in the jack business. The American Breeders Association of jacks and jennets had long held that jacks must be black in color, with white feathering. In 1912 the above breeders, with others, had organized the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, which emphasized body conformation, movement, and temperament, but not color. Gradually their position was accepted (to the betterment of the industry) and the two organizations finally merged again under the title of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. According to Nancy Esther Hineman who was the secretary of the organization for several years around 1950, 571 breeders registered with the Association between 1920 and 1948.

The years of World War II caused an upsurge in the demand for jacks and jennets once again, with the shortage of gasoline, tires, and tractors; but the automotive age came into its own again when the war was over. There was little domestic demand for mules then, except in the South. However, orders increased from foreign markets in the developing countries. Orders came in to the Hineman Jack Farm (as it was called by then) from South America, Mexico, India, Cuba, and even European countries. It was not uncommon to meet a foreign buyer at the large dining table in George Hineman's house, along with the large family and the hired men.

Dora and H. T. were known as "Ma" and "Pop" by friends, children and grandchildren. Dora was a person who liked everyone, and in turn was loved by all. She was the calm, steadying, "unflappable" influence in H. T.'s life, the one who balanced his high spirits. Grandchildren flocked to her as to the Pied Piper, responding to her gentleness. She always had a slice of hot buttered bread, or a "scraped apple," or a piece of horehound candy (for those who liked it) ready for her grandchildren, and there was always a box of cherry chocolates for their birthday. The nicest place to be was in her lap, being rocked.

In his later years, H. T. was called by the honorary title of "Colonel Hineman" by many friends and acquaintances. He was a leader in civic affairs, and a great booster for Lane County, extolling its virtues wherever he went. He served on the board of directors of the First National Bank, and later as president from 1938 till his death in 1947. He served as president of the Farmers Elevator Company for a term, and also served on the school board. He was a stockholder in the Dighton Hotel. Dora and H. T. were faithful members of the Methodist Church, and H. T. served on its official board for a time. His first fraternal organization was the Modern Woodman of America, and later became a Mason. He was a charter member of the Dighton Rotary Club, and liked to say that he never missed a meeting. In 1939 the Rotary Club honored him on his 74th birthday, along with Dora, his deserving wife, with a "Hineman Day" celebration in which the whole town joined.

Dora Hineman died June 11, 1939, only a few months after she and H. T. had been honored at the "Hineman Day" celebration. They had been married 54 years.

On November 25, 1943, H. T. married Mrs. Olive Luckey of Arnold, Kansas. H. T. died on his 82nd birthday, January 14, 1947. His death foreshadowed the end of the jack and jennet industry which had been his life. He and Dora had been fortunate to have come to the right place at the right time, as hardy pioneers and to have had the vision to begin a venture in livestock which would serve them well through the years.



(Henry Trezise)

Henry Trezise 262

Charlotte Brown Orsborn

Henry Trezise was born 20 Feb. 1820 in St. Just, Eng., and died Apr. 1920 in Adrain Twp., Jackson county, Kansas, buried in Adrain Cemetery.

He married Honor Trembath, born 10 Aug. 1824 in St. Just, Eng., died 7 Sept. 1904, Adrain Twp., Jackson Co., Kans. and buried in Adrain Cemetery.

Henry Trezise was a tin miner in Eng. and tin miners averaged short lives, so he came to Ishpeming, Mich., and worked in the copper mines, about 1855. He came to Kansas about 1870 and lived on a quarter section of land in Jackson Co. The fence was Osage Orange trees. He was very proud of his American citizenship and always voted. He became very angry if anyone doubted his citizenship. At that time, the family became citizens with him. His house burned and the grasshoppers came, so he and the two oldest sons worked in the gold mines in Colorado. Keepsakes for the family were $5 gold pieces.

His wife died in 1904. He went back to Eng., met Bess _____ on the ship, married her and lived 20 plus years in Emmet Twp. in Pottawatomie Co. His land in Eng. was not sold, he had a lease (or something) on some land all his life, but had to go through the courts to prove that he was still living. Lived to be 91 years old.

The children of Henry and Honor (Trembath) Trezise were:

1. Henry Jr., born 25 Aug. 1853 in Eng., died 29 July 1929 in Emmett, Kansas, married Maggie Sons.
2. James, born 1855 in Eng., died in Emmett, Kansas, married Gertrude _____.
3. Honor Jane, born 1863 in Ishpeming, Mich., died in Delia, Kans., married Schubert Moore.
4. William, born 1865 in Mich. died in Raymond, Wash. married in Adrain, Kans., to Anna Andrick.
5. Selena, born 1867 in Mich., died 1972 in Wamego, Kans., married in Rossville, Kans. 14 April 1887 to Wm. Harmon Brown.
6. Anna Sophia, born 1869 in Mich., died in Topeka, Kans., married Dennis Wood.

Oliver Evan Wilson 263

Marjorie M. Russell

Oliver Evan Wilson was born 24 Aug. 1825 near Fairmont, Marion Co., W. Va. He was married on 29 Aug. 1850 to Mary Ellen Ice in Marion Co., W. Va. He died 13 Apr. 1880 in Big Springs, Douglas Co., Kansas. He is buried in the Big Springs Cemetery. His parents were George Wesley Wilson and Leah (Thomas) Wilson of Philippi, Barbour Co., W. Va. George Wesley Wilson's parents were Thomas W. Wilson and Mary J. "Polly" (Hartley) Wilson. Oliver Wilson's wife, Mary Ice, was born 3 Sept. 1832 in Marion Co., W. Va. She died 7 Jan. 1916 in Allen, Lyon Co., Kans., and is buried in the Big Springs Cemetery. An article in the LECOMPTON SUN, Thurs, Jan. 13, 1916 - p. 5, col. 3 - said "Local news. Mrs. Mary Wilson of Big Springs died at the home of John Wilson at Bushong, Fri. Jan. 7th. She was past 85 years old and death was due to old age complications with the grippe. The burial was at Big Springs, Tuesday." Mary (Ice)Wilson's parents were Thomas and Sarah E. (Watson) Ice. They were both born in W. Va. in 1808 and 1807 respectively and came to Kansas about 1860. They are both buried in the cemetery at Clinton, Douglas Co., Kansas. Thomas Ice died on his farm south of Stull, Kansas.

His parents were Abraham "Lame Abe" Ice and Mary Polly (Leuman) Ice, both of W. Virginia.

Oliver and Mary Wilson had ten children as follows: 1. Thomas Wesley Wilson born 6 June 1851 near Wheeling, Ohio Co., W. Va. He married 1st Rachel Stout 17 Apr. 1873 and 2nd Ottilie Burnett in 1902. He died 21 Nov. 1934 in Eskridge, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas. 2. George Wilson born 22 Oct. 1852 near Wheeling, Ohio Co., W. Va. He died 28 Nov. 1852 near Wheeling, W. Va. 3. Edgar Calvin Wilson born 5 Oct. 1853/4 near Wheeling, W. Va. He was married two times. Both of his wives' maiden names are unknown at the present time as are the dates of his marriage to them and the date of his death. 4. Alva Elmer "Alvy" Wilson born 31 Dec. 1855 at Marshalltown, Barbour Co., W. Va. He was married on 31 Oct. 1880 to Priscilla Jane Price. He died 30 Mar. 1926 at Big Springs, Kansas. 5. Sarah Ellen Wilson was born 13 Aug. 1858 in Barbour Co., W. Va. She never married. She died in 1914 at Big Springs, Kansas. 6. Leah Ann Wilson was born 10 May 1860 in Barbour Co., W. Va. She married on 12 May 1878 to Elias Washington Rake. She died 10 Sept. 1928 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas. 7. Enoch E. Wilson was born 25 May 1862 in Marion Co., W. Va. He was married two times. The first wife's name and marriage are unknown. The 2nd wife's name was Katherine Alexander. Their date of marriage is unknown also. He died 29 June 1923 in Kimball, Kimball Co., Nebr. 8. John Hebrew "Red" Wilson was born 27 Oct. 1865 in Marion Co., W. Va. He married Melvina Nancy (Vina) Fix on 21 Oct. 1891. He died 16 Mar. 1926 in Bushong, Lyon Co., Kans. 9. Virginia Bell "Jennie" Wilson born 24 July 1868 in Douglas Co., Kans. She was married to Fred Katzer. The date is unknown. She died 30 Mar. 1938 in Morrill, Scottsbluff Co., Nebr. 10. Amos H. Wilson was born 26 Dec. 1870 in Douglas Co., Kans. He was married two times. First wife was Laura Kitchen. The 2nd was Frances. Her maiden name is unknown as are the dates of their marriages. It is also unknown as yet where and when Enoch died.

Alva Elmer Wilson, the fourth child of Oliver Evan and Mary Ellen Wilson was brought to Kansas when he was 10 years old. He was a farmer and then he was a store keeper at Big Springs, Kansas. Alva married Priscilla Jane Price on the 31 Oct. 1880 probably at Big Springs, Kansas. Priscilla was born 24 Dec. 1859 in Stull, Douglas Co., Kans. She died 27 Apr. 1939 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kans. and is buried at the Big Springs Cemetery beside her husband, Alva. Her parents were John Delvin Price and Nancy Jane (Dailey) Price. They were also early pioneers of the state of Kansas settling in the Stull area. They are both buried in a small cemetery south of Stull.

Alva and Priscilla Wilson had eight children. Two are still living at this time. They are Mrs. Gus Hartman of Big Springs, Kans. and Mrs. Ora Baldwin of Topeka, Kansas. Alva Wilson's children and spouses are listed as follows: 1. Lewis Elmer Wilson born 13 Aug. 1881 in Stull, Douglas Co., Kans. He was married two times. First to Mabel C. Wilson, 1 Jan. 1907. She died 6 Mar. 1917 at Stull, Kansas. Second wife was Leah Frances Worrall, they were married 30 Sept. 1917. Elmer died 14 Aug. 1953 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kans. and is buried at Stull, Kansas. Elmer and Mabel had four children. Three are still living. Elmer and "Fanny" had nine children. Eight are living and most of them are residents of Kansas. 2. John Ira Wilson was born 5 Feb. 1883 at Stull, Douglas Co., Kansas. He was married 1st to Ruth Etna Roberts on 1 Jan. 1906. He was married 2nd to Josephine Newport. The date is not known. He died 9 Oct. 1950 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas. John had two children. 3. Ora May Wilson was born 30 June 1885 at Stull, Douglas Co., Kansas. She married Ray Andrew Baldwin 25 Dec. 1905. They had one son. Ray preceded Ora in death 4 Nov. 1945. Ora is 90 years old! 4. Mary Ellen Wilson was born 7 Nov. 1887 at Stull, Kansas. She was married the 27 Feb. 1907 to Harley Churchill Milliken. She died 22 Oct. 1961 at Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kan. She had eight children. 5. Lottie Jane Wilson was born 12 Oct. 1889 at Stull, Kansas. She died 19 Mar. 1892 at Stull. 6. Ethel Edna Wilson was born 14 Apr. 1892 at Stull. She was married 1 May 1918 to Gus Herman Hartman. They have three children. Gus died 24 Apr. 1970 at Highland, Madison Co., Illinois. Ethel Hartman is now 83 years old and living at Big Springs, Kans. near her parents old home place. 7. Rosa Bell Wilson was born 30 June 1895 at Stull. She died 14 June 1897 at Stull. 8. Charles Francis Wilson was born 22 Jan. 1899 at Stull. He was married 1 June 1921 to Vena Fae Morriss. He died 24 May 1955 in Topeka, Kansas. They had four children.

Lawlor-McGivern 264

Mary H. and Clarence M. Wood

Timothy Lawlor, probably born Osdee, County Kerry, Ireland in 1818, came to America prior to 1854. He declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States before Clarkson Martin, Clerk of the Yates County Court, Penn Yan, New York, on May 29, 1854, at which time he renounced his allegiance to "Victoria, the present Queen of Great Britain and Ireland".

Mary McGivern was born in County Down, Ireland in 1829 and her time of arrival in the United States is unknown to us.

According to the story told by their children,

Tom and Joseph, Timothy and Mary were married somewhere in Wisconsin early in 1855, and spent their honeymoon in a covered wagon on their way to Kansas, arriving when the wild fruit trees were in bloom. Also census records show they came to Kansas from Wisconsin.

As we remember the stories told by their sons, Tom and Joseph, their parents spent their first in Topeka south of the Kansas River on what is now the Topeka Country Club, only to find the land had been staked, I believe they said by a Mr. Dudley, so they moved west across the road and settled on what is now Briarwood subdivision to the City of Topeka.

They built their cabin (material unknown to us) and dug a well at the head of the ravine that runs southeast from what is now 29th and MacVicar. The home site was about 660 feet south of 29th Street. If you will notice, most of the old farm houses are built back from the road for convenience of reaching their fields.

My father, H. C. Wood fromValley Falls, Kansas, in 1920 bought what is now Briarwood from Carl Snyder, who had bought it from F. L. Holford about 1905, and we moved there. I later helped F. L. Holford, my future father-in-law, who owned the Lawlor homesite at that time, pick up the foundation stone and fill in the old well as a cow had fallen in and died.

As there was a question of property lines, I don't believe the land had been surveyed yet. Timothy Lawlor filed on a pre-emption in Williamsport Township and it proved up on the NW¼ of Sec. 22, Twp. 13, R. 15 east containing 160 acres. He erected a dweling house on said land. It is built of logs—12 x 14 feet, one story high, board roof, one door, one window, cracks are closed and is a comfortable house to live in. Timothy moved into said house with his family, beds, bedding, cooking utensils, etc., on or about the 28th day of April, 1857.

As we remember the story told by their children as to the cause of their moving, their neighbor to the west was a Frenchman named Patty-O? and his wife known as Black Ann who worked as a mid-wife. Their adjoining lines was the dispute. Their land took in the Shunganunga Valley—later to be known as the Reed farm and later the property of C. L. E. Edwards but now all that land has been cut up into lots. Patty-O? and Lawlor flipped a gold coin to see who got the disputed land Lawlor lost, so he supposedly received a $20 gold piece and moved to the pre-emption on Six Mile Creek where there was timber. They lived there safely during the War of 1861 to 1865. Their home was hidden back in the timber.

There were 10 children born to Timothy and Mary McGivern Lawlor. John Dennis and Hannah were born south of Topeka and the rest on the pre-emption. Twins were born and died and are supposedly buried in the northeast corner of the farm on Six Mile. John Dennis and Catherine Ann died young and with most of the rest of the family are buried in Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Topeka. Timothy passed away in 1898 and Mary in 1904.

As I remember the story told by Tom Lawlor (son), the Lawlors had a team and wagon and all their earthly possessions were in that wagon or tied to it.

Hannah Lawlor married Timothy Donovan, a noted police officer and Chief of Police in Topeka in the early 1900s. They had one daughter who died in infancy. Timothy's daughter (by first marriage), Nellie Donovan, married Richard Erbacher of St. Marys, Kansas, and his son Patty worked for Westinghouse at Pittsburg, Penn.

William Lawlor, born Wakarusa, married Mary Quinlan, daughter of William and Sarah Quinlan of Perry, Kansas. They had one son Paul. William was a farmer near Perry for many years.

Hugh Lawlor, born Wakarusa, married Matilda Renyer and had two children: Mary Frances, who is married to Leroy Denefe, a Topeka attorney, and Phillip T., born Topeka, married Norma Beck of Horton and has one son Phillip T., Jr. They live in California. Hugh Lawlor at one time was associated with the Exchange Grocery at 122 East 6th and later operated the Lawlor Coal Company near 2nd and Jackson, Topeka.

Mary E. Lawlor, born Wakarusa 1869, married Francis (Frank) L. Holford in 1896 and set up housekeeping on the old Lawlor home place, now Briarwood. (I believe the farm consisted of about 130 acres. Later, due to eye trouble in early 1900s, they sold off 97 acres to Carl Snyder who sold to H. C. Wood who sold to Zinn Bros. Dairy who sold to Jayhawk Construction and eventually Briarwood Subdivision. About 1925 six acres were sold to C. M. and M. H. Wood and that is now Livingston-Wood Subdivision). They were the parents of three children:

1. Glenn L. born Topeka married Ellen Krull of Milwaukee and were the parents of four children. Later they moved to Atlanta, Ga., where he passed away in 1957.

2. Mary M. born Topeka married Clarence M. Wood of Valley Falls, Kansas in 1921 and are the parents of four children. C. M. is a veteran of WWI and a retired letter carrier. John F. born Topeka is a retired Air Force Colonel married to Helen E. Busey of Fayetteville, Ga., and are the parents of two children. John F. works for IBM and Helen sells real estate. They live in Potomac, Md. Betty Sue, a graduate LPN was born in Topeka and married Clarence W. Renyer, born Wakarusa, Kansas, and are the parents of seven children and now live at Lakeview Lodge, Lawrence, Kansas. Clarence Renyer is a retired army officer of WWII. Clarence M. Wood

Jr. served in the Navy in WWII and Korea, married Lillian Carder of West Virginia and has two children, now live in Topeka and does maintenance for Carriage House and Briarwood complex. William H., born Topeka married Shirley N. Henderson of Wheaton and has two children and lives in Topeka. Bill works for Datsun Motors as a parts representative and Shirley in a doctor's office.

3. James L. Holford, born Topeka, married Velma Ann Coppers of Belleville, Kansas, and they are the parents of three children. They are retired and live in Gaithersburg, Md.

Thomas Lawlor was killed in a gun accident many years ago and is buried in Mt. Cavalry Cemetery. He was born west of Wakarusa and lived for many years with his brother-in-law F. L. Holford.

James Lawlor, born Wakarusa, was a carpenter and helped build many buildings in the Topeka area. He never married.

Joseph Lawlor, born Wakarusa, was a stonemason and helped build the old stone house on the pre-emption west of Wakarusa which stood there for many years. Also did much work in Topeka. He never married.

Frank Lawlor, born Wakarusa, was a carpenter and died in Chicago, Ill., some years ago.

If you will notice there is an offset in 29th Street for a mile west of Burlingame Road. The story was that a hedge (Osage Orange) had been started on the section line before 29th Street was opened so half of the width of the road was purchased off the south side of the quarter section to the north from land known to us as the Newton Brosius farm (east) and the Tom Myers farm (west). The Newton Brosius farm is now Knollwood and the Tom Myers farm a city park and Anderson Brothers land. We have been unable to locate Timothy Lawlor's name in the deed book at the courthouse.

From stories we remember being told by Tom and Joe Lawlor, Timothy Lawlor well knew Chief Burnett for whom Burnett's Mound is named. They have repeated stories of how his (Burnett) team would bring him home from town. The Chief was a noted horse trader and is buried along Shunganunga Creek west of Wanamaker Road.

Above from our book "A Century in Kansas—1855 to 1955".

James Riley Underwood 265

Cleo Sealey Renbarger

James Riley Underwood, b. 24 Feb. 1836, Parke Co., Ind., son of James and Sarah (Newlin) Underwood, first came to Kansas in 1855. After a short trip back to Indiana he returned to Kansas (1856) to remain the remainder of his life. He was a



(James Riley and Artilla (Dooley) Underwood)

carpenter by trade and worked for Adam Brenner in Doniphan for two years. Doniphan, it was once thought would grow larger than Kansas City because of a steamboat port on the Missouri River where cattle would be shipped. In 1891 the wild Missouri cut a new channel leaving Doniphan inland and losing it's cattlemen and their business to St. Joseph, Mo., and Kansas City.

It was while visiting his aunt, Mary Hinson, in Oak Mills that James met Artilla B. Dooley, daughter of Moses and Hariet (Barnes) Dooley, and in Aug. 1857 they were married by a circuit rider. Artilla b. 2 Mar. 1838 Parke Co. Ind., was great granddaughter of Moses and Mary (Boyd) Dooley who had traveled on foot with their children from Bedford Co. Va. to Madison Co. Ky., a distance of about 500 miles. After several years in this part of Kentucky, they moved on to Preble County, Ohio, where most of the family resided until 1822. Moses and his son Reuben, (Artilla's grandfather) were ministers that traveled extensively in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri to spread the word of God.

Artilla had brothers and sisters: Celina, Juliet, Mary Anne, Reuben, Samuel, John, Mahala L., Sarah Jane, Gilbert Roston, Albert Hudson, and Caroline S. Artilla was the eighth child in the family, the second child of Moses and Hariet (Barnes) Dooley. Moses married first Edisa Martin, daughter of Samuel S. and Mary Martin. In 1858-59 James and Artilla moved to a farm in the Good Intent Neighborhood near Atchison, Kansas, where they were to live and rear their family of eleven children. They raised sheep to shear, so the carded wool could be knit into stockings, mittens and scarves. There were cattle on the farm for food and milk, also hogs for food. All the grain for feed was raised. There was a small building away from the house which the family called the "milk house" that contained a well where milk and butter could be lowered to keep them cool and fresh. Later they had a machine to separate cream from milk and made their own butter and cot-

tage cheese. Goose feathers and duck down was the stuffing for their mattresses made out of ticking. In addition to rearing the Underwood children, Artilla and James reared her younger sister, Caroline, and cared for the mother of James Riley in her later days.

James Riley was a member of the Kansas Militia. In 1897 he became Postmaster of Good Intent Neighborhood—the post office was in their home. To supplement their earnings from the farm they boarded school teachers. The Disciples of Christ Christian Church was faithfully supported by the whole family.

In 1907 sons W. P. and J. P. Underwood bought the farm home to live in and James and Artilla retired from country life, moving to Atchison, Kans. After about four years at 1428 Atchison St, they moved to 1028 Jackson (Laramie). In 1907 there was a gala gathering of children and grandchildren to help the happy couple celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. In 1919 they celebrated their 62nd anniversary more quietly.

On 16 Dec. 1919 Artilla died of a sudden heart attack at 81. Besides her husband and eight children, she was survived by her sister, Caroline Ingels (Mrs. J. K.) of Atchison, Kansas and a brother A. H. Dooley of Newton, Kans.

James Riley died at the home of his daughter, Addie K. Bentley (Mrs. Frank Harold) in Willard, Kans., 6 May 1921. Both are buried in Alderson Cemetery, Atchison Co., Kans. Children of James Riley and Artilla B. (Dooley) Underwood: Emeline E. b. 1858, William P. b. 1859, Ella Marie b. 1862, Charles C. b. 1864, Sarah A. b. 1866, Albert J. b. 1868, Addie K. 1869, Ruby Caroline b. 1871, James M. b. 1874, John Perry b. 1879, Kirby b. 1885, Sarah A. died at age 3 and Kirby died at age 12.

Charles Clifford Montee 266

Betty L. Ramsey

Charles Clifford Montee was born 22 Aug. 1860 in Upper Sandusky, Wyandot Co., Ohio. (The Kansas 1895 census says born in Ill.) He came to Kansas with his parents, James Wilson and Harriet Lucinda (Robinson) Montee when about nine years old.

Daisy May Kelly, a daughter of George W. and Mary I. (Thomas) Kelly was born 29 May 1865 at Lebanon, St. Clair, Ill., and came to Kansas in a covered wagon with her parents at age ten.

Charles Clifford and Daisy May were married 3 July 1883 at Cherokee, Crawford Co., Kansas. He took up farming and they lived on a little farm west of Pittsburg and there they raised their family. They had seven children, all born in Pittsburg, Crawford Co., Kansas. Hattie May was born 12 May 1885, still born; Charles Sylvester was born 16 April 1886; Nora Lee was born 6 Nov. 1887; Iva Ruth born 10 May 1891; Harry Earl born 9 Sept. 1896; Edward Clara born 16 Feb. 1902 and Ruby Nadine was born 4 May 1911.



(Charles Clifford and Daisy May (Kelly) Montee)

On 13 August 1921, Charles Clifford sold the farm and took the family to visit in Pegram, Idaho and California where they stayed for the winter. The following spring they went back to Pittsburg and lived in a rented apartment until they built a house.

After they moved to Pittsburg, they joined the Christian Church. Charles Clifford died in Pittsburg on 30 May 1929. Daisy May lived in the house for several years and later sold it and moved into an apartment. There she died 6 May 1945. She is buried in Mt. Olive Cemetery.

The children all married and began to raise families of their own. Charles Sylvester married May Margaret Gehrk on 9 Aug. 1909 and he died on 6 April 1954 in Spokane, Washington. Nora Lee married Stanley Abraham Hill 8 Jan. 1914 and she died 7 Dec. 1927 at Soda Springs, Idaho. Iva Ruth married William Levi Aland on 18 Aug. 1916 at Pocatello, Idaho. She is still living and resides in Montpelier, Idaho. Harry Earl married Vera Huston

17 Aug. 1923 and he died 15 June 1960 in St. Louis, Missouri. Edward Clara married Dorothy Coxe 15 April 1939 and is still living in Kansas City, Missouri. Ruby Nadine married Rolland F. Cornelson 2 January 1927 and he died in September, 1970. She remarried in 1974 to Richard Girardy and they reside in Chanute, Missouri.

This material was prepared by Miss Linda Aland of Salt Lake City, Utah and given to Mrs. Earl C. Ramsey for submission to this book.

John & Janet Henderson 267

Hazel M. Henderson

John Henderson, 31, was married to Janet Davie, 29, on 13 July 1864 at the Davie family home at Killail, otter Ferry Killfinan, Argylshire, Scot (located on the east bank of Loch Fine). After their marriage the couple lived at Drumarvoch Farm near Newton Strachlaclan, Argylshire until about 1880. All 12 children were born at this location.

About the year 1880 John, Janet and 9 children (3 having passed away in early childhood) moved to North Ireland with plans to make their home there. They decided against it and returned to Scotland, where they resided for a time at the home of Janet's sister, Margaret McNicol, at Grassyards, Largo, prior to leaving for the U.S. 2 Feb. 1883.

The family came to Topeka, Kans. where they lived for about 2 years in the Rice School district in East Topeka. John was employed by Mr. Sells of Sells Circus, caring for horses.

In 1885, the family moved to the farm northwest of Auburn, now owned by John Henderson and his wife, Eleanor. John, a grandson of John and Janet Henderson, was raised by his grandmother, Janet, his mother, Margaret (Moore) Henderson, having died when he was 2 weeks old.

John and Janet lived the rest of their lives on this farm. John passed away 4 Dec. 1899 at 66 years, and Janet passed away 10 Feb. 1917 at 81 years.

They were members of the Auburn Presbyterian Church. Both are laid to rest in the Auburn Cemetery.

John, born 8 Mar. 1833, was the third child of John and Jacke (Currie). His father, John Henderson, born 14 May 1797 in Scotland, died 25 Aug. 1876, married Jacke Currie 5 Nov. 1827. She was born 15 Nov. 1799 and died 26 Apr. 1885. They were married at Parrish of Houston Renfrewshire and had 8 children. 1. James born 8 Jan. 1829 died 22 July 1854; 2. Archibald born 13 Nov. 1830; 3. John born 8 Mar. 1833 died 4 Dec. 1899 at Auburn, Kans.; 4. Donald born 26 Apr. 1835 died 14 Sept. 1874; 5. Alexander born 31 Mar. 1837 died 26 Jan. 1903 at Auburn, Kans.; 6. William born 4 May 1839 died 8 Aug. 1867; 7. Catherine born 8 Oct. 1841; 8. Janet born 14 July 1845 died 12 Apr. 1883.

John's maternal grandparents were Archibald and Catherine (Clark) Currie. They had 10 children:

1. Donald; 2. Jean married a McNeil; 3. Anna married a Johnston; 4. Janet married a Cameron and was born 1803; 5. Violet born 1803 and married a Ferguson; 6. Jackie born 15 Nov. 1799 died Apr. 1885, married John Henderson; 7. Catherine married a McIntyre; Mary married a Black; 9. Helen married R. L. McLeod; 10. Robina married 1st Cunningham and 2nd Sellars, was born 1810 died 1891.

Janet (Davie) Henderson born 27 Apr. 1835 was the daughter of Robert and Mary (McLellan) Davie, farmers in Cardross Parish, Dunbartonshire, Scot., who were married Dec. 1831 in Cardross Parish. All of their 9 children were born there.

The house where the Davie family were born is in ruins now and the farm taken into other farms. Later they moved to Killail Otter, Ferry Kilfinan Argleshire on Loch Fyne where the family were brought up. This house is still in use. Robert and Mary Davie's children were: 1. Humphrey born 1832, had 5 children, Robert, Humphrey, Walter, Rose, and Margaret; 2. Margaret born Oct. 1833 married McNicol had 3 children Mary, Maggie J., and Duncan; 3. Janet born 27 Apr. 1835 married John Henderson and had 12 children, listed under John Henderson and wife Janet; 4. Duncan McClellan born 1836, no family but adopted Humphrey, son of Robert; 5. Robert born 1838, had one son Humphrey; 6. Christina born Feb. 1841 never married; 7. James born July 1843 died 25 May 1923, had 5 children Margaret, Robert who died at Dardanelles 28 June 1915 during WW I, Mary, Elizabeth, and James; 8. Mary born Dec. 1844 married a White, had 5 children Archie, Robert, Mary, Chrissie, and James; 9. Rebecca born June 1847 married Hugh Crawford and had 6 children Mary, McBryde, Robert, Margaret, Rebecca, and Archibald.

Janet (Davie) Henderson's paternal grandparents were Humphrey and Janet (Gilmour) Davie. They had 5 children: Robert, Christina, Alexander, James, Janet. Her maternal grandparents were Duncan McClellan of Roseneath Parish Dunbartonshire, Scot. and Margaret Cumming of Clynder Dunbartonshire, Scot. John and Janet had 24 grandchildren.

The Davie family goes back many generations in Cardross Dunbartonshire. Davie is a Sept. of the Davidson clan. The Davidson plaid is mostly green. There was no kinship between Humphrey Davy of lampfame and our Davie family.

Chrissie (White) Aitkenhead (a niece of Janet Henderson) married and went to live in Ohio, followed by 2 brothers and a sister, Archie, Jim, and Mary.

Margaret McNicol never left Largs Scot. and James Davie stayed at Brookfield. The McNicol decendants still farm at Largs.

This last paragraph is a quote from Margaret Davie (a daughter of James Davie and a niece of Janet), still living in Scotland. In letters in 1969-70 to Nancy Henderson in Kansas, Miss Davie was most helpful in compiling Davie family history.

Chrissie Aitkenhead is still alive. I believe is with Margaret in Virginia. Also believed to be still alive is Rebecca Crawford.



(The home of John and Janet (Davie) Henderson at Auburn, Kans.)



(Mrs. Janet Henderson and her children Back row from left: Duncan, Donald, Humphrey, James, John W., and Robert. Front row: from left: Janette, Jackie, Janet (the mother), and Mary)

The Kinderdick Family 268

Helen Hersh Franklin

The Kinderdick family came to Kansas about 1857 and took land in Dickinson County on Lyon Creek, near Herington and Woodbine. When they first came to the United States, they went to Wisconsin near Watertown.

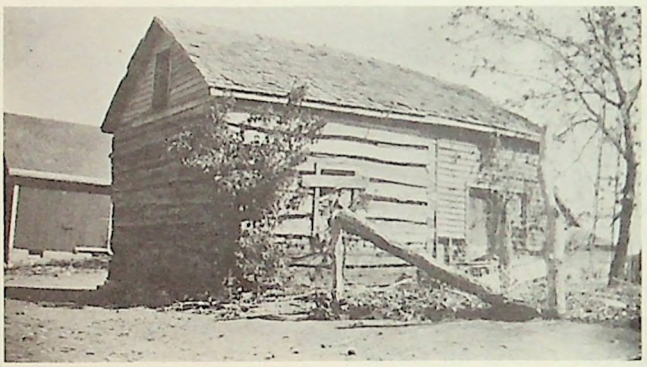
Henry Kinderdick came with his parents at the age of 16. He was born in Moers, Dusseldorf, Rhine, Germany, on 3 Jan. 1838. He died in Woodbine, 9 Apr. 1918, age of 80 years, 3 months, 6 days.

On 28 Feb. 1864, he married Frederika Rubin, the daughter of Martin Rubin and his wife, who had also been in Wisconsin, but came to Kansas in 1859 and settled in Dickinson County on Turkey Creek in 1860.

The Kinderdicks had 13 children, but only seven lived to adulthood. Mr. Kinderdick gave land for a Baptist Church which was located on his farm, also land for a graveyard, which still remains. The church was moved to Herington. After the Kinderdicks retired from the farm they moved to Woodbine, Kansas. Being no Baptist Church there, they united with the German Methodist Church.

The death of Mr. Kinderdick marked the passing of one of the first pioneers in that vicinity. He was one of the first white settlers with the Rubin family, his wife's family.

Mr. Kinderdick was a member of the State Militia and was frequently called away for days at a time to help quiet uprisings among the Indians.



(A Log Cabin that was an early Kinderdick home)

Their first home was of walnut logs. Later it became a storage building. During the Cheyenne raid of 1868, the Kinderdicks and others fled down the creek to Herman Oesterreich's house, which was built of stone and considered very safe by the settlers. The fort was too far away to rely on for help, as it was about 20 miles from there.

The last home of the Henry Kinderdick family was in Woodbine, Dickinson County, Kansas. The Kinderdick children who lived to adulthood were: 1. Henry F. who married 12 Mar. 1891 in Dickinson Co. to Sena Asling; 2. Amelia married Richard Messing and lived in Englewood, Colo. and they had five daughters; 3. Lydia married 8 Sept. 1892 in Dickinson Co. to Charles Asling; 4. Clara Alice born 13 Aug. 1881 at Woodbine, married Dec. 1910 at Herington to Rev. Wm. H. Fletcher and he died Dec. 1950, she died 1 Feb. 1951. They were in Gronola, Kansas in 1927; 5. Emma married 14 Feb. 1889 Dickinson Co. to John Nusz; 6. Frank E. married 18 Oct. 1894 to Ida Asling in Dickinson Co.; 7. Louis Martin was born 20

Apr. 1908, six miles north of Herington, married Nellie Belle Hersh, daughter of George J. F. Hersh and Lydia Alice (Walker) Hersh, he died 19 Nov. 1953, buried at Shattuck, Oklahoma. In August of 1908, he and his wife moved with her parents to Arnett, Oklahoma and had a hardware and dry goods business, which resolved into the Kinderdicks Cash Store. They always held much love for their native state of Kansas.



(Kinderdick home in Woodbine, Kansas)

The following information is an article written about Louis M. Kinderdick shortly after his death. It is entitled - "Pioneer Called".

Funeral rites for Louis Martin Kinderdick, pioneer merchant of Arnett, Okla., and a resident of Shattuck, were held Sunday, Nov. 22, 1953, 2:00 P.M.

On Oct. 16, the Kinderdicks left Shattuck for a week's vacation trip in the Rio Grande Valley, which was happily spent in the homes of Mother Hersh and families. The car being packed for an early start home on the morning of Oct. 27, Mr. Kinderdick, about to sit upon the cedar chest, sat squarely upon the floor. The thump awakened the family who came immediately to his aid. Breakfast was eaten and the Kinderdicks were on their way about the break of day. Mr. Kinderdick's hand began to feel the impingement of nerves with complaint of sudden tingling. Upon entering the City of Alice, Texas, he had gasoline put into the car and found immobility of his left foot. Whereupon, as quickly as possible, Mrs. Kinderdick drove to the office of a recommended physician who advised hospitalization at once for rest and medical care. Every attention was given him, his wife was by his side continually, while ministers and churches were supporting the Kinderdicks in prayer. The attending physician was a Brother Mason with whom Mr. Kinderdick felt at ease, and the attention of the nurses will never be forgotten.

Short services were held at 7:30 o'clock on the evening of his passing Nov. 19, 1953, in the Bower-Wright Funeral Home, so that the Valley relatives, nurses, and Alice friends could attend. The final summons came at 5 A.M., Nov. 19, at the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital, Alice, Texas.

Mr. Kinderdick had been in good health previously to his fall and sudden development, with the exception of a leg upon which a disc wheel had fallen some months previous, leaving the bandaged leg stiff at the ankle joint. The slowness of mobility of this leg was thought to be the cause of his fall while dressing. Friends and the entire community was shocked at his passing.

Mr. Kinderdick was a steady, faithful plodder and builder in his community, always ready to support worthy causes in church or town affairs. He loved children and youth and seemed to retain their friendship, always interested in youth's school activities. He always took time for a passing word with those in elderly years also and held friends in all walks of life.

Louis Martin Kinderdick, born 20 Apr. 1883, near Herington, Kansas was one of the thirteen children of Fredricka Rubin and Henry Kinderdick, immigrants from Germany, who came to America in their youth. He carried his grandfather Rubin's name. The Rubins came from Alsace-Laraine, France.

Louis attended schools in Woodbine and Salina, Kansas, graduating from the Central Kansas Business College, of Abilene, Kansas in both the typewriting and banking departments, preparing himself for the banking business but found merchandising more to his liking, after serving three years as bookkeeper in the C. R. Schilling Dry Goods Department Store of Herington, Kansas.

During this time, Nellie Belle Hersh of Abilene, and Louis of Herington were united in marriage on Aug. 5, 1908, moving to Arnett, Okla., May 5, 1909. He helped establish the Hersh-Kinderdick Hardware and Dry Goods business, which resolved into the Kinderdick's Cash Store.

Although much time was spent in the store, the later years were agreed upon to be merely a pastime, so that the church and friendship of the community might be more fully enjoyed.

While in Arnett, the Kinderdicks affiliated with the First Methodist Church, with associations always to be remembered and cherished. Business people see the good accomplished in all churches and because of the parental background of youth in the Baptist Church at Woodbine, where his father donated land for a Baptist Church and Cemetery, the L. M. Kinderdicks, upon moving to Shattuck, affiliated with the First Baptist Church of Shattuck on June 9, 1951.

The community funeral services were held at the First Baptist Church in Shattuck, with Rev. Lewis M. Hancock officiating. Brother Lloyd Vincent was in charge of the Masonic graveside services when interment was made in the Shattuck Cemetery.

Friends, neighbors, and two nieces, Mrs. Robert

Worner of McAllen, Texas, and Miss Helen Hersh of Topeka, Kansas accompanied Mrs. Nellie Kinderdick from a grave covered with beautiful floral contributations, ever to frame memory with beautiful friendships.

Collins-Anderson Family 269

Dorothy A. McLennan

From the earliest days in Kansas, the frontier army posts had an important part in the development and settlement of the country. The wives and families were a civilizing influence in an otherwise rather rough existence at the frontier posts. This is the story of one of those wives and the family she raised.

Cora Cornelia Collins was born 20 Dec. 1869 at Leavenworth, Kansas. Her father, Charles William Porter Collins, was a native of York Co., Penn. who came west to work for the railroads after his discharge from Co. D 103rd Penn. Inf. at the close of the Civil War. He had served as a Lt. under Gen. Schofield in the Carolinas and returned to Penn. after his release, where he was married 14 Feb. 1867 to Almira Neel. She was born in Lancaster Co., Penn. in 1837 to Thomas Neel, Jr. and his wife, the former Margaret Harrah. Almira's grandparents were Thomas and Grissell (Penny) Neil. This Thomas Neil had served as a member of the 5th Co. of Col. Watson's Battalion in the Battle of Germantown, and was decorated for his actions.

C.W.P. Collins worked as a conductor for both the Kansas Pacific and the M.K.&T. railroads after his arrival in Kansas. In 1874 he purchased the Collins House on North Esplanade in the heart of Leavenworth which he operated as a boarding house for a number of years. He had been born 18 May 1832, as one of ten children of Cornelius Murray and Martha Jane (Porter) Collins; grandson of David and Dorcas (Neil) Collins; great-grandson of the same Revolutionary Soldier, Lt. Thomas Neil, who was his wife's grandfather.

With this double link to a valiant Revolutionary Soldier and a tradition of military service among the members of both sides of her family, it was no surprise that Cora Collins, upon reaching womanhood, chose to marry a young Cavalry Lieutenant from nearby Ft. Leavenworth. She was wed 2 Mar. 1897 to Lt. Alvord Von Patten Anderson, in what the Leavenworth Times called the "most brilliant affair in the annals of our city":

Cavalry Yellow and Flags Galore

"Most Brilliant Military Wedding of the Season Last Evening

"The Marriage of Lt. A.V.P. Anderson, Sixth U.S. Cavalry, and Miss Cora Collins Occurs in a Blaze of Military Colors and a Fairyland of Floral Decorations...The Reception Afterward at Chickering Hall a Brilliant Social Event.

"The history of Leavenworth's social events records many weddings memorable for their elaborate beauty and lavish appointments, but the Anderson-Collins nuptials, solemnized last evening, crowns the list as the most brilliant affair in the annals of our city.

"The ceremony took place at the First Presbyterian Church. An additional platform had been erected in front of the pulpit platform, with steps at each side and covered with cavalry yellow. In front of this platform were banked palms, rubber plants and lilies. From the center of the choir railing hung a flag which mingled its folds with cavalry yellow. Large palms, rubber plants and Easter lilies were placed inside the railing, while smilax and bunches of yellow roses and jonquils tied with yellow satin ribbon adorned the choir rail. The organ was hidden by the post flag. On the north walls on either side of the platform were dadoes of yellow. The front of the balcony was draped with a large flag, while the pillars of the church were covered with yellow and wound with ropes of smilax.

"Prof. Hair of Baker University was at the organ, and to the stirring strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March the bridal party entered in the following order, up the last aisle: Miss Mame Hiatt, then Lts. J. R. Lindsay, 14th Infantry, and O. R. Wolfe, 22nd Infantry; Miss Lillian McKibben followed by Lts. C. R. Howland, 20th Infantry and George Kirkpatrick, 8th Cavalry; then Miss Maud Myers and Lt. Phillips, 6th Cavalry; then the maid of honor, Miss Mame Myers, followed by the bride with her father. While they were approaching the platform, the groom-elect emerged from the door of the lecture room at the north end of the church, preceded by the Rev. Dr. Page and accompanied by Lt. H. L. Howard, 6th Cavalry, as best man. They met the bride at the steps where the betrothal service took place after which they ascended the platform, where the marriage ceremony was performed according to the Episcopal ritual, the bridesmaids and ushers advancing upon the steps and platform.

"Prof. Hair, played a soft accompaniment during the ceremony, after which the bridal party left the church to Mendelssohn's Wedding March, going out the west aisle in the following order:

"The bride and groom followed by the maid of honor and best man; then Miss Mame Hiatt, Lts. Lindsay and Wolfe; then Miss Lillian McKibben followed by Lts. Howland and Kirkpatrick, and then Lt. Phillips and Miss Maud Myers.

"A unique and original idea was the graduation of color from pure white to cavalry yellow, carried out in the gowns of the bride and her attendants.

"The bride wore a beautiful white satin gown en

train, lined with yellow taffeta; high corsage and long sleeves with a bolero if Irish point lace and a vest of chiffon. Her veil was held in place by a gold comb set with pearls, which is an heirloom in her mother's family, having been worn by five generations of brides. She carried a shower bouquet of white camelias.

"Miss Lillian McKibben wore a canary colored Moire Valour trimmed in mousseline-de-soire of the same shade, low corsage and long sleeves.

"Miss Maud Myers of Kansas City was gowned in a corn colored Moire Valour, low neck and long sleeves, trimmed in pleating of mousseline-de-soire of the same shade.

"Miss Mame Hiatt of Fairmont wore a gown of cavalry yellow Moire Valour trimmed in mousseline-de-soire, low neck and long sleeves.

"The bridesmaids all carried shower bouquets of jonquils tied with satin and Moire ribbon to match their gowns.

"Mrs. Collins, mother of the bride, wore a beautiful gown of light gray satin, trimmed in white satin and chiffon.

"Mrs. E. W. Myers of Kansas City, aunt of the bride, wore a handsome black silk trimmed in white satin and point lace.

"A reception followed at Chickering Hall which was dazzling with the mingling of incandescent lights and the brightness of the stars and stripes. Flowers, palms and smilax lent their softer loveliness to grace the beauty of the decorations. From each corner of the ceiling of the hall red, white and blue bunting was draped, being caught in the center. On the east side windows and doors were draped in regimental colors. On the west side hung the garrison flag forty feet long. In the center of the hall was a pyramid of potted plants; at the north end a frieze of storm flags and beneath this a canopy of evergreen with smilax, and studded with roses and jonquils beneath which the receiving party stood. The decorations throughout suggested the military as well as social character of the event. The bride and groom were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Collins, mother and father of the bride, and Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Myers of Kansas City and Lt. Howard.

"The stage was most artistically embellished with flags, palms and other potted plants. Here supper was served from a very elegantly appointed table. Punch was served from several tables in the hall which were decorated in the regimental colors. The annex was given up to dancing.

"The bride's gifts to her attendants were gold heart pins, and the groom's presents to the best man and ushers were watch fobs.

"Lt. and Mrs. Anderson left at ten o'clock for Montclair, N. J. to visit his parents who will give them a reception Saturday night.

"The bride's going away gown is a blue and black mixed goods, hat and gloves to match."

The following year, on 6 Feb. 1898 the Times carried news of a new baby girl in the Anderson quarters at Ft. Leavenworth. Little Dorothy was given the middle name Van Patten in honor of her paternal great-grandmother.

When Lt. Anderson's duty called him to Cuba in 1898, he left his wife and baby daughter with Cora's parents in Leavenworth, but after his return, the family traveled with him — many times to the Philippines — Imus, Zamboango, Jola, Corregidor, etc. and on the Boxer Relief Expedition to China in 1900-1901.

Cora's son, Alvord Van Patten Anderson Jr. was born 8 Nov. 1905 at Ft. Keogh, Mont. while her husband (then Capt. Anderson) was stationed there with his command. Her father, C.W.P. Collins, died in Leavenworth in 1909 and her mother came to live and travel with them. Dorothy Van Patten Anderson, now Mrs. Stuart G. McLennan of Lake San Marcos, Calif., reminiscences about those days in an army family:

"Grandmother was a brave lady and even when we lived in the walled city on the Island of Jolo during the Moro troubles she always kept her cool and I'm sure bolstered my mother's morale when my father and his troop — M Troop of the 6th Cav. — would be called out at all times of the day or night to go into the boondocks to hunt Moros.

"When I was very young - 2 or 3 we lived in Santa Tomas during a terrible cholera epidemic. My mother, spoiled a bit, no doubt, (being an only child) wouldn't eat pork or veal and had to plan every meal from cans. After breakfast one morning, this young mother with a two year old daughter, went out to give orders for luncheon and found the cook, dying on the kitchen floor of cholera.

"When the 6th Cav. was ordered to the Philippines about 1908, we all went - horses, dogs, kids - on a so-called "troop-train". I don't recall much about the trip to San Francisco to board the U.S.A.T. (United States Army Transport) We heard some stories later. The train had to be sidetracked for everything else going through, had to stop to pick up coal, water, food. Also the horses had to be unloaded two or three times a day for exercise and watering. That was when the children all piled out of the cars and ran screaming over the landscape. When it was time to leave, the poor engineer had to pulled the whistle cord for about thirty minutes to get all the children back on. It was quite a problem for the mothers, and the fathers, of course, had to care for the horses and their men.

"My father commanded the 312th Inf. in the 78th Div. in France during World War I. Then he was ordered to Greensboro, N.C. on recruiting duty. This was not to his liking at all since he loved being

in a regiment. My mother died in Greensboro in 1920 of a ruptured appendix. She was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Grandmother Collins died in Maryland in 1923. Her ashes are interred in my mother's grave.

"There are many more memories, but let me state that the army wives and mothers of my early days were the unsung heroines of that time - they may not have crossed the deserts in covered wagons but they brought up their young in equally chilling days. They may not have worn sunbonnets, but when they were someplace there were no shops, they wore their husbands' old campaign hats. I have a picture of Cora Cornelia Collins, my mother, standing with my amah (nursemaid) with me on her back waiting for news of her husband in China during the Boxer Rebellion - all women and children put off in Nagasaki, Japan - proudly wearing a campaign hat since her entire wardrobe had been lost.

"I have always been qroud of being an 'army brat', even though I found a bit of rough going when the family put me in a boarding school - Stuart Hall, Staunton, Va., 1912-1914 - due to another tour in the Philippines, and schooling a minus quantity over there."

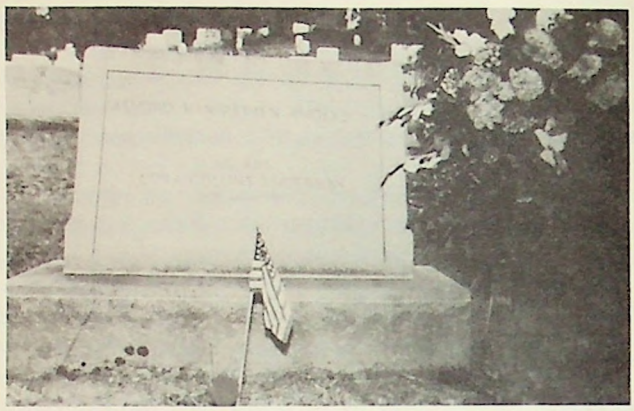
Dorothy returned to Kansas in 1922 with her father when he attended the Advanced Cavalry School at Ft. Riley: "Since he was a bachelor there was no place for me, but the dear kind Army nurses took me in and I lived with them until graduation. It was divine for me because I could ride every day - even going down the great slide". She married at Kelly Field, Tex. 4 Oct. 1929, Stuart G. McLennan, her brother's classmate at West Point. They were married in the quarters of Larry Carr, a former 2nd Lt. in the 1st Cav. with her father, who had transferred to the Air Corps. His wife, Inez, was from Manhattan, Kansas.

Col. and Mrs. McLennan have one son, Stuart Jr., who was graduated from West Point in June 1953 (his father graduated from West Point in 1928, 25 years earlier). Stuart Jr. married Abbie Sutter, an Air Force nurse, whose great-uncle was John Sutter of Sutter's Mill, Calif. They have three children: Stuart III, Kyle Elizabeth, and Dana Abbie.

A.V.P. Anderson Jr. graduated from West Point in 1928. He completed Flight School in 1929 and served in many capacities in the Army Air Corps, including a stint in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 1947 to 1951 as a special assistant to the President. His promotion to Brig. Gen. came in Feb. 1953; to Maj. Gen. in Dec. 1955 and he retired as a Maj. Gen. in 1960.

Gen. Anderson's first wife was Elizabeth Ann McLennan, sister of Stuart. They had two children: A.V.P. III and Russell. A.V.P. III was born in Manila, 11 Oct. 1932. He is married and the father of three children: Theresa, A.V.P. IV, and William Stuart. Russell, born in San Francisco, 28 Feb. 1937 is unmarried. Gen Anderson's second wife is Mary Elizabeth Ingalls.

Brig. Gen. Alvord Van Patten Anderson (the first A.V.P.), remarried about 1928 and died in San Francisco, in 1950. He is buried beside his first wife, Cora, in Arlington National Cemetery.



(Stone in Arlington National Cemetery)

The George Avery Family 270

Ethel Avery Griffing

Albert and George Avery, third and fourth sons, were the first of the George Avery family of Lowell, Vermont, to venture westward. In the 1850's stories of the rich land in the Missouri Valley were heard in the East, and Albert came as far west as Ohio where he taught a term of school. In 1858, he was joined by his brother George, Bradley Fullington, and A. B. Whiting; and together they came to the Kansas territory. The two brothers set up homesteads about 18 miles northwest of Ft. Riley, teaming with the two former Vermont neighbors who had set up claims on Madison Creek two years earlier.

Albert married Calista Whitemore, who had come to Kansas with the Fullingtons, in Bachelder, Kansas, (now known as Milford) in 1859, but Feb. 17, 1861, the wife died leaving a tiny son Calistas. Kind neighbors helped to care for the baby until warm weather when Albert sold his farm, took his wee son via ox cart to Leavenworth, the nearest railway station, where he boarded a train to return to Vermont. Calistas gained a pound during the journey, and the Vermont family gave them a royal welcome.

In the meantime George stayed on in his simple dugout homestead about five miles north of Bachelder (Milford) on Madison Creek in now Riley County, returning to Vermont for a short visit in the spring of 1863 to bring back a bride, Eliza Jane Smith.

In 1862 Albert had married Rosaline Farman, but they did not return to Kansas until 1866 when his sisters, Mary and Lucia, and their husbands, Lucas Streeter and Riley Elkins accompanied them. The railway ended then in Topeka, so here the men bought two lumber wagons and two teams of horses. They loaded their families and belongings into the wagons and thus made the remainder of the journey, taking three days to cover the distance of about seventy miles. Albert and Rosaline purchased a farm, later known as the Taylor farm, in Clay County, Riley and Lucia Elkins homesteaded the farm near Wakefield where they lived for forty years. Lucas and Mary bought forty acres from her brother George north of Milford, later buying more land farther south, their son establishing an early sawmill and flour mill on Madison Creek just north of Milford.

Henry Avery, fifth son and later to become the grandfather of Kansas Governor William H. Avery, came to Kansas in 1862, working with George until 1873 when he enlisted in Co. L, 11th Kansas Regiment at Ft. Riley, serving on escort duty for mail stages from Leavenworth to Denver. Discharged in 1864, he returned to Vermont to marry Orpha Farman (Rosaline's sister) Feb. 25, 1865, and they too came to Kansas, homesteading and purchasing land on Caine's Creek in Clay County near Wakefield. Later he purchased the farm his grandson, former Gov. Avery, still owns today near Wakefield.

In 1867 the grandmother and grandfather George visited in Kansas among their children. Upon their return to Vermont, they told glowing stories of the West, and their youngest daughter Juliaette and her husband A. P. Lawrence came in 1868 to seek a home in Kansas, homesteading a farm on Otter Creek, later known as the Hugh McClurkin farm.

In 1873 Grandfather and Grandmother Avery joined the rest to make their home in Kansas, homesteading an eighty, later to become part of the Herman Avery farm near Wakefield. July 9, 1876, Grandmother Avery passed away, and Grandfather and his daughter Lucia returned to visit in Vermont. When he returned in 1877, his daughter Sarah Richardson and her two children came with him to keep house for him, her husband William joining them in the spring.

That fall the eldest daughter Phoebe and her husband Joel Hinds and their children arrived to live first with Grandfather, so the Richardson family moved to a log cabin in the Elkins farm. Here the Richardsons lived until 1879 when they moved to a farm south of Wakefield, which was to become the family home and later passed to Frank Eustace, their son-in-law.

One son David Cummings Avery never came west, living and dying in Milbury, Mass. However, after David's death in 1872, his three sons, Frank, Walter, and George came to Kansas and lived with various aunts and uncles until they were on their own. In later years their mother and sister Lucy joined the relatives in Kansas - thus bringing the ninth family of Averys to sunny Kansas.

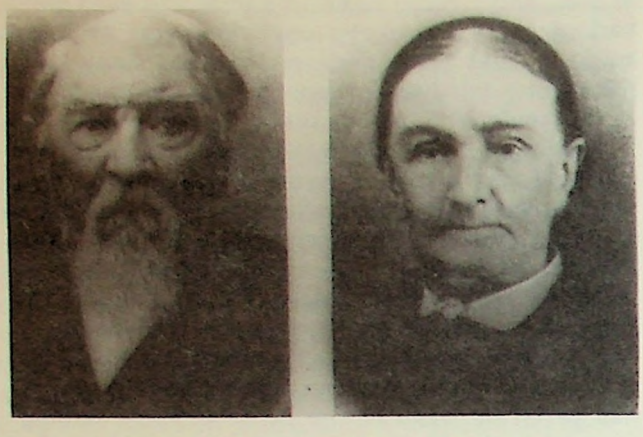
George Avery, the grandfather, was a descendant of Dr. William Avery, who came from Wokingham, Berkshire, England, in 1650 and settled in Dedham, Mass. His descendants are known as the "Dedham Averys". George's father, George, migrated from Truro, Mass. to Plainfield, New Hampshire, and George spent most of his life near Morristown and Lowell, Vermont. He had ten children, one son Thatcher living only four and a half years. He was a farmer by occupation, settling on land at the headwaters of the Lamoile River in heavy timber country, which had to be cleared. Their first home was a log cabin with a stone chimney and fireplace. Life was strenuous but they were a light-hearted and contented family; the girls versed in the arts of weaving and knitting and the boys expert woodsmen.

George Avery, fourth son of George and Mary (Sanborn) Avery was born Mar. 24, 1798, in Plainfield, New Hampshire. He married on Jan. 8, 1827, Delilah Cummings, born Jan. 6, 1803. Delilah Avery died July 9, 1876 at Wakefield, Kansas. George Avery died Sept. 29, 1889 at Wakefield.

Their children were: 1. David Cummings b Morristown, Vt., Oct. 16, 1828, died Aug. 4, 1872; 2. Thatcher G., b. Morristown, Vt., Oct. 20, 1829, died May 20, 1834; 3. Phoebe b. Morristown, Vt., Feb. 20, 1831, died Jan. 15, 1916; 4. Mary b. Morristown, Vt., Mar. 23, 1833, died Jan. 13, 1907; 5. Albert b. Morristown, Vt., Aug. 19, 1834, died Feb. 1, 1875; 6. George b. Lowell, Vt., May 20, 1836, died Apr. 1, 1902; 7. Henry b. Lowell, Vt. Apr. 29, 1838, died Mar. 12, 1916; 8. Sarah S. b. Lowell, Vt., Dec. 20, 1839, died Sept. 28, 1928; 9. Lucia J. b. Lowell, Vt., Dec. 10, 1841, died June 19, 1926; 10. Juliaette b. Lowell, Vt., Sept. 7, 1844, died Aug. 5, 1878.

William H. Avery, United States Congressman from Kansas Second District, 1955-65; Governor of Kansas, 1965-1967; now with the Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C. He owns what is left of the family farm that was inundated by the Milford Reservoir and plans to retire to Wakefield in the future.

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(George and Delilah Avery)



(Six of the Avery children in the 1880's. Back row: Sarah Avery Richardson, Mary Avery Streeter, Phoebe Avery Hinds. Front row: George Avery, Lucia Avery Elkins, Henry Avery)

Elizabeth Ann Collins 271

Betty Lou Denton

Elizabeth Ann Billman was b. 26 Aug. 1842 in Darke Co., Ohio, to John and Hester Ann Gebhart Billman. She was married to George Collins on 24 Oct. 1861 at New Madison, Darke Co., Ohio. (For complete details about George Collins and their children, see biography of George Collins.) The couple lived and farmed first in Darke Co., then in Ill., and finally in Kansas. In 1907 they moved to Redfield, Kans., where Mrs. Collins lived until her death 24 Aug. 1936. She was buried on 26 Aug. 1936 on what would have been her 94th birthday. Burial was at Woods Cemetery.

She was a member of the Universal Church.

John Billman was born 18 Dec. 1818 and died 16 Dec. 1891. Burial was at Green Mound Cemetery, New Madison, Ohio. He was united in marriage with Hester Ann Gebhart on 29 Sept. 1836. She was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., on 14 Mar. 1814 and died at Yankeetown, Ohio, on 19 Dec. 1903. She is interred at Green Mound Cemetery.

The couple lived at Yankeetown, Harrison Twp., Darke Co., Ohio. Their children included Henry Billman b. 20 Jan. 1837 d. 22 Apr. 1901; Jacob L. b. 23 July 1840 d. 6 Dec. 1867; Elizabeth Ann; Catherine b. 30 Dec. 1844 d. 29 Jan. 1889; John b. 15 July 1847 d. 18 Oct. 1930 buried Spring Lawn Cemetery, New Paris, Ohio; Daniel L. b. 15 May 1850 d. 15 Jan. 1925 buried Fountain Park Cemetery, Winchester, Ind.; Sarah A. b. 23 Mar. 1853 d. 31 Mar. 1950 buried at Chicago, Ill.; Francis Marion (Doc) b. 20 Dec. 1855 d. 26 Nov. 1927, buried Otterbein Cemetery, Westerville, Ohio; Mary Laurinda b. 29 Mar. 1859 d. 29 Jan. 1941 buried Abbotsville, Ohio.

Elizabeth Ann Billman Collins was quite tall for a woman in her day and had extremely long narrow feet. She was bedfast for many of her last years.)



(George and Elizabeth Billman Collins)



(Sons of George and E. Z. Collins, Harry, Charles F., Albert and Grant Collins)

The Downey Family . 272

Mrs. Garland D. Sellers

Albert James Downey was born 2 June 1872 in Crawford County, Illinois, the child of Moses Pearson Downey and his wife, Delilah (Bledsoe). Moses Downey died 5 Dec. 1874 and is buried, along with his young son, in Crawford County, Illinois.

Delilah Downey remarried on 21 February 1878 to Hiram Bowman. When Albert James Downey was five years of age, the family arrived in Kansas and settled in Franklin County. Five years later the Bowman family moved to a farm near Centerville, Kansas. Two daughters were born to them: Liley Lina, born 22 January 1879 and Jennie May, born 5 May 1881.

Delilah died 5 June 1882. Her husband, Hiram Bowman, died 18 February 1883.

Albert James Downey married Ella Schenck on 12 February 1895 at Centerville, Kansas. Their farm has been in the family for over 92 years. Albert and Ella had one daughter, Mary Alberta, born 13 March 1905 in Mound City, Kansas. Mary became the wife of Paul L. Sellers in July 1926. They had three sons.

The Downeys were active in Grange work and belonged to the Linn County Grange.

Albert Downey was a farmer most of his life. He died while living with his daughter in Ft. Scott, Kansas, on 28 April 1947. His wife, Ella, died 31 January 1959 in Ft. Scott. Both are buried beside the Schencks in the cemetery near Wesley Chapel.



(James Harris Hudson (1838-1916)

James Harris Hudson 273

Charles Hudson

James Harris Hudson was born in New Douglas, Madison County, Illinois, on January 17, 1838. His parents were Charles Hudson and Feraby (Reaves) Hudson, both born in North Carolina in 1801 and 1814, respectively.

James preferred to use the name of Harris, and was commonly known as Harris Hudson most of his life. His father died in 1848 at the age of 47, and his mother passed away in March of 1852 at the age of 48. After the death of his parents, he and his three sisters lived with their grandfather, Tobias Reaves, on a farm near New Douglas. He received a grade school education only.

On February 14, 1861, he married Sarah Jane Bishop, and two children were born of this union: William Worth Hudson on December 22, 1861, and Martha Ann on October 13, 1864. Sarah Jane passed away on November 21, 1865, and is buried in Vincent's Cemetery, 5½ miles southwest of New Douglas.

After reaching maturity, William Worth Hudson migrated to Kansas, some time between 1880 and 1885, and settled in Rossville. He then prevailed upon his father to come to Kansas. The exact date of this move is not available at this writing, but it was some time in the latter part of the 1880's. Harris was then followed to Rossville by his daughter, Martha Ann, who had in the meantime married Walter R. Binney.

The two children established homes in Rossville,

but being of an independent nature, Harris preferred to live alone rather than with one of them. He bought a small house in the east edge of Rossville, where he spent the rest of his days. He had no trade or profession, hence made his living working for various farmers and as a laborer in and around Rossville.

He became a member of Madison Lodge No. 560, A.F. & A.M., in New Douglas in 1884, and transferred to Hesperian Lodge No. 111 in Rossville, where he became a Master Mason on July 30, 1891. He passed away on September 6, 1916, at the age of 78, and is buried in the Rossville Cemetery.

Mary E. Wallace 274

Elizabeth S. Ward

(Taken from a newspaper clipping—The Western Spirit—Established 1871, Paola, Kansas—Miami County—Friday June 19, 1931)

Mrs. Mary E. Wallace, for whom Wallace Park here was named, died at the home of her son, James E. Wallace, 8329 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo., Saturday, June 13, 1931. She was 85 years old. Funeral services were held at the Freeman Mortuary in Kansas City last Wednesday afternoon, and by request of Mrs. Wallace, she was buried beside the grave of her son, the late Frank A. Longbreak in Maple Hill Cemetery, Kansas City, Kansas.

Mary Wallace was born in 1846 at the historic Shawnee Mission. Her father, Allen T. Ward, was a pioneer of old Westport and his descendants say he operated the first grist mill in that locality. He was a teacher for the Indians there, and married one of his pupils, an Indian girl.

After the death of Mr. Longbreak, the widow became the wife of James E. Wallace. This was in 1872 or '73 and the following year Mr. Wallace was elected clerk of the district court of Miami County, which office he held about one year. On July 4, 1884, while shooting off fireworks from a platform at the northwest corner of park square, a roman candle exploded in Mr. Wallace's hand, causing his death the following day.

Most of Mrs. Wallace's life was spent in Paola. In 1909 the Wallace home in the south part of town was sold to the city for park purposes, and that year she moved to Kansas City, but continued her visits to Paola almost annually. Besides an only son, James, at whose home she died, Mrs. Wallace leaves a daughter, Mrs. Mayme Hitner, wife of D. O. Hitner, of St. Petersburg, Florida; one daughter-in-law, Mrs. F. A. Longbreak, 2133 Wyandotte Ave., Kansas City, Kansas; six grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

Mrs. Wallace's life was threaded in the warp and woof of Paola. Her black eyes, deep and beaming in language, were lustrous to the last. In late years only a few here, looking on her bent form, slow step and snowy hair, knew the story of her admirable and honorable career, of womanly greatness, her patience, her sacrifices and her nobility of soul. Highly educated and reared in wealth, the hey day of success prepared her to later meet the world's reverses which brought out her strength of mind, her great charity and her endurance. Now and then she complained of the fatalities that wrung her heart and left her poor, indeed, but it was seldom she gave over to troubles and disappointments, and as death, in the distance kept edging nearer, she murmured not and wept not.

The oldest daughter of Allen T. Ward, one of the founders of Paola, Kansas, her mother of superior Indian blood, she was the beauty of Kansas Territory—a slender brunette, graceful, sweet-voiced and beloved. Early in the rich flower of her girlhood, a young lover, Mr. Longbreak, won her affection and the wedding had the praises and blessings of rugged pioneers. It was a love match, never broken even at the husband's death, and many years afterward James E. Wallace, a young man of great attainment, who had settled here in the drug business, made successful suit for her hand and heart.

"One so true to the dead is sure to be faithful to the living lover," said Jim Wallace on the wedding day. He was right, and their home was happy, until death took Jim when their baby Mayme was the charm of the home. After the husband's tragic death, the son James was born. The widowed mother took up her burdens with "A Savior for a friend who would keep her to the end."

Of her the writer of these few paragraphs on her excellence and goodness, said, when told of her passing: "Yes, I knew her for over 60 years. She came to see me in the spring of 1930 when I was sick in the Kansas City hospital. I knew her faltering step and recognized her voice in the hall before the nurse ushered her in. It was Mary Ward, carrying over 83 years and the same commanding eyes of wondrous charm. She had to rest a minute or two before she could speak, but soon the spirit of old enabled her to converse in the same, soft accents of 65 years ago."

(Copied April 25, 1963 from original clipping courtesy Mrs. James E. Wallace, Kansas City, Missouri)

The following are two letters written by Mary Elizabeth Wallace to her cousin:

Rosedale, Kansas Aug. 6, 1928

My dear Cousin:

Yours recd in due time; am sorry I could not reply before this but I am not well some days feel so weak. I do nothing, but lounge around, then when a

day comes that I feel better, there are so many things, that just have to be attended to: I have been out to my son Jamies house, in Marlborough, Mo. The 29th of July was his birthday—he and his wife came in their car for me and insisted so that I went. I took your letter along, intending to write you from there. I staid nearly a week, but seems could not find time to write a line: They had a fine dinner, and a fine time; he recd so many, and such useful presents: he thinks as much of getting presents now, as when he was a boy: One was $18, and a box of chocolates a $5 gold piece was in plain sight when he opened the box; I did not feel able to get him very much this year, gave him a good pair of overalls, to work in—a plain gold ring, and a box of cigars, as he will smoke:

I am living alone, but thought many times last winter, I would have to get someone. The heart trouble and high blood pressure, which troubled me last winter and early spring is better but the throat is about the same, and has affected my ears, and voice, so that I am quite deaf in my left ear, and get very hoarse for 2 or 3 days at a time. I still think it would be better to get to a warmer climate in the winter and am hoping I can rent or sell my property before real cold weather, do not like to go and lock up—Well its nearing election time and everybody seems to be interested tomorrow primary election will be held, already several have been here to know how I intend to vote, and offering to send their car for me; you say in your letter you are a good Republican, and so I must say, I believe I am a good Democrat, ever since I have had the privilege of voting, I have voted the Demo ticket, but this year my vote will be different, I think we should vote for good men, those who have the interests of the country at heart, and who will be an honor to the office regardless of our politics, I believe Hoover is a good conscientious man. I never saw, or heard, of a dishonest and unprincipled Quaker and I shall vote, and pray, and use every effort I can that he may be elected. I was very much disappointed at first because Curtis was not nominated for Pres—but its all right—Curtis is a good man made a good Senator—is proud of his ancestors, and not afraid to have the past dug up, regarding the history of his people: My brother Milton thought so much of Curtis, even before he was Senator, while he was in the Department of the Interior at Washington, Brother Milton used to call him "Charlie" and had great confidence in him. I cannot say much about the tribe to which Curtis belongs, think I never saw any Kaws, but once, and then only as they were passing through Paola, on their way to Washington, but they did not seem to be as well educated and advanced as people I had met belonging to other tribes: but you know there is as much difference in the different tribes of Indians, as there are different classes and stations, among the white or any other race of people; I think there are tribes of Indians that never have been educated, or even civilized.

I will merely answer some of the questions you ask and promise to write before long, a more complete letter about my Mother and her ancestors, as far as I know: My Father was not the Supt of the Shawnee Mission Manual School but the man with whom my Mother lived, and brought her to the Mission, and with whom she lived until her marriage was the Supt. (the Rev. Thos Johnson). My Father taught in the school over 7 years; my Mother being his pupil, and after her graduation she and my Father were married, and remained at the Mission sometime after I was born.

Public Park; some of the buildings are still standing, and it is indeed a beautiful place; not long ago I visited the grounds, and went straight to the rooms my parents occupied, and in which I was born, and so many places I could remember from some incident, that made an impression on me; I will when I have time look over old letters and try to give thoughts as they come to my mind but just now I am a little busy and want you to get this, as I have been so long in answering. Glad to know you are well as you are, and pleased with your housekeeper: Sorry to hear Cousin Irene does not improve in health; remember me to her: When I write that letter will tell you about the Quaker family of Stanleys, and whom I loved.

With my love and best wishes,
Your affectionate Cousin
Mary W.

Rosedale, Kans. Sept. 16, 1928

My Dear Cousin:

Soon after I last wrote to you I was taken very sick, and for about two weeks, had a pretty serious time; I did not have a Dr so I hardly know what the trouble was, just everything, but I got weaker and weaker, and today although I have been up most of the day, but when I try to walk find I am pretty weak yet. Not very many knew I was sick, as I had no way of letting them know. I also had rheumatism in my right knee and suffered much pain from it; perhaps I will be about well before any of my folks come. When I look in the mirror I hardly know myself, so I am sure I have been sick: Since I last wrote you, I have been attending a "Democratic Hoover for Pres Club". We meet every Thurs over in the City, but I am having to miss some meetings on account of being sick. I go over on the street car, and the local Chairman W. C. Glover always brings me home in a very fine car; they have been giving out a good deal of literature, and I am going to send you with this, an article or two, although you may have read the same. They gave me a splendid picture of Hoover and Curtis, both taken on one sheet. They both are fine

looking men. I have had a woman, worrying me two or three days about renting my house. I felt that everything was settled and that I ought to begin to pack up when she came back this morning and said they found rooms closer to his place of business and decided to take them: I promised in my last letter to try to tell you in this letter something about my Mother; of course I was older and can remember, and knew my Father better, when he passed away. I have my Mothers Bible in which my Father recorded his marriage, the births, and death in the family so I will copy from that.

"Allen T. Ward and Cordelia Laurimia were married on the 10th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

"Mary Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Allen T. and Cordelia Ward was born on the 30th Day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five. Asahel Milton Ward, son of Allen T. and Cordelia Ward was born on the fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

"Irene Roberts Ward, daughter of Allen T. and Cordelia Ward was born on the 14th day of March, 1850.

"Elviria Laurimia Ward, daughter of Allen T. and Cordelia Ward was born on the 18th day of April, 1852.

"Ida (Wahponkequa) Ward, daughter of Allen T. and Cordelia Ward was born on the 4th day of August, 1854.

"Cordelia (Wahponkequa) Ward departed this life on the 11th day of Oct. 1857 aged 36 years."

My Father died on May 10, 1862: my Mother's English name was Cordelia, and she was born in Dubuque, Iowa, her Father's name was Peter Laurimia, a Frenchman by birth and at the time of his death in Dubuque was reported to be very wealthy: I never knew him, but we heard he was married 3 times. My Mother being the only child by his first wife, who died when my Mother was quite young: it seems Peter Laurimia put my Mother in some school to be cared for and educated. I do not know whether or not it was Rev. Thos Johnson who had charge of that school, nor how she happened to be in his family when he came to the Shawnee Mission, and was the Supt of the School where my Father taught so long and first met my Mother, who I wrote you was his pupil until she graduated, when they were married: My Mother's Mother I suppose from what I can find out was half Indian and French: a very wealthy influential and highly respected French family are living in K City by the name of Choteau. I went to see the old Grandmother Choteau once or twice before her death, to find out and talk about my Mother, as they were school mates and great friends at the Mission School. She told me so much, and spoke so highly and lovingly of my Mother. Said she was beautiful and of a lovely disposition and had a fine education. Mrs. C. was very glad to see me, and I promised her to soon see her again, but she died soon after I saw her: her daughter is still living here, the wife of Judge Guinotte, a highly respected family. Mrs. Choteau was also of Indian and French descent: I think my Mothers people were from the Shawnees, but when my Father moved from Westport to the Territory, where Paola is now located, the Peorias seemed to be the largest tribe, and in some way she was counted in with them; and in making an allotment to each member, as seemed to be their custom at that time; an allotment was made to my Mother and each one of her children of 160 acres of fine land which was all in one body, and amounted to 960 acres: At my Mothers death it was so arranged that the land was not to be divided nor disposed of until the youngest child became of age: after the death of my Father, a guardian was appointed, and in 3 or 4 years, a dishonest guardian with the help of the Administrator had robbed us and sold the land by getting deeds from the court: I have been on the land, which is about 15 miles from Paola and always feel sad about it. When Rev. Johnson (founder of the Shawnee Mission School) moved to this country he had adopted my Mother, and they loved her as one of their own family, and would never think of giving her up.

Sept. 20th

I was just this far with my letter when my son Jamie and his wife came and nothing would do but I must get ready at once and go home with them and stay until I felt stronger: I was glad to go but did not think I would stay so long, and could finish your letter when I returned. I had a nice time, they had been away over 2 weeks 50 miles from home where he had some work to see over, was why they had not been over before; I have read this letter over, and think I will add a little about the Stanley family and sent it, although I may not have written all you wanted to know but we will have a second addition, and the things I have not written, you just ask me in your next: I am enclosing an old picture of the Stanley family when I knew them: You may return the picture sometime—no hurry about it. The youngest boy standing at her right is Billy; married 2 or 3 years ago a well off widow living in Emporia, Kansas, on a farm. I had a nice letter from him when my son Frank died; the one in the center is Robert: I have not heard anything about him for a long time; the oldest is Lindley, and is a fine Quaker Christian man living somewhere in Western Kansas: I think that was a strange circumstance, that you should come across that letter which told of them just when we had written about them, but such things happen. After being away 3 or 4 days I find many things that must be attended to and some groceries to be purchased, so I will stop short off, and whatever I

have omitted you remind me of when you write: I can imagine how tired you will be, when you get through trying to read this scrawly writing.

I do hope this will find you in your usual health; wish we lived nearer together so I could run in and have a talk with you. Let me hear from you as often as you can.

With love and good wishes from your loving cousin

Mary Elizabeth Ward Wallace "Coon"

John And Anna Lebeda 275

Berniece (Lebeda) Brown

John Lebeda, a farmer of Tunochod, was born March 2, 1833 in Bohemia. His wife Anna was born in Opatovich, also in the province of Bohemia, on August 6, 1836 and they were married June 17, 1851. (Bohemia now is a part of Czechoslovakia.)

Years later they sold their farm and they, with their children, made the move to the United States. On July 8, 1875, they purchased a quarter of land in Saline County, Nebraska. At Pleasant Hill, in Saline County, John declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States on October 5, 1875. This document shows him to be 42 years of age, a native of Bohemia and his intention to renounce and abjure forever all allegiance. . .and particularly to Frances Joseph, Emperor of Austria. He signed his name "Jan Lebeda". (John is spelled Jan in Czech.)

While living in Nebraska, their youngest child Emma was born, and their son Frank was married.

Later the family moved to Sumner County, Kansas and pre-empted land. Tragically, John, after bringing his family from the old country and enduring many hardships so that his family could live in this country of freedom, did not himself get to live very long. Soon after they moved to Sumner County the family was bereaved over his death. As there were no cemeteries near there at that time, he was simply and sadly buried in a field near Caldwell.

Their land, located northwest of Caldwell, was purchased by Anna on July 2, 1880 for $1.25 an acre. Her pre-emption proof, dated June 29, 1880, which shows that the land was first broken out in June of 1879, and the original copy of John's Citizenship Intention were sent to the land office. The two witnesses who gave testimony on her pre-emption proof were M. Musel and Joseph Kolarik, who had been acquainted with her for three and four years respectively. The Land Office was at Wichita, Kansas, some 60 miles away. The United States Land Office at Washington, D. C. requested more proof that Anna was John's widow, so her marriage certificate, as given in the old country, was sent in with a request that it be returned after they were through with it. They also sent a notarized paper copied from a document that a preacher in their native land had written on the "Family Record of John Lebeda and his Wife Anna". In August 1882, J. M. Thomas, Sion B. Hunt and N. M. Lemmon testified that they were personally acquainted with Anna's deceased husband and that "she is his widow". These papers satisfied the Land Office and Anna and her family continued to live on the farm and gradually cultivated portions of it and made improvements.

A few times Indians came by the farm and Anna's frightened little ones would hide behind her long skirts. Each time she offered the Indians some food and apparently this was what they wanted as they would accept it and leave.

A brother of Anna's, Josef (Joe) Bohaty, came over to the United States and farmed near Caldwell. Joe, who never married, was born in Bohemia in 1851 and died August 21, 1904, in Sumner County. He is buried in the Czechoslovakian Cemetery near Caldwell.

The widow Anna had, in addition to prior hardships, her "hands full" with the burdens and responsibilities to shoulder alone in a strange country: prairie land so unlike her native country, a new language, and the raising to adulthood of their youngest children. The love and devotion to her family probably gave her the determination, courage and strength to continue onward and also to cope with the struggle of "making ends meet" financially through these difficult years. She did live to see her children grown, settled, prosper, and many grandchildren to love. She spent her remaining years on the farm, died November 3, 1922, and is buried in the Czechoslovakian Cemetery west of Caldwell, Kansas. She was one of the founders of this cemetery.

This fine pioneer family, children and grandchildren, have all played important roles, along with many others, in the development, progress and success of that part of the country in which they settled.

John and Anna had 9 children: Mary, Frank, Rosalie, Anna, Joseph, John, Frances, Jerry, and Emma.

Mary Lebeda: Born August 27, 1853 in Nezdine, Bohemia. Mary is the same name as "Marie" in Czech. She was married to Vaclav Vrana. They farmed near Bluff City, Kansas. Three children: Anna, Joe and Vlasta. (Vaclav and Mary Vrana did not have any grandchildren and there are no living descendants today.)

Frank Lebeda: Born May 23, 1855 in Nezdine. Graduated from the common schools and high school in Bohemia. He married Mary Wencel, daughter of Anton and Marie (Chulups or Chulpa)

Wencel, on September 2, 1876 in Saline County, Nebraska at the home of the bride's parents. (Mary was born in Bohemia on February 15, 1860.) The newlyweds also moved to Sumner County, Kansas, pre-empted land and farmed near Caldwell. Three children: (their first born, a son, died in infancy), Vlasta and Joseph.

Rosalie Lebeda: Born October 25, 1859 in Nezdine. She married George Kalbfleisch, son of George and Mary Kalbfleisch, on June 2, 1879 in Caldwell Twp., Sumner County. (George was born March 25, 1847 in New York City, lived in Canada a while, and in 1871 came to Sumner County.) George operated the Big Sixth Street Livery Barn—later he farmed and continued in that occupation. Six children: George, Harvey, Edward, Mary, John, and one who died in infancy.

Anna Lebeda: Born February 5, 1863 in Tonochodech, Bohemia. She married Adolph L. Hybsha on September 5, 1882 at Caldwell, Kansas. (Adolph, son of John and Elizabeth (Lunak) Hybsha, was born February 22, 1860 in Wisconsin.) Adolph and Anna farmed west of Bluff City, Kansas where two of their children, John and Emma, were born in a sod house. The Hybshas operated a general store in Bluff City a few years at the turn of the century; then Mr. Hybsha and son John bought into the Bluff City Bank and stayed there until 1915. Five children: Emily, John, Mary, Ernest, and Stella. (Ernest died in infancy.)

Joseph Lebeda: Born August 24, 1865 in Tonochodech. He married Mary Skvor. (Mary, daughter, of Joseph and Anna (Mazna) Skvor, was born March 14, 1871 at Maribel, Wisconsin.) Joseph became a United States citizen on April 8, 1889 in Sumner County. Tragically, he died at the age of 25 leaving a young widow and baby son. (Later his widow, Mary, married Oscar Wolff and they also had children. Joseph and Mary (Skvor) Lebeda's child: Stanley.

John Lebeda: Born August 20, 1867 at Tonochodech. John became a United States citizen on April 8, 1889 in Sumner County. He participated in the 1893 Cherokee Strip Run in Oklahoma and homesteaded a claim near Lyle, Oklahoma. On May 2, 1894 he and Marie Vana were married in Grant County, Oklahoma. (Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vana, was born May 24, 1871 in Czechoslovakia.) About 1900 John and family moved to a farm northwest of Caldwell, Kansas. Four children: Olga, Lada, Johnny, and Evelyn. (Johnny died in infancy.)

Frances Lebeda: Born August 6, 1871 in Bohemia. She married Frank Jelinek on March 6, 1890 at Caldwell. (Frank, son of Frank and Frances (Hess) Jelinek, was born December 24, 1859 in County of Big Estate, near Dacie, Moravia, Czechoslovakia.) Frank and Frances farmed southeast of Bluff City, Kansas. Five children: Henry, Edward, Agnes, Gustaf, and Hedvika. (Agnes died in infancy.)

Jerry Lebeda: Born May 25, 1873 in Bohemia. He married Vlasta Wencl on November 3, 1897 at Doster, Kansas in Sumner County. (Vlasta, daughter of Anton and Marie (Chulups or Chulpa) Wencel, was born August 30, 1879 on a farm by Caldwell.) The town of Doster no longer exists. Their marriage record shows her maiden name as "Vencl", which is the original spelling of the name. In 1908 Jerry built a two-story home to replace the two-room house they had where their first three children were born. Four children: Perry, (my father), Henrietta, Rudolph, and Henry (stillborn 1909).

Emma Lebeda: Born June 5, 1876 in Nebraska. She married John Bobek at Caldwell on July 31, 1895. (John son of Jan and Anna (Leksova) Bobek was born May 6, 1871 in Racine, Wisconsin. "Jan" in Czech is spelled "John" in English.) Emma and John lived a year in Oklahoma, then took up residence west of Caldwell where they lived most of their lives.

John and Anna (Bohaty) Lebeda were my great-grandparents. Four children: John, Alice, Emma and Jerry.

Agnes And Andrew Pinckley 276

Virginia Follis

Agnes Brennan (1855-1924) and her husband Andrew J. Pinckley (about 1850-1929), resided in Washington Co., Kans. for over 47 years. Agnes was born 22 Dec. 1855, in Page Co., Ia., to Michael Brennan and his wife Mary Sweeney. Andrew Jackson Pinckley was born ca. 1850, the son of Jesse Pinckley and Esther Bulyer (1830-1906). Esther married (2) William Burwell. The Bulyer-Barger and Pinckley ancestors were from Bedford Co., Pa., where Esther Bulyer had been a member of the Amish. She was a resident of Iowa for over 49 years. She passed away near Shenandoah 17 Nov. 1906. There is a Pinckley burial plot in the cemetery at Farragut, Ia.

Agnes Brennan and Andrew Jackson Pinckley were married in 1877 in Clarinda, Ia., where Agnes' sister Mary Ann resided with the Jefferson Kelley family. The Kelleys also migrated to Washington Ks. By 1878, Agnes and Andrew had settled on their farm about 3 miles from Washington in a small wood house built by Andrew. They later constructed a larger family house. The first small house was torn down in the 20's and the later house has also been removed.

To this marriage were born 3 children: Maude (b. 1878, d. Mar. 1959 in Los Angeles at age 81)

married (1) Benjamin Levin Wilson, 17 Nov. 1900 in Washington, Ks. and (2) John Mattison, a native Kansan, in 1917 in Fairbury, Nebr., but returned to Haddam, Ks; Glen who died at age 4 Washington, Ks; and Guy, a longtime resident of the farm near Washington. Guy married Mabel Wise, who came to Kansas from Clarinda, Ia.

In addition to their own children, Agnes and Andrew Pinckley raised Fern Mima Runnels (b. 14 Aug. 1898 Red Oak, Montgomery Co., Ia.), the daughter of Agnes' deceased sister, Mary Ann (Brennan) Runnels (1859-1900) and Frank Runnels of Montgomery Co., Ia. Mary Ann and Frank had resided in Washington Co., Ks. near Washington City. There they had two sons: Gail (b. 10 Sept. 1891) and Cliffe (b. 22 Jan. 1893). About 1897 the Runnels family moved from Kansas to Red Oak, Ia., where their daughter Fern was born.Mary Ann (Brennan) Runnels died of consumption in Red Oak 18 May 1900. Ill and heartbroken, Frank Runnels left his son Gail with a cousin, Charles McFarland, who lived in Garfield Twp., Montgomery Co., Ia. He took his baby daughter Fern to Washington Co., Ks. where she was raised and educated in Grant Twp. Here she married George Max Denman, and their daughter Virginia was born in the township. Gail Runnels resides in Fontana, Ca.; Fern Denman in Jenner, Ca.; Cliff's widow, Maude Nixon Runnels, resides in Wichita, Ks.

Frank Runnels had early filed his claim in WaKeeney, Ks. as it was spelled in 1879-1880. He was not well, and died about 4-5 years after his wife Mary. Family tradition reveals he is buried in DeWitt, Nebr., but he worked on farms in northeastern Kansas from 1900-1904. His wife Mary had been a teacher in Iowa.

Agnes (Brennan) Pinckley was a good, unselfish woman, who was deeply beloved by both her husband Andrew, her children, and by her little niece. A large group of neighbors attended her funeral from the family home 3½ miles east of Washington, to burial in Washington City Cemetery 9 Jan. 1924. She had died on Jan. 4 but her daughter Maude (Pinckley) Wilson Mattison had to travel from Los Angeles. After a time, Andrew Pinckley joined his daughter in California. In 1929 he died there, and his body was returned to rest beside his wife Agnes in the family plot in the Washington City Cemetery. Their sons Glen and Guy are buried beside them. He was a kind, good man who was never heard to say a harsh word. He was particularly noted for his kindness to animals and raised and butchered farm animals only through necessity.

There are today two granddaughters and two great grandchildren and their families residing in Clarinda, Ia., and Los Angeles, Ca.

Frank Koci Sr. 277

Mrs. Robert C. Schwanke

Frank Koci Sr. was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1832 and died at Racine, Wis. in 1920.

His early life was spent in Czechoslovakia as a tailor.

He married Josephine Chermack (b. 18 Mar. 1838, d. 24 July 1904) and to this union four children were born: Barbara (Mrs. George Werner), Joseph, Frank Jr., and Annie (Mrs. Joseph Rezac.)

He and his family came to the United States and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where they resided for eleven years. He continued with his tailoring business and in 1878 they moved to Kansas, settling in the Auburn and Dover community.

The family homesteaded in Shawnee County 3 miles north and 3 miles west of Auburn, Kans. (in Dover Twp.). The sod was broken with an old wooden beam hand plow by his two sons. The fifth and sixth generations still reside on this property.

He re-established his tailor shop in Topeka, Kans. between Fifth and Sixth Streets on Kansas Avenue, upstairs over the Boston Shoe and Clothing Company. From Czechoslovakia he brought with him his tailoring iron, which has been handed down through the sixth generation. He later retired from the tailoring business and turned to farming.

After his wife's death, he sold his property to his sons and later moved to Racine, Wis., where he resided until his death.

Thomas A. And Isabella Newby 278

Rita Hineman Townsend and Nancy Esther Hutchins Hineman

Thomas A. Newby was the descendant of several generations of Friends, or Quakers, from North Carolina. The fourth child of Joseph and Naomi (Dicks) Newby, he was born April 24, 1849, at Spiceland, Indiana, and died March 3, 1936 at Sterling, Rice County, Kansas, age nearly 87.

He was one of seven children, four of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. He was raised and educated where he was born in Henry County, Indiana. There he married Isabella Esther Walton, or Belle, as she was called, on February 7, 1872. To this union were born two children, Otto W. and Bertha. Tom farmed in Indiana for several years.

In 1883, the family moved to Kansas, locating on

a farm north of Sterling. They lived in that neighborhood until 1898, when they moved into Sterling. They had come to Kansas to stay a year for the benefit of Belle's health, but the year became rather extended as they never moved away! The farm they rented first lay directly north of the correction line between Sterling and Lyons. Thomas' brother Jason, who had moved to Kansas earlier and had built a house, moved back to Indiana; and the Thomas Newbys moved into this nice home, renting it from the purchasers, the Brothers family.

Soon after arriving in Kansas, Thomas had an "emigrant car" shipped out from Indiana. Several people at Sterling were wanting goods from their home state, and in all the extra space not used by his own goods he packed all he could for sale to others who lived near Sterling. He brought a pair of white mules for his brother Jason, and after that Bertha and Otto could always tell if it was Uncle Jason coming down the road—they could see those white mules from a great distance.

Thomas also brought a surrey with a fringe on the top for the use of his own family. Bertha said that for a long time they had the finest rig in those parts of Kansas. It had a jump seat in front of a regular seat, which folded up when not in use, but made an extra seat which was just right for the two children. It was not a double-seated surrey such as those later on.

Thomas and Belle brought out other buggies, wagons, their cows, pigs, chickens, household goods, bedding, a set of chairs, a table and a bed. They had lost everything once after their marriage when their woodshed caught fire in the night. If the baby Otto had not cried, they all would have burned. As it was, they barely escaped. Belle grabbed the baby with all the bedding she could lift in her arms. Tom grabbed the featherbed and they dashed out to the lawn with it, laid the baby on the featherbed, and could never even get back into the house because it burned so rapidly. Tom managed to grab just one chair from beside the door, but was able to save no more. For years Belle would hunt for things and, not finding them, would decide that they had burned up in the fire.

Belle was the daughter of George Franklin Walton and his wife, Mary Ann Cherry. She was born October 12, 1850, at Holly Springs, Mississippi, also of Quaker parentage. Both of her parents had been born in North Carolina. When she was three, her mother died and her father took Belle and her brother Robert back to Goldsboro, North Carolina, to stay with an aunt. Belle's father died the following year. In 1866 Belle removed with her aunt to Spiceland, Indiana. (Her aunt, Isabella Walton, was an amazing woman. She survived four husbands and brought up many other children besides her own.)

Belle, following the tradition of the Society of Friends for recordkeeping, was for a time recorder for the Friends Women's Meeting, and she taught a young people's class for many years. She was a gentle person who loved to read and write, and she yearned for reading material of any kind in her Kansas home. With her beautiful spidery handwriting, she filled many notebooks with her thoughts, poems, and little "sermons". Her oldest granddaughter, Nancy Esther, remembered her cookie jar and the cozy kitchen table under which one could hide, hidden by the oilcloth table cover. Belle loved flowers and had a beautiful flower garden as long as she was able.

Tom was always interested in anything that was for the betterment of the family or the community. Both of them were lifelong members of the Society of Friends, so their children were birthright members. Nancy Esther remembered her grandfather giving her a love of the soil and all growing things. He had time to show her a beautiful butterfly and to explain its whole life cycle. She never heard him speak in anger in all her life.

After years of a very happy marriage, Belle died July 7, 1905 of cancer. Never strong, she came from a line of short-lived people. The next year their married son, Otto, died leaving a wife and three children. He had taught for several very successful years at Sterling College. These two bereavements coming so close together were a sore trial, but no one ever heard him utter a word of bitterness. After Belle died, Tom lived for a time at Brownsville, Texas, where there was a community of Friends. He returned to Sterling when Otto died, to help Otto's widow and children. He raised a garden, chickens, rabbits, did carpentry, painting, and became the janitor of Cooper Hall at Sterling College, holding that position as long as he was able to do the work. He built two small houses, painted them and sold them. He was seldom idle.

In his later years Tom went to live with his daughter Bertha and her husband. He gathered the eggs, peeled fruit, fed and watered the hens, did the dishes - any work at all so long as he was able to do it. When the Friends Meeting was "laid down" at Sterling, Thomas transferred his membership to the Methodist Church. His Bible was his favorite book, and he read through it over and over. A quiet, kindly man, he worked in the church as long as his health permitted. He died quietly after a very short illness, and he and his Belle left a heritage of goodly living and an example of honest, upright manhood and womanhood for those who came after them.

Thomas' last words to his daughter before he died were, "It's just all right." That surely summarizes the lives of Thomas and Belle Walton.

Selena Trezise Brown 279

Charlotte Brown Orsborn

Born in Ishpeming, Mich. 10 July, 1867. Died 22 Feb. 1972 in Wamego, Kans. Buried Adrian Twp., Jackson Co., Kans. at Adrian Cemetery. Married William Harmon Brown at Rosseville, Kans. 14 Apr. 1887.

Her parents were Henry and Honor Trembath Trezise, both born at St. Just, England.

William Harmon and Selena Brown had four children: 1. Mabel Rose b. 18 Feb. 1888 at Adrian, Kans. married John Robert Clark at Adrian Nov. 1908. John Clark was b. near Wheaton, Kans. 27 Feb. 1880. Mabel Rose d. Mar. 1958, John Robert d. Aug. 1942, Both are buried in Fox Cemetery, east of Westmoreland, Kans. 2. Charlotte Honor b. 13 Aug. 1897 at Adrian, Jackson Co., Kans., married Lawrence Jacob Orsborn b. near Wheaton, Pottawatomie Co., Kans. 13 Feb. 1897. They were married 27 Apr. 1921 near Adrian, Kans., now live near Wamego, Kansas. 3. Gladys Lena b. 3 Apr. 1903 near Adrian, Kans. Lives in Topeka, Kans. 4. Iva Berneice born 10 July 1906, near Adrian, Kans. Married William Thurman Bailey 14 Apr. 1930. She d. Sept. 1941, is buried in Adrian Cemetery, Jackson Co., Kansas.

Children of Mabel Rose (Brown) and John Robert Clark:

1. Hazel b. 29 Sept. 1909, married 25 Nov. 1933 to Alvah Flinn, lives at Wamego, Kans. Their children are a. Myron Lee b. at Wheaton, 3 Sept. 1934, married Gladys Trout 4 July 1968, and has 2 children, Maureen b. 30 Oct. 1969 and Kevin b. 30 Nov. 1971; b. Donald Clark b. at Wheaton 13 Nov. 1935, married Lois Oberely 17 Nov. 1962, has 3 ch: Dennis b. 28 Aug. 1963, Michael b. 8 Aug. 1965, and Mary Helen b. 9 May 1970; c. Barbara Rae b. 17 Dec. 1938 at Westmoreland, married John E. Nelson 18 May 1958, has 3 ch: Douglas b. 26 Feb. 1959, Mark b. 10 Jan. 1961, and Bruce born 15 Mar. 1963.

2. Jean b. Wheaton, Kans. 21 Sept. 1918, married Wm. Parker 7 Sept. 1944, they have: a. Susan b. 17 May 1949, married Carl Gieske 17 Dec. 1971; b David b. 3 Aug. 1952; c. Joyce b. 23 June 1954. The Parkers live in Kansas City, Mo.

3. Marvin Brown b. 21 Dec. 1921 at Wheaton, married Blanche Larson 14 Jan. 1945. They live at Paola, Kans. Their children are: a. John b. 27 Feb. 1946 and b. Betsy born 16 Mar. 1950.

4. Phyllis born 1 Oct. 1923, married Earl Hobbs 16 Feb. 1945. Phyllis lived in St. Louis, Mo. She died 22 Mar. 1971 in St. Louis and is buried beside her parents near Wheaton, Kans. Phyllis and Earl Hobbs had Kathy born 21 June 1949. This information about the children and grandchildren of Mabel and John Clark was provided by Hazel Clark Flinn.

Children of Charlotte Honor (Brown) and Lawrence Jacob Orsborn:

1. Harmon Lawrence b. 21 June 1923, near Wamego, Kansas. Served 3 years in the Navy in WW II, graduate of Kansas State University in 1950, now working for the state of California, and living at Rancho Cordova, Calif.

2. Lloyd Edward b. near Wamego, Kans. 26 Aug. 1925. Served 2 years in the Navy in WW II. Married Bonnie Ellen Nickerson Aug. 1950 and has 3 ch: a. Kris b. 30 Dec. 1954 at Beloit, Wis., b Lisa b. 26 Aug. 1957 at Indianola, Iowa; c Tina b. 27 Jan. 1960. They were divorced and he married Joan Osborne in Mar. 1973. Living in Tucson, Ariz.

3. Iris Arlene b. near Wamego, Kans. 26 Feb. 1927. Graduate of Kansas State University in 1951. Married Dr. Leonard Wesley Dewhirst Aug. 1946. Their son Mark Wesley married Stana Kney and has one son, Eli, b. 1 Dec. 1974, lives in Ft. Collins, Colo.

4. Merle Max born 16 Apr. 1929, graduate of Kansas State University in 1954. Married Jackie D. in May 1953. They have Debbie born 27 Feb. 1955 and Penny Ann born 18 Nov. 1962. Living at Hutchinson, Kansas in 1975.

The Kannarr Family 280

Ruth Esther Shorthill

Henry Kannarr and Eva Mae Scherer were married in 1892 in Minneapolis, Kansas. In 1894 they moved to Shawnee County, to a farm seven miles north of Topeka across from the present Hiller Dairy. Being renters, they moved to several other farms in the next few years—in 1895 they lived on Page Place for two years; in 1898 they moved to a farm south of Meriden and two years later moved to the Davis Place, six miles north of Topeka, where they stayed eight years. Here three children were born to them: Ina in 1900, Ruth in 1904, and Harold in 1908. Mr. Davis sold his farm, so they purchased their own farm 1½ miles north of there, where they lived until Henry's death in 1937.

There were a very few fruit trees on this new farm and Henry planted many orchards and vineyards, making a thriving fruit farm. He raised many varieties of apples, also peaches, pears, plums, apricots, cherries and all kinds of berries. His produce was sold at the Farmer's Market in North Topeka, leaving home at 4 a.m. in the spring wagon with the produce picked the day before. In later years the produce was delivered to stores by truckers.

Henry was known to all the community as a water-witcher and doctor of animals, talents he learned through experience only. He helped build the roads of that area with a team of horses and drag. Neighbors knew they could always depend on him

for help at any time, emergency or otherwise.

Though the home farm was sold at his death, his wife Eva lived in Topeka until her death in 1955. She owned and lived in several houses during these years, two being the house at 214 West Gordon and the Chas. Curtis home at 905 N. Van Buren, both of which are pictured in the *Album of 19th Century Homes of Shawnee County.*

The two daughters, Ina Kimbal and Ruth Marken, still reside in Shawnee Co. The son Harold lives in Springfield, Missouri.

Samuel Moore— Anna Baxter 281

Bessie Moore

Samuel Moore was born in County Down, Ireland March 21, 1845. Anna Baxter was born in County Down September 23, 1846. They were married in 1866 and came to Shawnee County Kansas July 14, 1869. Mrs. Moore had two brothers, John and Isaac Baxter, and a sister, Susanna Whitten, living on the Six Mile Creek so they, too, came to this part of the state. They rented land for three years and then moved to a farm they purchased in Auburn Township. In Ireland he was a blacksmith and on the police force and in Kansas a successful farmer and stock raiser.

They were members of the Auburn Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of 17 children and only 9 lived to adulthood. They were: John who married Mary Carter; Malcom who married Kathryn Reuter; Hugh; George who married Bertha Cellers; Willard who married Eva Koci; Margaret married John Henderson; Maria married Charles Bean; Susie married Sam Woodcox; and Mary Ellen married Arthur Rose.

Mr. Moore died September 17, 1904, and Mrs. Moore on May 21, 1930. Both are buried in the Simerwell Cemetery. They have many grandchildren living in Shawnee County.

The Campbells 282

Mrs. Frank Goldfuss
Great-Granddaughter of
Laura (Stanley) Hart

Information concerning the Campbell Family furnished by Mrs. Ruth (Anderson) Campbell (1803-1877) and written by Laura Ellen (Stanley) Hart (1858-1923)

The Campbells came from Scotland, the first ones that I can tell anything about came over before the Revolution. The old gentleman, his wife and family. I do not know any of their names, except two of the boys who were captured by the Indians, James and Andrew. They were separated and never met, unless it was in the Revolutionary War. There were two Campbells there who had been stolen by the Indians and they thought they were brothers. Cannot tell anything about that family only Andrew.

Andrew married and had a family. The names of two of their children were James and Hannah.

James, son of Andrew, married Margaret Holmes. She was Scotch-Irish. They were born, raised and married in Pennsylvania. Their children were Elizabeth, Allen, Sally, James, Hannah and Moses.

Hannah, daughter of Andrew, married a Mr. Brazeal. Don't know how many children they had nor any of their names.

Elizabeth, daughter of James, was married to John Duff. She was born in South Carolina in 1790. Their children were: Melinda, Margaret, Sally, Samuel, Louisa, Jane and Mary.

Allen, son of James, married Margaret Cathey. He was born in South Carolina in 1792. She was born in North Carolina. They were married in North Carolina in 1815. They had nine children: Rebecca, Andrew and Hannah are all the names I can think of.

Sally, daughter of James, married Archie McHenry. She was born in North Carolina in 1794. They had six children: Allen, Sarah, Ann and Ruth Elizabeth are all the names I can remember.

James, son of James, married Ruth Anderson in Missouri December 31, 1819. He was born in South Carolina in 1796. She was born in North Carolina in 1803. Children were: Polly Caroline, Luvica Melinda, James Anderson, Sally Ann, John Henry, and Allen Green. James Anderson Campbell was drowned in the Osage Fork of the Gasconade River at the age of eleven years.

Hannah, daughter of James, was married to Mr. Sloan. She was born in South Carolina in 1798. He was a Welshman. They had six children: Allen, Sally Ann, James and Margaret were four of them.

Moses, son of James, married Miss Hillhouse. He was born in South Carolina. She was born in Tennessee. They had six children: Andy, Robert, John and Elizabeth are the names I can remember. Melinda Duff was born in North Carolina and was married to Robert Montgomery. Their children were Newton Jefferson and Elizabeth.

Margaret Duff, born in North Carolina, was married to Jacob Anderson in Missouri. He was born in North Carolina also. Children: Rebecca, Elizabeth and William.

Jane Duff was married to Mr. Mastison, had no children.

Mary Duff married John Latimore.

Polly Campbell, daughter of James and Ruth Campbell, born 1822 in Pulaska County, Missouri, was married to Andrew Steele in Missouri in 1839. Children were James, William, Leeper and Thomas.

Sally Ann Campbell, daughter of James and Ruth Campbell, was married to Henry Stanley, November 3, 1846 at Buffalo, Missouri. She was born in Missouri December 10, 1828. He was born in Tennessee March 12, 1826. Their children were: James Edwin, born in Buffalo, Missouri, February 19, 1848; Laura Ellen, born in Camden, Missouri, April 16, 1858; Julia Alice, born in Ontario, Kansas, May 2, 1861; John Green, born near Leavenworth January 17, 1867.

John H. Campbell married Sarah Williams in Kansas, 1861. He was born in Missouri in 1832. She was born in Indiana in 1840. They had three children: Henry Green, born September 20, 1863 in Kansas; Frances Ruth, born February, 1868 in Kansas; Mary Laura, born September 23, 1870 in Kansas.

Allen Green Campbell, son of James and Ruth Campbell, was married to Florence Ousler in Circleville, Kansas in 1868. He was born in Missouri in 1834. Their son, Charles Rufus, was born in Kansas in 1871. Allen Green Campbell separated from his first wife and married Mrs. Eleanor Young in Utah. They had three children: Allen, Byram, and Caroline, who are living in California.

William Steele, son of Andrew and Polly Caroline Steele, was born in Missouri in 1842 and married Adeline Cook in Kansas in 1864. She was born in 1839. Their children: Andrew, Mary, Ruth, Addie, William, and Franklin.

Louise Sarah (Kline) Denman 283

Virginia Denman Follis

Louise Sarah "Lou" (Kline) Denman resided in Kansas 54 years, all of those years residing in Washington County, Kansas. She was born June 28, 1858, in Illinois, the 5th child of nine children born to George Washington Kline (1823-1879) and his wife Catherine Zuck Elliott (1831-1870) of Henry, Marshall County, Illinois. G. W. Kline was a well-known and prosperous lumber dealer from Welsh Run, Franklin County, Pa. Louise Kline was raised and educated in Henry, Illinois, where she enjoyed not only a full social life, but was an accomplished musician, playing the organ at many sociables and dances in Marshall, Peoria and Fulton County, Illinois.

She was a charter member of the "Reading Room"—the early library; she performed many farm tasks, did the washing, scrubbing, baked bread, cakes and pies for a large family in Illinois. She sewed all her own clothes all of her life, and visited throughout Illinois and Kansas sewing clothes for the many members of the Denman, Kline and Elliott families. From her teen years, she was active in temperance societies and her church, but these activities were halted by her progressive hearing loss, as was her organ playing.

After the death of her father in Henry, Illinois, in 1879, Louise visited her sister Ella, wife of Jacob Nelson Denman, in Palmer, Washington County, Kansas. On November 15, 1882, in Palmer, she was married to Caleb Boylston Denman (born May 10, 1857) Springfield, Essex County, New Jersey; died August 9, 1916, Washington, Kansas, the son of Philip Trembly Denman of New Jersey and Illinois (1826-1875) and Margaret Searing Clark Denman (1825-1907) of New Jersey and Illinois, and Washington County, Kansas. The Rev. W. H. Knight, Congregational minister, officiated at the wedding.

Louise and Caleb Denman settled immediately in Washington, Kansas where Caleb operated a nursery and insurance business. Their four children were all born in Washington: Anna Grace (1884-1924), school teacher in Haddam and Washington, Kansas, married Bruce R. Ramer in 1906, in Washington, Kansas; Vernon, born 1888, d. August 18, 1890; Benjamin Adelmar, b. June 27, 1891, d. May 6, 1932—Ben was an engineer of the Kansas telephone company in Salina and Topeka till his death in 1932 in Washington, Kansas; and George Max, b. Sept. 1, 1898, d. Nov. 3, 1961; George Max was a newpaper compositor in Washington, Kansas, and Omaha, Nebraska. He married (1) Fern Mima Runnels of Washington, Kansas, and had one daughter Virginia Maxine, b. in Washington, Kansas. He married (2) Evelyn Kinman and had two children, Ann and George. Evelyn remarried. Fern (Runnels) Denman resides in Jenner, California.

In 1890, Caleb B. Denman became ill, and his wife Louise took over the family and business management. Washington County records reveal her real estate investments, and she continued until the last year of her life to make investments in Colorado, Kansas, and Illinois, the state of her birth. Despite her hearing handicap, she was well known for her business acumen, but she maintained a strong and helpful interest in her large family of Denmans and Klines in Kansas.

She relished political discussions and as long as was possible, supported her children's interest in the First Presbyterian Church although she was unable to hear the beloved church services.

Louise nursed her husband Caleb through a long and painful last illness. He died August 9, 1916, and was laid to rest in Washington City Cemetery. In 1930, Ben A. Denman, Louise's third child,

purchased five rooms of new furniture as a gift for his mother's home on West Third Street. But her enjoyment was soon to end, for Ben himself returned to Washington, Kansas and endured a long and fatal illness. He died in 1932 and was buried in Washington City Cemetery. He was a WWI veteran.

On July 4, 1932, a tornado swept down upon Washington, Kansas, and in ten minutes, the town lay in ruins. Louise Denman was pinned in her home by large trees whose trunks barred the exits, but she was rescued the following day. The courthouse, two schools, armory, opera house, standpipe and several business buildings were demolished, and the aged and beautiful trees were gone. Louise mourned with the other townspeople for the four dead and many injured.

To the end of her life, she remained an interesting and entertaining letter writer, and when times were hard, she wrote on any scrap of paper she could find. Until she was 76 years old, she maintained a garden. She was always an avid reader of books, and the library she left attests to her interest in this hobby. One of her last letters shows her interest and devotion to her neighbors, and her love of travel—although she herself was never able to travel far from Washington, Kansas.

She died on February 22, 1936, and is buried in Washington City Cemetery with her husband Caleb Denman and two of their sons, Vernon and Ben. Her daughter Anna Denman Ramer and Louise and Caleb's youngest son George Max Denman are buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha, Nebraska. Louise Sarah "Lou" Denman is survived by her three grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. There are many descendants of Caleb's Denman brothers, and Louise's brother John Bertram Kline (1850-1875) and his wife Mary Graham, 1873 settlers of Washington County, Kansas.



Four generations, May 1921. John Todd, Jessie, Walter E. and Lewis F. Collins.

John Todd

Betty Lou Denton

John Todd came to Marmaton, Bourbon Co., Kans., in 1866. On 1 July of that year he married Anna Aitken born 26 Feb. 1840 in Edinburgh, Scotland, to James Aitken and Ann Akin. Todd entered the general merchandising business and operated his general store in Marmaton until his death on 12 June 1921, a total of 55 years. (Anna Aitken Story 48.)

For many years Todd served as Justice of the Peace.

Todd was born in Bathgate, Scotland, on 3 Apr. 1834 to J. William and Isabella Miekle (Meikle) Todd. In 1854 he came to America with his friend, James Aitken, brother of the woman he married. (He was the only Todd (Tod) in his generation to come to America and only one from the next generation came. Descendants of the latter live in Seaside, Oregon.) For a time he lived in New York, later going to St. Louis, Mo., where he received his final naturalization papers from law commissioners, Court of St. Louis Co., St. Louis, Mo., on July 30, 1859. He also spent some time in California before coming to Marmaton Kans. to settle.

Information taken from the family Bible, now in the possession of John Todd's great-granddaughter, Betty Lou Collins Denton, 1911 Collins, Topeka, Kansas, copyrighted 1881 gives the following about the children of John and Anna Aitken Todd and John's brothers and sisters. Jessie* b. 7 May 1867; Malcolm b. 8 Aug. 1868, d. 13 Sept. 1868; Violet, b. 26 Aug. 1869, married John E. Spurrier on 27 Mar. 1902 in Ft. Scott, Kans., died 4 Aug. 1951; John Malcolm b. 5 Jan. 1872, married Susie E. Williams on 26 Jan. 1898 at Glendale, Kans. d. at Schenectady, N. Y.; James b. 27 Dec. 1873, d. 30 Dec. 1873; Helen b. 4 Nov. 1875, d. Nov. 1956; Arthur b. 9 Nov. 1878, married Amy Johnson, d. 10 Aug. 1943 at Ft. Scott, Kans., interment at Marion Cemetery. *Jessie who told her granddaughter that the Jessie was a nickname for Janet was married to Charles Francis Collins on 15 Mar. 1892 at Ft. Scott, Kansas. She died 3 June 1956 at Ft. Scott, Kans. Burial was at Centerville Cemetery. Burial for Helen Todd, John, Anna, and the babies who died was at Marmaton Cemtery.

John's parents, J. William Tod b. 21 Mar. 1789, Livingston, Scotland, married Isabella Meikle, b. 17 Jan. 1793 at Midcalder, Scotland, married at Carriden, Scotland, d. 24 June 1834. Their children were: Jessie b. 3 Sept. 1822, d. 6 June 1897 (On copy of family tree provided by Jean Eales Cross of Coventry, England, great granddaughter of J. William Tod, these dates were given for Janet Tod and there was

no Jessie; however, on another sheet sent earlier to Jessie Todd Collins, there were markings to indicate that the Janet Tod b. 3 Sept. 1822 was the same person as Jessie Tod who died 6 Jun 1897. Also, in talking with Jean Cross while visiting in England, she asked about this discrepancy since she had actually found a deceased record for Jessie Tod and not Janet as the birth indicated. This also confirms the claim by Jessie Todd Collins.)

Other children of John's parents were: John b. 10 July 1824, d. 1831; Robert b. 31 Dec. 1826, d. 1831; William b. 8 Nov. 1828 (on English record as William George Forrester Tod married Mary Emma Warden at Coventry, England, on 18 Sept. 1855-Jean Cross' great grandparents) d. 2 Aug. 1884; David b. 12 Oct. 1830, died 1831; and John, our subject.

Grandparents of John Tod were John Tod, son of John Tod and Janet Simms. The latter John Tod was the son of William Tod. John Todd's grandmother was Violet Lithgow, the daughter of James Lithgow and Elizabeth Meikle.

Ancestors of Isabella Meikle, include her parents were Robert Meikle and Isabella Bennie. One additional note - when talking to her grandchildren about John Todd, his daughter, Jessie, seldom failed to mention his red hair of which she was quite proud.

James Knox Conley 285

James L. Conley

One of my earliest recollections of my grandfather, James K. Conley, was watching him dance an Irish Jig. It was a tradition in his home to have an oyster stew dinner on his birthday where his children, grandchildren, and finally great grandchildren would attend and each year James K. would dance the Irish jig that he had learned in his childhood. This custom was followed as long as he lived.

James Knox Conley was born in Yates County, Penn Yan, New York, Mar. 10, 1846; son of David R. and Derexa Wilson Conley. His grandfather, Luke Conley, came to America in 1801 from County Roscommon Ireland. He married Polly Robinson, daughter of David Robinson of Adams Co., Penn. in 1803 and then emigrated to Yates County, New York where they remained for the rest of their lives.

Here James K. grew to manhood, doing the usual tasks of the pioneer youth. His mother died in his infancy leaving five small children. For a time James was cared for by his paternal grandmother and later a stepmother.

He received his education in the schools of Penn Yan and when he became of age he inherited a farm near Sheboygan, Wis. from his mother. He went there but disliked the extreme cold damp climate of Wisconsin and after three years he sold the place and in the spring of 1869 he came to Kansas.

He found work in North Topeka at $1 a day helping to build a hotel on North Kansas Avenue. While working in North Topeka, he walked up the railroad through the rich fertile valley of the Kaw River as far as Rossville and decided this was where he would like to make his home.

He returned to New York and married Lurana Rebecca Howard, a school teacher of South Shaftsbury, Vermont, Sept. 29, 1870. (Lurana was a descendant of one of the very earliest settlers of this country, John Hayward of the Plymouth Colony, 1637). James K. and Lurana came to Rossville using their meager savings to make the first payment on 140 acre farm adjoining Rossville on the south, purchased from the Kaw Indians. To earn much needed money, he used his team of mules for power to pump water for the Union Pacific Railroad for three years.

Other members of the Howard family soon followed the Conleys to Rossville: the Otis Howards (Lurana's parents) and four more of their children: Otis, David M., Rachael, who became Mrs. Leander Mosely, and Mary became Mrs. Sirus Higginbotham. All lived in Rossville Township for the rest of their lives.

James K. and Lurana spent their entire life on their farm, surviving the many hardships of pioneer days, the grasshopper scourge, floods, cyclones, and the many drouths for which Kansas is famous. Their home burned in 1882 and somewhat later James K. sold a load of cattle in Kansas City for $1200 and built the home now standing just south of the park.

Four children were born to them: Lillian passed away in infancy; Mary Ann married William W. Harvey (33 years in Kansas Supreme Court, Chief ten years); Chettie Lurana became Mrs. Lot W. Morris (President El Paso and Southwestern R.R.); Schuyler Howard married Maude Stone (farmer).

After their three children were grown and established homes of their own, they took a foster child, Frances, and raised and educated her. She was of great comfort to them in their later years. She married Ernest Peters.

Lurana Conley was an active participant in all that was best in the social life of Rossville. She passed away August 3, 1923. She had been an invalid nearly ten years during which time she had the constant care and devotion of her husband.

Through the years they had added an additional 160 acres to their place, 80 acres of which they deeded to their son, Schuyler, to keep him from enlisting in the Spanish American War.

James K. continued to farm until the age of 82 when the work became too strenuous and he rented his place to me, his grandson James L. Conley. Even

though he no longer did the farm work, he continued to care for a few hogs, tend chickens, and even help with the scooping of grain. When he was 85 years old, in the hot month of July with a temperature of 110, he scooped shovel for shovel of wheat with me.

He died at his home Feb. 5, 1940 after a short illness and is buried in the Rossville Cemetery.

John Henry Brizendine 286

Ethel L. Brizendine Harwood

John Henry Brizendine brought his family to Kansas in 1873, and settled in Dover. He was followed by his brother, King David Brizendine, who settled near Auburn in 1880. John Henry (b. 1850) and King David (b. 1848) were born in Paris, Henry Co., Tenn., sons of James Robert and Isabella Hudgens Brizendine (other children were William L., Albert, Sarah E., Sophronia I., Cora M., Julia F.). James Robert Brizendine moved his family to Drummer Grove, near Paxton, Illinois, in 1869. They lived neighbors to the Elijah Rhodes family, another pioneer Kansas family.

John Henry Brizendine married Mary Clarabelle (Belle) Rhodes in 1871 and King David Brizendine married Inez Isabella Rhodes in 1870. John Henry and "Belle" had a son Edgar who settled in Missouri, and a daughter Mary Carlotta (Lottie). Lottie was born in Dover July 24, 1873. She married Charles A. Beeler, and she lived to almost a century mark, because she died in Lyndon in December, 1972. Charles and Lottie Beeler had a son Charles E. "Roy" Beeler, who married Freda Rodgers and they live in Lyndon near the girlhood home of Freda.

King David Brizendine moved his family from Auburn to Topeka, where he was a home builder and carpenter. He built many of the fine homes that are still standing in Topeka. His children by his first wife, Dora, were Charles, Wm. Monroe, Effie M. (Mrs. Albert Carter), and James D. After the death of his wife, Dora, in 1909, he married the widow of Frank Henderson, Roxie May, in 1911, and they had three daughters, Thelma, Dora and Elsie. King David Brizendine died in 1915 in Melvern where he had retired to farm. Wm. Monroe Brizendine continued as a building contractor in the Topeka area. He married Millicent M. Tague (b. 1878, Ind.) in Topeka in 1900. They had three sons, Roy E., Ralph E., and Vernon C. Roy E. Brizendine lives in Topeka. He carried on the family tradition in the building trade, and was very successful as a contractor and owned the Brizendine Sash and Door Company in Topeka. He married Evelyn Rinker in 1922 and had one child, Ethel L. (Mrs. Wm. D. Harwood). After the death of Evelyn in 1942, he married Mildred L. Miller, daughter of John S. and Alma Eshom Miller of North Topeka, pioneers of the Topeka area. They raise Iris in their gardens in Topeka, and Roy and Mildred Brizendine have received many national and international awards as Hybridizers and are responsible for many of the lovely new colors of Iris. The Brizendine family came to the United States from England in 1700 and settled in Virginia. They are indeed Pioneers.

James H. and Sarah Thompson 287

Betty Lou Denton

James Harrison Thompson was born on 4 Mar. 1838 in Delaware. He lived in Howard Co., Ind., for a time before coming to Kansas in 1878 with his wife, Sarah (Mary) Jane Lung born 22 Dec. 1848 in Ind., died 10 Aug. 1911, Weir City, Cherokee Co., Kans.

Their son, John Jefferson, was born 16 Nov. 1868, when they lived at Logansport, Indiana.

The family moved to Kansas in 1878 to the Weir City, Cherokee Co., Kansas area. At one time the family traveled with the crew building the railroad across Kansas. Mrs. Thompson cooked for the crew while her husband helped lay the rails.

Most of the time, however, he worked in the coal mining strip pits north of Weir City. In fact, even though he had not been feeling well for some time, he was working with a scraper at the time of his death on 3 Dec. 1906. Services were at Calvary Baptist Church, and he was buried at Weir City Cemetery.

One brother, Isaac Clinton Thompson, born 29 Oct. 1870, died 28 Oct. 1891, Weir City is listed in family record.

Sarah Thompson was a member of the Calvary Baptist Church at Weir City. Her death was on 10 Aug. 1911. Burial was at the Weir City Cemetery.

Her parents were Urley (Orley) Lung born about 1820 in Ohio and Sarah Wilford born 1822 in Ohio. Known brothers were Charles Lung, Weir City, and Phillip, Ada, Oklahoma.

John Jefferson Thompson was married to Jennie Blanche Kapple. They had seven children: May, b. 13 Sept. 1891, d. 22 Jan. 1892; Nettie b. 6 July 1893, married William Williams, died 1964; Effie Thompson, b. 29 May 1901, married Robert B. Denton 18 Apr. 1920; Mary Blanch b. 6 Nov. 1903, died 10 Apr. 1904; James H. born 6 Apr. 1906, died 1975; Georgie Thompson born 6 Sept. 1908, died 30 Oct. 1908; and William Henry born 17 Feb. 1915, died 1974.

Thompson died 1 Aug. 1945. He was buried at Tweedy Cemetery, southwest of Garland, Kansas.

Jennie Blanche Kapple was born 24 Oct. 1872 at

Weir, Kans., to Sarah Jane (Maddox) and George Kapple. On 23 Oct. 1890, she was married to John Jefferson Thompson. They lived in or near Weir until 1915, when they moved to a farm in the Garland neighborhood and lived until they moved to Ft. Scott, Bourbon Co., Kans. in 1935.



Jennie Kapple Thompson

In her later years, she made her home with her children, living at various times with her daughter, Effie (Mrs. Robert B.) Denton; daughter, Nettie (Mrs. William) Williams; and son, William Henry Thompson. One other son survived her, James H. Thompson.

Two brothers and a sister were living at the time of her death on 12 Dec. 1953. They are Archie and Phillip Kapple of Weir and Jane (Mrs. Louis) Faulk of Compton, California. Three children and one sister were deceased.

Grandchildren include LeLand G. and Robert M. Denton of Topeka, Elmer of Linn, Mo., and Larry David of Ft. Scott, children of Effie and Robert B. Denton; Harold Thompson, son of Jim and Mildred Griffiths Thompson; Roy and Jim Williams of Thousand Oaks and Oxnard, California.

Burial was in Tweedy Cemetery, southwest of Garland, Kansas.

Jennie Thompson's mother, Sarah Jane Maddox, was born in Wabash Co., Ind. on 14 Sept. 1853 to Arnold Maddox (b. abt. 1818 to 1823, Ohio) and Eliza Brown (b. Va.), who were married 13 June 1844. Her brothers and sisters were Andrew Maddox, of Calif.; Rose (O'Donald) of Kansas City; and Mary (Scott) of Weir, Kans.

For a time the family lived in Iowa, then came to Cherokee Co., (Weir City area) in Kansas about 1875. She was married to George Kapple who was born in Ohio on 12 January 1840. He lived for a time in Indiana, then came to the Weir City, Kansas area in Cherokee County around 1880 to work in the coal mining strip pits.

Of their nine children four survived the couple: Archie; Phillip, b. about 1886; Jennie Blanch (Thompson) b. 24 Oct. 1872, Weir, Kans., d. 11 Dec. 1953, married John Jefferson Thompson on 23 Oct. 1890; and Jane b. about 1889, married Louis Faulk.

Kapple died 25 Feb. 1910 at Weir City, Services were at Calvary Baptist Church and interment at Bird City Cemetery, Weir City, Kansas.

Even though Sarah Jane later married William Smith, at the time of her death on 27 Jan. 1935 she was still known as "Grandma Kapple" to many of those living in the Weir area. She was a member of the Baptist Church.

Her obituary reported that she "was earnest in her Christian endeavors, a kindly neighbor and universally esteemed as a pioneer. She and her family have contributed much to the progress of the community . . .". Her burial was at the Bird Cemetery, Weir City, Kans.

There is a discrepancy as to whether her name was Sarah Jane or Mary Jane. Her obituary was published in the Weir City Journal on 11 Aug. 1911 as Mary Jane. Her death certificate gave Sarah Jane.

Shipwreck 288

Esther McEntire

This is the story of the great great grandfather of the family of the McEntire Brothers Bedding Co. of Topeka, Kansas, which opened in 1887.

A family in Ireland, originally from Scotland, by the name of McEntire, allured by the glowing accounts which from time to time reached them from across the briny deep, of a land of liberty, where the wicked landlord ceased from troubling, and the weary tenant might till his own soil, and rest and worship under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to molest him by demanding the lion's share of the proceeds of his toil, or make him afraid by tearing down his humble cot from over the heads of his defenceless wife and little ones, if, on account of the providential failure of his crops, he should be unable to meet his rent bills, - gathered together their earthly stores and embarked for America.

This they did, however, not without fearful forebodings of impending evil. How well founded these forebodings, you may learn from a narrative of the shipwreck which awaited them. In regard to this disaster, and the account, as written by James McEn-

tire, was published in the Meadville Courier of August 30, 1831.

"The ship," said Mr. McEntire, "on board of which I became a passenger, with my several relatives, was a noble vessel of 350 tons burden. More than 360 persons were on board. On the 9th of July, 1785, we sailed from Londonderry with the design of landing at Philadelphia.

The day was extremely fine; the wind was favorable, and all appeared to be happy. Each one, no doubt, anticipated a quick and delightful voyage. As for myself, I suffered a commixture of uncommon feelings. I stood on deck to view the fading shore. I was leaving my native home forever; I was leaving the companions of early time; I was leaving the hills, the plains, the groves, the streams, where I had wandered a thousand times and when it had been my childish employ to stand, to gaze, to think and be happy. But I changed the course of my thoughts. My parents, my brother and my sisters were in my company therefore could not have mourned the absence of any near kindred. I was a youth of twenty-two; just emerging into complete manhood and active life. I was, therefore, a suitable person to seek the wilds of America. The picture was indeed fair.

I saw in imagination beyond the bright expanse of water which lay before us a country where the banner of freedom waved proudly; a country where heroes lived, where genius expanded to full perfection; where every good was possessed, I saw, or thought I saw, another paradise, a new and flowery land, such as mortals can never see, such as mortals can never enjoy.

For several weeks nothing occurred worthy of note. The weather continued to be very beautiful, while the ship, in all its grandeur, floated on the surface of the deep, and approached with majestic ease and celerity the place of our destination. During the voyage we saw many vessels. Near the close of August I learned that, according to the reckoning, we should have been at Philadelphia. The captain, of course, expected land; but, as we discovered none, the passengers and even the sailors began to display some uneasiness. As for myself, I became the subject of apprehension.

I cannot say whether the captain was much affected by the state of his reckoning or not, but that his concern respecting our situation was very small might be inferred, with apparent justice, from his conduct on a subsequent day. It happened that on the first of September a Mr. Gregg, having been married exactly a year, thought proper to commemorate the morn of his felicity by making a dinner to which he invited the captain, mates and a number of passengers.

Music, dancing and every description of mirth succeeded. A most intemperate carousal was the closing scene of the day.

Among the intoxicated were the Captain and the first mate, who were borne insensible to their cabins.

We now come to the catastrophe. It was 10 o'clock at night. The revelry had subsided. The sailors and passengers were mostly asleep. Suddenly the second mate, the only officer on duty, and who had stood at the helm thus far during the night, exclaimed: "We are in four fathoms water"!

Someone awoke the Captain, who, in the delirium of drunkenness cried out: "The man who takes my command, I will hang at Philadelphia." The officer at the helm immediately turned the ship, when it struck a bar, and remained immovable. The shock was most tremendous, and by it two children were deprived of life.

The confusion that now reigned is beyond the power of description; it is inconceivable. Meanwhile the wind had increased to a hurricane. The waves like mountains rolled over us, and threatened our entire destruction. Terror became universal among both passengers and sailors; for all expected the immediate ruin of the ship and consequently their own immersion in the voracious deep. Some of the men, however, displayed much fortitude. Some appeared stupified, as if resigned to despair, while others still, exhibited every sign of mental derangement. The shrieks of the women and the cries of the children were insufferable. So dreadful were they that I felt, at times, a disposition to plunge in the sea, and thus escape the ceaseless and appalling sounds. The morning came; but where was the prospect of our escape? It is true, we were able, when the waves permitted, to discern the shore, which was about a mile distant. But our ship was forced on its side, was immovable, and continually admitted water, and the foaming billows, which raged in defiance of human power, were between us and a place of safety. As I thought, there was neither chance nor hope. Yet early in the morning four sailors ventured on the perilous deep, in order to swim ashore; designing, not merely to save themselves, but to raise the citizens and procure the long boat which had been cutdown in the night, and immediately swept away by the violence of the sea, without having afforded the means of saving a life. They arrived on the beach, found the boat and fastened to it a number of ropes, which at the same time were attached to the vessel.

The sailors had thus accomplished their part, and it now remained for us on board to perform ours. We, therefore, applied ourselves to the ropes, and succeeded with much exertion in drawing the boat within a few rods of the ship. There was a boat approaching, and here, in painful solicitude, were hundreds of persons who watched its progress through the stupendous waves. Still the boat was coming nearer and nearer, and still men, women

and children were crowding to the side of the ship, each one contending to be among the first in escaping from the wreck. My own anxiety was intense. I looked, but with insufferable pain, to see if my friends were in the multitude, and to see if they had a fair opportunity or any chance whatever of obtaining a passage in the boat. I discovered all except one sister whom I had not seen since the commencement of our disaster - a shock that awoke us from visions of safety and joy to scenes of anguish and of death. My young sister was missing and I was in agony.

The boat had almost arrived, when I heard a cry that pierced the heavens, and seemed to hush for a while the roar of the vast ocean. The ropes had become untied or broken; the boat was dashed away, and hope itself was flown. No further attempt was made to recover the boat. It is, however, certain that we must have sunk it if we had obtained admission.

I now concluded to make an effort for my life. But how was I to leave my friends in the jaws of the devouring sea? As none of my relatives had gone before me, the number of those whom I so much regretted to leave was not lessened. My parents and all my friends had often urged my departure, and now to their entreaties their tears were added, as they declared it would be unreasonable and even sinful for them to require my stay, when I could effect my own preservation by going, and could avail them nothing by staying. At last I went to my parents to receive their blessing, and to pronounce a final farewell. Oh! will I return to that scene of agony? Will I return through the period of forty-six years to see my dear sisters and brother, as they wept, and as in bitterest anguish they clung to me; - to see my dear mother standing in water waist deep, tears flowing down her cheeks, and hear her cry: "Go, my son, go, and may God preserve you." I did go, but it was after I had gone twice along the mast with a determination to plunge in the sea, and after I had twice returned to my friends, as I thought I heard their screams above all others. Yes, I did go; but it was as the separation of soul and body. I swam, I rode upon the waves. The tumumultous waters were all around me, and the boundless ocean of eternity seemed to spread before my vision. The depth of the sea, however, was not very great, as I struck the bottom several times.

When I had nearly gained the shore my strength failed me. A sailor called Brown, one of the four who had swum to land in the morning, discovered my danger, and instantly plunged in to my relief. I grasped him in such a way that he began to sink. He then tore himself away with an oath, exclaiming: "Will you drown us both?" He started directly for the shore, but when he turned and saw me struggling for existence with the odds against me he waded in as far as the water would permit, and so preserved my life. I now stood on Cape Henlopen in the State of Delaware. Having sufficiently recovered my strength, I proceeded along the beach to give my feeble aid to those who seemed to require it, and to learn, as soon as possible the fate of my relatives. A great number of people had assembled along the shore; some relieving the half drowned and attending to the wants of the sufferers on the beach, doing everything, in fact, that humanity and an enlightened Christianity could suggest. Others employed themselves in stripping the lifeless bodies of their clothing, snatching everything of apparent value, heaping the plunder on wagons and hauling it away.

My friends, did you ever read the account of a shipwreck on the coast of Africa? Did you learn how the savage natives, like hungry tigers, rushed to the vessel to commit the concomitant acts of rape and murder: and while you read were not your feelings excited to a pitch of fury towards the monsters of the desert? Lo! in these United States a scene was presented to the world, - a scene which made humanity shudder, - a scene which induced survivors of our ship to believe that, instead of having attained the land of freedom, of civilization, of light and Christianity, they had been driven on the coast of a savage nation, and exposed to horrors that became the Great Sahara.

Yes, gentle reader, many country people, on receiving intelligence of the shipwreck, hastened to the seashore, fully prepared with wagons and negroes, not to aid in the cause of humanity, - not to rescue their fellow beings from the ruthless waves, not to console the bereaved or administer to their wants. No, but solely to plunder till they could plunder no more. I might even aggravate the case by stating that many looked with eyes of disappointment whenever they found a person both dead and naked, or alive and clothed; as, in either case, there was no hope of gain. But enough.

I continued to range the shore in a state of mind that cannot be described. I, therefore, will not attempt it. Often as I wandered along, suffering the most excruciating pain, I discovered a body which resembled some one of my relations. When I approached to ascertain the truth, however, my dreadful agony of suspense was merely changed to that of disappointment, which has half expected.

At last, as twilight began to creep over the face of nature, and to conceal in its dusky hue the region of death and terror, I found an aged man, alive but insensible, and HE was my father. I spoke to him, I raised him, and tried by all the means in my power to resuscitate the flames of life, and yet he still remained insensible and motionless.

We then lay together for some time in a state of almost equal inactivity, while many persons con-

tinued to pass and repass along the shore, while numbers were still arriving from the wreck, and numbers still uttering a cry for help. A cry terrific in the extreme, and a cry that has rung in my ears to the present day. Among those who came ashore in the night was a sister of mine. Adhering to a plank in company with another female she was discovered by two young passengers of her acquaintance who carried her to me. It was a meeting of inexpressible joy, though I learned she had received many wounds by collision with the ship's timbers.

During the whole night we remained beside our father. Oh! it was a long, long night. A night of pain, of gloom, and of despair. A night I would remember no more. The morning came. Its blushes adorned the horizon, and its soft breezes fanned the shore. The sun arose. Its glory was unveiled. Its rays began to kindle the forest, to burn upon the hills, and to dance upon the waters. Its influence extended to many thousands of happy beings. But alas! there were no beauties, no pleasures, for the passengers of the Faithful Steward.

Many, who had anticipated the delight of gazing on a new and beautiful world - the Western continent - now lay composed in the sleep of death, while those whom Providence had permitted to live, were either immersed in their sorrows, or, like my father, unconscious of their sad existence. I now left my father and sister, to find, if possible, the remains of my friends, and to see the full extent of the ruin. The ship, in the meantime, had been impelled ashore. The hull, which was full of sand, appeared nearly whole. The drowned were scattered along the beach, as far as the eye could see. But, with all my search, I could never discover another of my relatives, except a little nephew, whom I buried in the sand. The Captain now presented himself, sound and well. The first mate was lost. The second mate escaped with life, but had a broken leg, and many severe wounds. I think he did not recover.

The whole result of the calamity as to human life was sixty-two males, and seven females saved, and nearly three hundred, consisting of men, women, and children lost.

Having assisted in raising many bodies which were partly covered in the sand, and in burying a great number, of which we deposited between thirty and forty in one excavation, I returned to the remaining objects of my solicitude. My father was yet insensible. Many believed him really dead. The Captain advised me to bury him. I felt inclined to follow his advice, but my sister would not consent. Her tears, her cries, and entreaties prevailed over my partly formed resolution. Our situation was deplorable. Naked, I might say, forlorn, and completely wretched, we sat strangers, in a strange land, the sand of the sea our sofa, the heavens our canopy. I was exhausted, my sister, in consequence of her wounds, unable to walk, and my father in the cold arms of death, or in a state almost equally distressing to his children. The sufferers being numerous, we did not receive much attention, even from the most active and benevolent; less from those who came merely to gratify their curiosity, and still less from the plunderers, who, if they had been inclined to pity, were prevented, by their entire devotion to rapine, from offering any assistance. The latter, I must add, deprived us of the comforts which had spared us. In one of my marches along the shore I found a box which bore my father's name. I told the man in whose possession it lay that it was mine and enumerated its contents. He then broke it open and the contents were as stated. Yet, I believe when I was gone the same man secured the box to himself, and I saw it no more.

On the following day, which was Sunday, he, my father, became sensible. He had, however, no knowledge of the disaster. Neither would he believe, when my sister and I related the dreadful occurrence, that he had lost, and lost forever, the companion of his youth, a child of his love, or a friend of his esteem. He even insisted that we should return to the seacoast and bring all away. As we could not avoid it, we complied, and returned with many painful steps to the shore, which was eight or ten miles distant. We certainly had no hope of being able to recover the lost. And when he saw us come again dejected and alone, he was easily convinced of the dreadful truth. On Monday we went to Lewistown, where for some days we lived in the courthouse as no one would admit us into his dwelling. While there I espied a man in the street with a vest which had belonged to a member of my family. I instantly seized him and demanded my property. He refused to give it, and I insisted. The contest waxing fierce, two men, one of whom was a justice of the peace, observing us, approached and inquired the cause of the struggle. When I had explained it the justice commanded us to follow him into his office, and having under oath attested my claim, the fellow was ordered to strip and accordingly resigned to me the most valuable part of his dress.

Having remained three days at Lewistown, we had a free passage in a boat to New Castle, from which place we proceeded on foot to Lancaster, and thence to Maytown, where a cousin of mine resided. Here we made our temporary home. In the midst of my sorrow for the loss of dear and beloved friends, my mind continually reverted to past events. Both in my noonday reveries, and in my nightly dreams, I was oft affrighted by the sudden intervention of horrid images, and the scenes of the shipwreck were again and again presented to my view. Is it wonderful? Oh! if you had seen that catastrophe from the beginning, the ship a wreck, the confusion that prevailed, the passengers rushing from place to

place, while their cries pierced the heavens, parents embracing their children, and children entwining around parents; and afterwards if you had seen the many scores of drowned as they lay along the beach, fathers as they bent in sorrow and in anguish over their offspring, husbands as they sought in vain for their lost companions, and orphans as they mourned along the seashore, could you cease to remember? No!

Thus, as you have learned, in hope of bettering their condition, these ancestors of ours, tore themselves away from the scenes of their childhood, the fond associations of youth and the ripe friendships of mature age; turned their backs upon the graves of their kindred and braved the perils of the deep. And now, behold the father, son and daughter, sole survivors of a once large and hopeful family, now sorrowful, broken hearted, bruised and bleeding, houseless, homeless, penniless, and from their treatment, who would blame them if their faith in humanity was somewhat shaken?

It is easy for us to take our heritage for granted; so, in this bicentennial year it is well to look back at the many causes which drove emigrants to our shores.

Many of the people who came were victims of religious persecution, famine, military conscription and incarceration in debtors prisons. They were willing to risk anything for freedom.

The "Wreck of the Faithful Steward" is just one instance of the hardships endured by our forefathers.



David Richard McQuire and Joanne E. Married March 4.

McGuire Family 289

Charlotte (McGuire) Wagoner

David Richard McGuire and Joanne Elizabeth Jennings were married in Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri on 4 March 1875. The parents of David were John McGuire, who was born in Ireland 18 Mar. 1817, and Martha (Charles) McGuire, thought to have been born in England. Joanne's parents were Jacob F. Jennings, born in Kentucky in 1832, died in the Civil War, and Mary Jane (Lee) Jennings, born in Pettis County, Missouri.

The young couple moved to Kansas after spending two years in Missouri and one in Iowa. After a six-month trip in a covered wagon with two young sons, they arrived at their new home site in the Delhi Township of Osborne County, Kansas in September of 1878. They traded a cow, calf, and a horse for 160 acres of land. Here they built a dugout of stone from the nearby quarries, with wood for the beams from trees on the farm.

The following is from a writing by Willis McGuire in 1970:

It was in the spring of 1880 that the prairie fire came. My folks had a small acreage plowed. Father took the feather bed and pillows with the team and wagon across the ravine to the plowed field. And Mother carrying Art in her arms and leading Jim by the hand, was just across the ravine when the fire was just behind her. Mother said the soddie dugout would not have burned if they had shoveled dirt over the ends of the wood logs. But they lost all that was in the house. Neighbors gave them shelter while they were rebuilding.

That June, twins were born to the McGuires. The girl (Mary Augusta - "Gussie") lived, but the boy died at birth. That fall after sowing some wheat, they went back to spend the winter with their parents in Missouri. They returned to the Osborne County farm in the spring of 1881. Later they bought the quarter section just east of the first property, and on it they built a fine barn and a big house. Despite Indian "scares", drought, storms, grasshopper plagues, and two fires, David Richard still managed to find time to spend 23 years on the school board. While "proving up" the farm, they raised nine children: James Lacey b. 1876; Arthur b. 1877 d 1928; Mary Augusta b. 1880; Walter Ruell b. 1882 d. 1960; Charles Lee b. 1884 d. 1947; Kosciusko b. 1886 d. 1908; Willis Chester b. 1891 d. 1973; Noah David b. 1893; and Jennings b. 1902 d. 1975.

Harvey Matney 290

Doris Hiatt Matney

Harvey Matney, son of William and Nancy (Van Dyke) Matney was born 3 Jan. 1845 in Putnam County, Missouri and moved with his parents to Williamsport Twp., Shawnee County, Kansas in 1854. He worked on the Missouri Pacific Railroad when it was being constructed through Richland. He was a farmer. He died in 1931.



Sarah (Lynn) Matney

He married Sarah Ann Lynn, daughter of James and Harriette (Harvey) Lynn. She was born 12 Apr. 1852 in Logan County, Kentucky and came to Monmouth Twp., Shawnee County, Kansas in 1854. She was a midwife, and was known as "Aunt Sally".

She died 29 Sept. 1932. Both are buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery, west of Richland.

Their children were: George H. Matney born 1870, married Josephine Livingstone; John Everette Matney born 1876 married Martha Brown; Alfred J. Matney born 1881; James W. Matney married Nancy Reed; and Elmer Lawrence Matney born 1885, married Bernice Norris.

Henry Athen 291

Bobbi Athen

Kansas was still a young state when Henry Athen arrived. The Sac and Fox Indians still had camping grounds around Melvern which is near Quenemo, Kansas. Henry must have bought his land sight unseen, for the land was so rocky that years elapsed before it was tillable. He finally removed enough rocks to begin farming near Quenemo in Osage County.

Henry was not always a farmer. Around 1870 he founded a Methodist Church in Des Plaines, Illinois. He then moved to St. Louis, Missouri where he lived a brief time. Then he moved his family to Kansas in 1873.

Henry was born 11 May 1836 in Springville, Indiana (Lawrence Co.) to Josiah Fletcher Athon and Catherine Cyrena Gainey. He first married Miss Clara Boucher. They had one daughter, Lucinda, born in 1859. Clara took the child and left and she was never found by Henry. Henry then married Almira Matilda McFerren on 23 June 1864 in Paris, Illinois (Edgar Co.). There were nine children by this marriage.

Henry died the 29th of Dec. 1917 and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery at Quenemo, Kansas.

Craig Family 292

Blanche and Chet Thompson

Samuel H. Craig was born in 1810 in Marion County, Illinois. He died in 1852 and is buried in Cockrell Cemetery, Marion County, Illinois. Samuel married Elizabeth S. Smith in 1831 in Marion County. Elizabeth was born in 1808 in Spartanburg District, S. C. She died in 1876 and is buried in Riley Cemetery, Riley County, Kansas.

Samuel and Elizabeth were the parents of eleven children. The seventh child was Felix G. Craig born in 1843 in Clay County, Illinois. Felix married Abbie Woodward in 1865 in Illinois. They came to Riley County in 1875 with a wagon train, making the trip in three weeks and five days. They were the parents of six children: Ella Mae 1872-1934; Etta 1874-1969; Frank 1877-1972; Mary 1879-1964; Lambert 1882-1967; Julia 1885-1968; Ella Mae (Craig) Ashton and her husband John C. Ashton are buried at St. George, Kansas. Etta (Craig) Freeman and her husband Frank D. Freeman are buried at Alma, Kansas. Frank Craig and his wife Lena (Nye) Craig are buried at Alma, Kansas. Mary (Craig) Platz and her husband Walter Platz are buried at Alma, Kansas. Lambert Craig and his wife are buried in Colorado. Julia (Craig) and her husband Melvin B. Freeman are buried at Ringgold Cemetery, Dawson County, Nebraska. The parents of Elizabeth S. (Smith) Craig were Solomon and Martha Smith and they are buried in Illinois. Solomon was born in 1773. Martha was born in 1775. Sand stones mark the graves of Solomon and Martha.

Kelsey Family 293

Scott W. Kelsey

Thomas Kelsey, son of Thomas, was born 12 Mar. 1754 in Scotland, died 30 Apr. 1835 in Montgomery County, Virginia. He married about 1780 in Ulster County, New York, Eunice St. John who was born 30 Aug. 1760, died 27 Dec. 1833 in Montgomery County, Virginia. She was the daughter of Job. St. John and Sarah _____ of Newborough, Ulster County, New York, formerly of South Salem, Westchester County, New York. He fought under Gen. Wayne during the Revolutionary War, and moved to Montgomery Co., Virginia about 1804. In Dec. 1804 two tracts of land were deeded to him by N. Martin on Little River, 191 acres and 100 acres. Some claim he went to Miami County, Ohio after his wife's death, and later to son Daniel's in Dearborn County, Indiana where he died. Thomas and Eunice had ten children: 1. Mathew born 17 Sept. 1781; 2. Eliphalet born 20 Aug. 1783; 3. Susan born 7 Mar. 1786; 4. Daniel born 28 Aug. 1788; 5. Thomas born 31 Dec. 1790; 6. Sarah born 17 July 1793; 7. Eunice born 12 Apr. 1797; 8. Joseph born 13 June 1799; 9. Rebecca born 11 May 1801; 10. John born 28 Oct. 1805.

Daniel, 4th child of Thomas and Eunice Kelsey was born 28 Aug. 1788, married 8 Feb. 1810 to Eunice Cole, daughter of Eleazeur Cole and Hanna Rouse. He moved to Dearborn County, Indiana. They had nine children: 1. Hannah born 16 Mar. 1811 in Va.; 2. Infant son died at birth 24 Apr. 1814; 3. Abigail P. born 24 Apr. 1814 in Va.; 4. Dandridge Eliphalet born 27 Mar. 1818 in Ind.; 5. Sarah Belinda born 1 Jan. 1821 in Ind., died 28 Sept. 1851; 7. Israel E. born 3 Sept. 1824 in Ind., died 25 Jan. 1842; 7. Infant son born 4 July 1825 died next day; 8. Eunice P. born 16 Jan. 1830 in Ind.; 9. Infant daughter born 30 Sept. 1832, died soon after.

Dandridge Eliphalet, 4th child of Daniel and Eunice Kelsey, was born 27 Mar. 1818, married 1st on 10 Feb. 1842 to Mercy Lacock, born 13 Oct. 1825, died 31 Dec. 1853. They had five children. He married 2nd to Mrs. Elizabeth (Beatman) Wilson born 22 Feb. 1829, died 18 Jan. 1862. He married 3rd Rebecca Jane Burgess, born 3 May 1840, died May 1915. They had six children. Daniel Eliphalet fought with Co. B. 83rd Indiana in the Civil War. He came to Kansas 27 Nov. 1867. On 14 Dec. 1867, he bargained for the farm known as Garvey Place about 3 miles northeast of Topeka on what is now the Municipal Airport. Returned to Indiana and moved to Kansas 12 Mar. 1868. Was made a Mason before 1868 in Indiana. Affiliated with Orient Lodge No. 51 after moving to Kansas. The children of Dandridge and Mercy (Lacock) Kelsey were: 1. Abigail America born 4 May 1843 in Dearborn Co., Ind., died 25 Apr. 1918; 2. Ann Eliza born 26 Apr. 1845 in Deaborn Co., Ind., died 20 Dec. 1852 in Ind.; 3. Scott born 1 July 1847 died 8 Apr. 1936 in Topeka, Kansas. The children of Dandridge and 2nd wife, Elizabeth were: 1. Eliza Agnes born 26 Aug. 1856, died 1 Oct. 1859; 2. Benjamin Franklin born 22 Jan. 1859, died 22 Sept. 1921; 3. Chas. Fremont born 31 Mar. 1865 in Ind., died 23 Mar. 1879 (accidently killed, buried in Topeka Cemetery); 4. Elizabeth born 29 May 1867 in Ind. died 29 Aug. 1867 Coles Chapel. Children of Dandridge and 3rd wife, Rebecca Jane, were: 1. Minnie B. born 12 Oct. 1869 in Topeka, died 2 Mar. 1945; 2. Eunice born 19 Sept. 1871, died 12 Oct. 1871 in Topeka; 3. Jessie born 19 June 1876 died 20 July 1878 in Topeka; 4. William born 10 July 1877, died 1937.

Scott Kelsey, 3rd child of Dandridge and Mercy (Lacock) Kelsey, was born 1 July 1847 in Dearborn Co., Ind. He married 1st on 30 Apr. 1866 to Mahala Allen. He married 2nd on 23 Jan. 1874 to Martha Connell. He was a seaman in Mississippi Squadron under Commodore Fitch in 1864 when a boy of 17 years; moved to Decatur, Ill. in 1874 and moved to Kansas in Mar. 1879 on the same farm with his father, Dandridge. He was a County Commissioner of Shawnee County in the early 1900's. Several river bridges were built during his term of office. He was a member of Topeka Lodge No. 17 A.F.&M. The children of Scott and Mahala (Allen) Kelsey were: 1. Grant E. born 14 Mar. 1867 in Dearborn Co., Ind. died 20 June 1940 in Topeka; 2. Allen born 27 Mar. 1869 died 1876 in Friendship, Ind.; 3. Melvin Taylor born 25 Dec. 1870 in Ind. died 1 Feb. 1965 in Topeka; 4. Infant son 1873 died in 10 days. The children of Scott and Martha (Connell) Kelsey were: 1. Prudence M. born 24 June 1876 in Ind., died 17 June 1961; 2. Jessie M. born 17 May 1881, died 10 Aug. 1931.

Melvin, 3rd child of Scott and Mahala (Allen) Kelsey, was born 25 Dec. 1870 in Ind., died 1 Feb. 1965, married to Frances B. Jenkins born 24 May 1871 on 12 June 1895 at Charleston, Illinois. He was a member of Topeka Lodge No. 17 A.F.&M. Came to Kansas shortly after marriage, was County Commissioner in the 1930's. Lake Shawnee was built during his term. They had two children: 1. Scott E. born 3 July 1899 died 15 Apr. 1971 married Iva Carothers 15 Sept. 1919. She was born 3 Aug. 1898. (Scott E. was a member of Topeka Lodge No. 17 and Grand Master of Masons of Kansas in 1956. They had 3 children). 2. Chester T. born 17 Dec. 1911 married Lillian Korf. They divorced. He is a member of Lake Lodge No. 501. They have two children.

Scott and Iva (Carothers) Kelsey had 3 children: 1. Scott W. born 29 Aug. 1920, married Faye Townsend (born 15 May 1920) 19 Feb. 1943, two children; 2. Samuel G. born 22 Jan. 1922 married Ruth Knox,

she died Feb. 1947, one child. He married 2nd Wauneta Skillen in Nov. 1947 and they have two children; 3. Richard D. born 27 Sept. 1927, married Greta D. Townsend 19 Feb. 1950 and has two children.

Scott W. and Faye (Townsend) Kelsey were married 19 Feb. 1943, and have two children: 1. Linda F. born 18 Sept. 1944 married Frank Wise 31 Oct. 1970 in Springfield, Mo., they have two children, Jerome Jason born 18 Nov. 1971 in Kansas City, Mo., and Heidi Noel born 19 May 1975; 2. Douglas Scott born 29 Oct. 1946 married Darlyn Scheffer 16 Aug. 1969 in Northbrook, Ill. they have two children, Shandy Shea born 7 Oct. 1971 in Topeka, and Leisha Michelle born 29 Aug. 1975 in Topeka.

Samuel G. married 1st Ruth Knox, she died Feb. 1947, they had one son, Gaylord, born 27 May 1945, he married Connie Dunford in Dec. 1972 and they have Brant born in Aug. 1975. Samuel G. married 2nd Wauneta Skillen in Nov. 1947, they have two children: Francis Allen born 26 May 1955 and Rebecca Ann born 30 June 1958.

Richard D. married Greta D. Townsend 19 Feb. 1950 and has two children: Jeline Doris born 7 Nov. 1951, married John Harclerode 11 Aug. 1974, and Richard M. born 5 Jan. 1954. Richard D. is a member of Topeka Lodge No. 17 A.F.&M. He was Grand Master of Masons in Kansas in 1972.

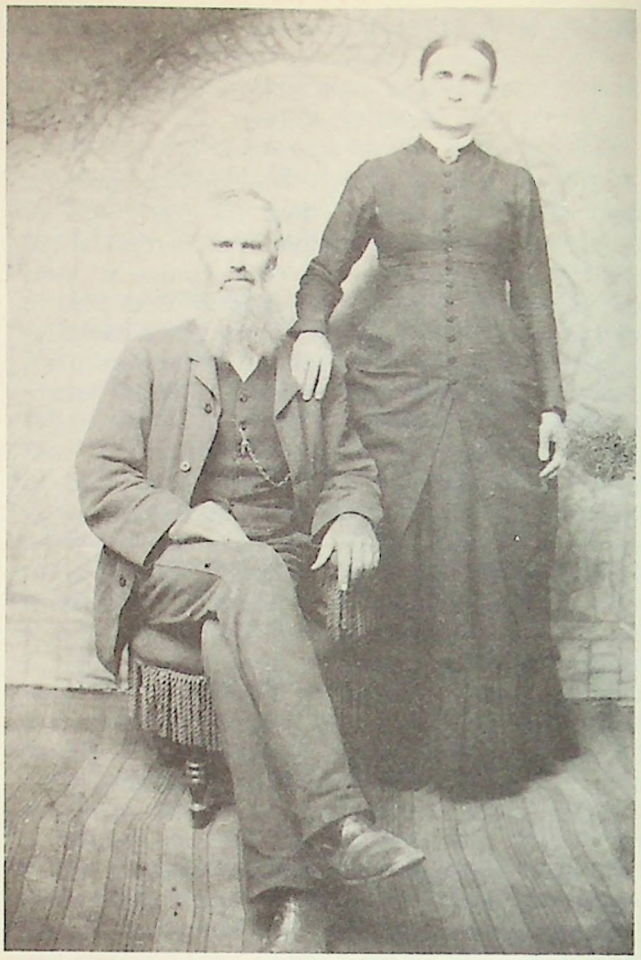
The Kelsey's still farm part of the original farm bought by Dandridge Kelsey in 1867, although most of the farm is now owned by the City of Topeka and is the Municipal Airport.

The Plyley (Pliley) Family 294

Louise Haupt Plyley

John Pliley, his wife Mary (Waddle), and their family arrived in Shawnee Co., Kansas in 1858, having left their home in Ross Co., Ohio, sometime after 1858, going to Iowa, then coming on to Kansas and making their home north of Topeka.

Casper Plyley and his wife, Margaret (Gossard), were born near Philadelphia, Penn. Casper and his father-in-law, Philip Gossard (Gosser), had served in the Revolutionary War. They left their homes in Franklin Co., Penn., probably shortly after the death of Casper's father, Henry Plyley, in Northampton Co., Penn. in Oct. 1796. When they reached Pittsburgh, they broke their journey because of Indian uprisings in Ohio. On 3 Feb. 1797 they became the parents of a son, Philip G. Plyley, and again in 1798 of another son, John. In 1800 they resumed their journey to Ross Co., Ohio, where they settled.



James Henry Franklin Plyley & Sarah McNeel Fee (Buchanan)

Five more children were born to them: William (b. 2 Oct. 1801), Joseph (b. 8 Oct. 1808), Humphrey J. (b. 9 Mar. 1811), Mary Ann (b. 21 Sept. 1814), and Thomas Jefferson (b. 17 Jan. 1818).

John was the only one of Casper's children to leave Ohio, and the only one to spell his name Pliley instead of Plyley. Apparently both spellings had been used by Casper, but his father's name is shown in *Heads of Families in Pennsylvania in 1790* as "Henery Plyley." John had married Mary Waddle (b. 1880 Scotland) on 27 Jan. 1820. They had a family of four boys and two girls, all born in Ohio. The four sons accompanied their parents to Iowa and Kansas but there is no record of the daughters. One may assume they were married before the family left Ohio.

The Kansas census of 1865 shows the family in Indianola Twp., Shawnee Co., in one household: John, Mary, A. W., Mary, William S., A. A., A. J., and one infant of 3 mos.

A. W. was Austin W. Andreas' *History of Kansas* (publ. 1883) says of him: "A. W. Pliley, horticulturist, Sec. 7, P. O. N. Topeka, came to Kansas in 1858,



DeEsting Covert Plyley & Elizabeth (Bryden)

locating in Shawnee County. He now owns 100 A two miles north of Topeka, which he has devoted to fruit growing the past 17 years. It is all in cultivation except 15 A in timber, 30 A in orchard. Specialty of winter fruit, income $2,000 to $3,000 annually. One of the most successful fruit growers in Kansas. Born in Ross County, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1829, to California in 1850, 8 years at mining and farming. Married Miss Mary Gregg, October 15, 1862. Three children, Wesley, Walter and Allison." Wesley and Allison were not married. Walter was married and had two daughters but no records are available.

William S. was born in 1837, did not marry, but lived with his parents and apparently helped his father on the farm.

Albert Augustus was born in 1841, married Nancy Ann Owen (b. 1850 in Iowa) and owned a farm in Silver Lake Twp. He served in Co F 15th Kansas Cavalry. They were the parents of a son William, and four daughters: Nettie Harris, Lina Mowers (Mrs. Delbert Mowers, late of Topeka), Gussie Sheets, and Ruby (Mrs. L. G.) Harper (mother of Albert G. Harper of Topeka).

Allison J. Pliley (b. 20 Apr. 1844; d. 22 Feb. 1917) was an Indian Scout of some fame in the early days of Kansas. He joined the 15th Kans. Vol. when he was about 18 years of age. After a few years he decided to study law but gave it up, for the life of the Scout appealed to him very strongly. He took part in many Indian battles and was made Captain of Co. A of the 19th Kans. Reg. upon its organization because of his heroism in the Battle of the Arikaree. His exploits in battle were told by Margaret Hill McCarter in *The Price of the Prairie.* Lonnie J. White in *Hostiles and Horse Soldiers* also gives a good deal of space to the Indian Scout, Allison J. Pliley.

John Pliley (d. 23 June 1882), his wife Mary (d. 10 May 1884), and their sons Austin and his wife Mary (d. 4 Apr. 1874); Albert A. his wife (Nannie A." (d. July, 1933); and Allison J. and his wife Martha Young (d. 28 May 1934) are supposedly buried in Rochester Cemetery, North Topeka.

John Pliley must have sent glowing reports of Kansas to his brother, Philip G. Plyley, who had remained on Plyley's Ridge near Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1867 two of Philip's sons, James Henry Franklin and Henry Clay came to Shawnee Co. and settled for a time in that area. They moved to the Highland area of Osage Co., in early 1870.

James Henry Franklin Plyley was born in Ross Co., Ohio, 11 Sept. 1823, the eldest of six children of Philip and Sarah (Henry). In May 1856 he married Sarah McNeel Fee Buchanan (b. 4 June 1828 in Owensville, O.), the daughter of John Gregg Buchanan (b. 12 Jan. 1801, d. 25 Jan. 1866) and Catherine Sargent (b. 1799, d. 1882). They lived in Ross Co. and had five children, one of whom, Ida, died as an infant. The others accompanied their parents to Kansas, as did Catherine Buchanan, Sarah's mother.

Their oldest son, Oscar Buchanan (b. 2 May 1857), married 9 Apr. 1884, Mattie Craig (b. 19 Jan. 1861) in Scranton. They lived for many years in Burlingame where he owned a grocery store, and moved to Hawthorne, Calif. about 1920, where he died 20 Feb. 1940 and Mattie died 5 Apr. 1948. They had two children, born in Burlingame. Lulu (b. 4 Oct. 1885) married (1) Roy Dunaway who died in 1918 and (2) J. Fay R. Nowers. They lived for many years in Emporia where Lulu still makes her home. Lural Lee Plyley (b. 9 Sept. 1887, d. 14 Nov. 1961 in Calif.) married Sarah Olive Mings of Burlingame on 24 June 1916. They were the parents of four children: Marjorie Lou, Sarah Lee, Betty Jean, and Donald. All are married and live in or near Burbank, Calif.

Artemesia, or Artie as she was called (b. 16 Mar. 1861), married George Miller of Overbrook in 1883. They were the parents of five children. Walter (b. 17 May 1885) married Zella Reed in 1909. They lived in Topeka where he was Recorder for the Arab Shrine for 25 years, and was prominent in many Masonic organizations. The second son, Alvin R. Miller (b. 12 Mar. 1894), married Ethel English in 1916. They were the parents of two daughters, Emma Charlene and

Marilyn Geraldine, who were born and married in Overbrook. Olive Fee Miller (b. 12 May 1891) married Jessee Hoover in 1921. They lived all their lives in Overbrook but had no children. Earl Lee Miller (b. 12 July 1897) married Helen Cavanaugh in 1921. They had one son, Edsel Lee (b. 29 Oct. 1921). Myrtle, the fifth child, married Joe McCabe in 1928. She still lives in Overbrook.

Elbert Asbury Plyley, born in Ross Co., Ohio, 27 Sept. 1863, married Alcesta Easton (b. 1 Jan. 1869) in Overbrook on 13 Jan. 1897. They were the parents of two children who were born on their farm near Scranton: Earl Morton (b. 6 Dec. 1898) and Lela Elberta (b. 19 Nov. 1901). In 1908 the family moved to Colorado Springs for Mr. Plyley's health. He died there 25 Jan. 1923. Mrs. Plyley moved to California with her son and made her home with him, and with her daughter until her death at the age of 85 years. On 14 Nov. 1922 Earl M. married Donie Caroline Rich (b. 1 Sept. 1902). They are the parents of 4 children and thirteen grandchildren. Their children are: Jean Marie (b. 18 Sept. 1923), Earl M., Jr. (b. 27 Apr. 1925), Carolyn Lee (b. 22 July 1926) and George Merle (b. 4 June 1928). Earl and Donie live in Glendale. Their children and grandchildren also live in California. Lela married Donald Bruce Hopper 2 Sept. 1927. They are the parents of two children, Donna Lee and Bruce Elbert, and grandparents of five. Lela and Don live in Glendale, Calif., Donna Lee at Lake Arrowhead, and Bruce in Honolulu, Calif.

DeEsting Covert Plyley (b. 11 May 1866, Ross Co., Ohio) was the youngest child of J. H. F. and Sarah Plyley. He was married 17 May 1896 to Elizabeth Bryden (b. 7 June 1872, Harmony, Ind.), daughter of Montgomery Bryden and Mary Madden who were both born in Scotland. The Scranton paper gives this account:

"While many of those present at the M. E. Church Sunday evening knew what was to follow, yet the majority met with quite a surprise when in response to the first notes of the wedding march played by Miss Sarah Allen, one of Asbury's prosperous young framers led to the altar one of Scranton's estimable young ladies. They were met at the altar by Rev. Purdue who pronounced the ceremony that made Mr. Covert Plyley and Miss Lizzie Bryden man and wife . . They went immediately to housekeeping in their own home 5 miles southeast of town. Many prosperity attend them."

In 1889 they moved into Scranton where Mr. Plyley engaged in real estate and insurance. He served as postmaster in Scranton from 1905 to 1915. In Jan. 1919, having been elected Probate Judge of Osage Co., he moved to Lyndon where they lived until moving to Topeka in March 1923. Following a heart attack, Mr. Plyley died 26 June 1923.

They were the parents of three children: Lucille, Raymond Covert & Wilma. Lucille (b. 18 July 1897) attended Scranton schools and Kansas State at Manhattan. She was employed for many years by the Victory Life Insurance Co. in Topeka until she moved to California following the death of their mother 3 Dec. 1943. She married George J. Moore of Long Beach 12 March 1944. They have lived for many years in Hermosa Beach, Calif.

Raymond Covert Plyley (b. 5 Jan. 1899) attended Scranton schools and graduated from Kansas State University in 1924. He was employed by the Kansas Dept. of Insurance for over 20 years. He married (1) Thelma M. Wood, who died following the birth of a son, Franklin Covert on 23 Mar, 1929. On 18 June 1932 he married (2) Louise Haupt (b. 26 Mar. 1905). They are the parents of two sons: Alan Kirby (b. Topeka, Aug. 26, 1933) and Raymond Eugene (b. 12 Oct. 1941). Mr. Plyley served both in WWI and WWII, leaving the service with the rank of Colonel. In March of 1950 Mr. Plyley went to Los Angeles where he was employed by the California Insurance Dept. until he retired in 1969. Mrs. Plyley and the boys joined Mr. Plyley at the end of the school term. Mrs. Plyley was the first Regent of the John Haupt Chapter, DAR. They now live in San Marcos, Calif. Franklin lives in Boulder, Colo.; Alan in Santa Barbara; and Gene in San Diego. The Plyleys are grandparents of three girls.

Wilma Plyley (b. Scranton 23 April 1912) graduated from Topeka schools and Washburn College where she was a member of Delta Gamma sorority. She did graduate work at George Washington University and was employed in Topeka by the county welfare department. She went to New Mexico and worked for the state welfare department. She was married to Carl Robert Jensen in Santa Fe 5 March 1945. They now make their home in Escondido, Calif. Their son, John, lives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

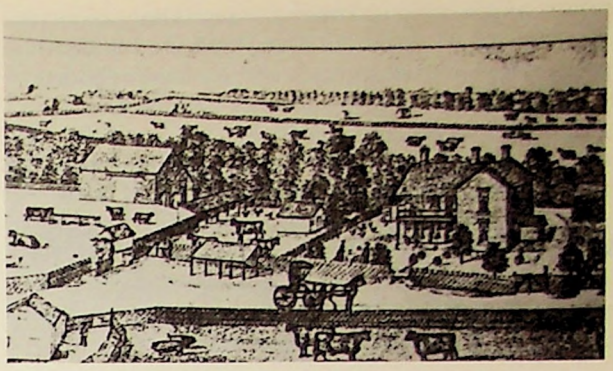
Henry Clay Plyley (b. 1831) was the third son of Philip and Sarah Plyley. He came to Kansas with his brother, James H. F., in 1867, first to Shawnee Co. then to Osage Co. He settled in Dragoon Twp. (Burlingame), and married Elizabeth Ann Organ. They are the parents of one daughter. The 1880 census of Kansas shows him living in Dragoon Twp. with his son-in-law, Joseph H. Snider (33 years) and daughter, Jenne (21 years). Henry Clay died at the age of 52 in 1883, in Burlingame.

Jephtha Dudley Vawter 295

Joyce Ritchey



Jephtha Vawter Family



Farm Residence of J. D. Vawter

The son of Elliott and Anna (Gray) Vawter, Jephtha Dudley Vawter was born in Todd Co., Ky. 18 July 1809.

In giving credit to the men who made Kansas, it would be difficult to single out one who was more deserving of a place among those makers and builders than the late Jephtha Dudley Vawter of Shawnee County. He had much to do with the early history of that county, and what he accomplished, the ideals he lived for, and the influences that emanated from his life, are still vital and quickening.

By character and early training, he was molded after the manner of the pioneers, being courageous, industrious, and optimistic.

About 1846 or 1847 he moved to Tazewell Co., Ill. on a farm in the Mackanaw valley. The spring of 1868 he came to Kansas, establishing a home on the southwest quarter section 33, which is in the southwest corner of Williamsport Township on the Wakarusa Creek, in Shawnee County. This land is 15 miles southwest of Topeka and 8.6 miles northwest of Carbondale. There Jephtha became an extensive dealer in cattle, and in that capacity his name was not known alone in Shawnee County, but in other counties and in other states. He prospered as a result of good judgment and foresight, and at one time owned 3,000 acres of Kansas' best land; 610 acres in a body on his farm all enclosed with stone fence, had 280 acres under cultivation, 40 acres in timber and the rest in meadow and pasture.

Jephtha Vawter was married first, 14 June 1832, to Sarah Modised Foster, daughter of John and Elizabeth Foster, who was born 9 June 1815, and died 18 Dec. 1883. Sarah bore him thirteen children, their names are: 1. John Washington, b. 5 July 1833, died 18 Feb. 1867, m. (1) Louisa Chestnut, 31 Dec. 1857, (2) Martha Ellen Hess, 19 Mar. 1868, (3) Sarapta Hamilton, 21 Feb. 1876. 2. Henry Clay, b. 4 Apr. 1838 at Todd Co., Ky., m. in Tazewell Co., Ill. (1) Sarah Lavina Davies, 7 Sept. 1865; (2) Lizzie R. Davis on 7 Sept. 1887. 3. Benjamin Franklin, b. Ky., 10 Feb. 1835, d. 13 Jan. 1916, at Wakarusa, Kans., m. Mary E. Bright, 29 Sept. 1856. 4. Mary Ann Elizabeth, b. Todd Co., Ky., 13 May 1836, d. 5 Sept. 1851 in Ky. 5. Lucinda Caroline (Calla) b. 17 May 1839, m. Charles Walter Hinman, 29 Feb. 1860. 6. Louisa Ellen (Aunt Lee) b. 19 Dec. 1840 or 41 in Ky., m. W. Jesse McColm 16 Aug. 1871. 7. Nancy Tandy, b. Todd Co., Ky., 10 Mar. 1843, d. 1 Oct. 1846. 8. Martha Celestia, b. Todd Co., Ky., 10 Oct. 1844, m. (1) Alexander Waltmire at Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kans., (2) Richard J. Simpson at Waveland, 28 Mar. 1881. 9. James Elliott, b. Todd Co., Ky., 21 Feb. 1847, d. 6 June 1899 at Fountain, Kans., m. Mary E. Huxtable 17 Feb. 1874 at Tremont, Ill. 10. Sarah Jane, b. 15 Aug. 1849, d. 11 Mar. 1865. 11. Harriet Elizabeth, b. Tremont, Ill., 20 July 1851, d. Dec. 1925, married Lewis A. Mead 14 June 1881. 12. Sabrina Katherine, b. 8 Apr. 1855, d. 16 Dec. 1946, m. 7 Oct. 1873 to Mahlon Franklin Stout. 13. William Jephtha, b. Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill., 15 Sept. 1858, d. 16 Sept. 1915, m. (1) Lydia Yarrington, 22 Dec. 1881, m. 2nd to Mary E. Zane, 12 Mar. 1889.

Jephtha Vawter was m. second, 25 July 1884 to Louise K. Miller, daughter of Gilbert and Rebecca Miller, who was b. 13 Dec. 1850 at Absecon, New Jersey. She d. at Wakarusa 14 July 1939. Jephtha became the father of one child by this union; Clarence Dudley, b. 30 Sept. 1885, d. 19 Oct. 1969. His wife was Leola P. Bixby. The widow of Jephtha married a Mr. Mills and moved to Manhattan, Kans. where her son attended college.

For years Jephtha Vawter was a prominent and forceful character of his community. While he toiled and prospered he was not forgetful of the duties he owed his home, the locality in which he lived, his state or his country. He was kind to the poor and always helpful where there was energy needed.

He lived to see his children established in homes of their own, happy and respected, and this fact afforded him much contentment when the evening shadows of his life were merging into the darkness of eternal earthly sleep. He was a devout Christian, a Mason, and politically his actions were in accord with the Republican Party. He retired from

business and moved to Topeka, Kans. where he died at the age of 85 years, 13 Oct. 1894. At his death, Jephtha Vawter gave to each of his eleven children 300 acres of land or the equivalent thereof.

Angeline Vieux 295

Mabel M. Osborn

Angeline Vieux, the daughter of Charles and Rosalee Vieux, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 15 Mar. 1837. She was of French and Indian descent and belonged to the Pottawatomie tribe.

As a girl, she lived with her grandmother in Wisconsin. She told her children stories about going with her grandmother, who was Indian, in a canoe on the lakes there.

At approximately age 13, she and many other Pottawatomie Indians were marched from Wisconsin to Kansas during the period that the Pottawatomie tribe was moved from Wisconsin. She told her family very little about that long walk. Surely it was not a happy time for her. It was a long hard walk and some who became ill died along the way. Only the strongest survived.

In 1870, she was married to Joseph H. Watkins, who was of English and Indian descent. They lived on land that was a government allotment granted her in 1862. This land was north of Topeka near Menoken. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins lived there until their deaths. Here they reared their family of two girls and one boy. Mr. Watkins was a farmer. She was a member of the Citizens Band Pottawatomie Tribe which has headquarters now in Shawnee, Oklahoma. All of her children, many of the grandchildren and some of the great-grandchildren are shown on the tribal rolls.

Since they lived so many years at the same location, they had many friends both on and off the Indian Reservation. Joseph Watkins was born 30 Oct. 1840 and died 15 Nov. 1921 at the age of 81 years. After his death, she continued to live at the same location. One of her daughters Mattie McGuire and family lived with her for some time.

The names and a few facts about their children are as follows: 1. Mattie, 1877-1943, married Gilbert McGuire and had four children, Lester, DeLoss, Joseph, and Angie. 2. William, 1882-1963, married Carrie Laurance and had four children, Roland, Harry, Joseph, and Wanda. 3. Grace, 1879-1969, married Richard N. Osborn and had one child, Richard Eugene, 1917-1974.

Richard Eugene, son of Grace Watkins and Richrd N. Osborn, married Mabel Myer and had one child, Sharon Lee. She married Joseph Fazio and they live in San Antonio, Texas with their two children, James and Robert. Sharon and all the other descendants are very proud of their Indian great-grandmother.

John Hutchins Scribner 297

Bess Mercer Conley

John Hutchins Scribner was born 2 Oct. 1827 in Conneaut, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. His ancestors came from England and were among the earliest settlers of New England. His father, John Scribner, had migrated from New York State to Ohio in the early 1820s. He had served throughout the war of 1812 as a drummer boy.

John H. grew to manhood in Ashtabula County and engaged in farming and lumbering. On 26 Aug. 1852 he was married to Betsy Hogle of Erie Co., Penn. For three years they remained in Ashtabula County. John shipped his saw mill to Jefferson landing near St. Louis and sawed lumber until 1860 when he and his family (wife Betsy and two children: A. Z., born in Ohio, and Cora D., born in Missouri) migrated to Chase County, Kansas.

They homesteaded on Fox Creek about five miles north of where Strong City is now located. Another son, Nat, was born here. Betsy was left alone with her children on many occasions as John engaged in freighting from Leavenworth in addition to his farming. Betsy was a true pioneer facing the trials and privations of early days with great fortitude.

On one occasion in 1863, a group of seven men rode up to their log cabin and asked if she could get them their dinner. She told them she could have it for them in twenty minutes. They watered their horses and rested while she prepared their dinner. They were very polite and paid her for their meal. As they were leaving, one of the men asked if she had seen anything of Quantrill's men. She was suspicious that these might be Quantrill's men and she answered: "No, Quantrill's men don't bother me and I don't bother them." They tipped their hats and mounted their horses and one replied: "Madam, you need never fear Quantrill's men." These same men went on north into Dickinson County where they killed a Captain Powell, the man they were hunting.

In 1866, John and Betsy bought land north of the bridge at Cottonwood Falls. Here they built a large two-story stone house using Chase County stone and John hauled the lumber from Leavenworth. (This house remains standing in good condition and is occupied.) Here he moved his family and made his

home for the rest of his life. Two more children were born: Ula Luma (Dottie) and Ridgal R.

Council Grove was a trading post for the Kaw Indians and their trail followed Fox Creek south to the Cottonwood River where they crossed just southwest of the Scribner home. Soon after Ula Luma (my mother) was born, a group of Indians stopped at the Scribner home and were fascinated by this beautiful baby girl with so much long black hair. They wanted to buy the baby and offered Betsy sixteen ponies and one hundred buffalo robes for this baby. They were quite insistent but Betsy finally made them understand the baby could not be bought at any price.

John H. Scribner had one of the finest farms in Chase County. He prospered and bought more land. Their home was well known for its hospitality. They took an active part in both civic and social affairs of the community. John served as sheriff of Chase County for a time. His wife, Betsy, was called upon many times by the local doctor to assist him and serve as a nurse. John was one of the first in Chase County to have an automobile, a Maxwell, which he purchased in 1907.

Betsy died 11 July 1904. John followed eight years later, 19 Mar. 1912. Both are buried in Prairie Grove Cemetery at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

The Larkin Company 298

Elizabeth S. Ward

The First Wish Book I Remember. Carrie M. Boten, my mother, had Larkin Clubs, made up of mostly our neighborhood friends. You could buy a lot for a dollar back in 1910. A Club consisted of ten members. They had good products and for every dollar you bought in merchandise, you would receive dollar for dollar in premiums. You took the orders once a month. It would come by freight on the train, in a big wooden box. I can remember the big wagon, drawn by a team of dray horses draw up in front of our home at 216 East Paramore Street (now where Quincy School is located). Mr. Kimes, always met the trains and would bring the big box of Larkin to us. It came in on the Union Pacific. I am not sure but know he never charged more than seventy-five cents.

Then all the excitement of getting the orders out. I used to deliver several orders right there in the close neighborhood. I used my doll buggy. Always someone would be getting a nice premium, a mirror, a chair; once we got a piano bench.

They had good products. I especially remember their charcoal tablets, witch hazel cream, dentifrices, their spices and extracts, candies and cookies. I have my mother's cookbook and two little spoons with gold washed ladles, one an orange spoon, the other a demitasse spoon. The Larkin Company entertained their workers and members of Larkin Clubs at a coffee or tea. They had this affair in the building on the west side of the street near 10th and Kansas Avenue. I remember they served cookies, candies—their products.

The Larkin catalogue was certainly a fine "wish book" for the working class of people.

Clyburn-Denton Families 299

Betty Lou Denton

Jennie Cathern Clyburn b. 15 July 1857 Westville, Ind., LaPorte Co. As an infant, her parents, William R.and Mary Ellen Metcalf Clyburn, brought her to Eliner in 1858, the place later called Garland. (William R. Clyburn, story 89)

As early settlers they had many hardships. At first they settled on the Drywood Creek, then in 1861 moved to a farm with some of the land in Kansas and the rest in Missouri.

At the age of 14, Jennie united with the Methodist Church at Garland. In her late years she changed to the First Baptist Church at Garland.

Her husband, Ephriam Henry Denton, was one of the early settlers of Garland, Bourbon Co., Kans., Drywood Twp. He was born in Shelbyville, Ill., on 6 Dec. 1852, to Preston and Marshie Christian Denton. Little is known of the movement or activities of the family in Ephriam's early years, except that at the time of the birth of his sister, Kathleen (Kate), whose married name was McKinley, the family was living at Birdville, Tex.

When Ephriam was 13 or 14, he came to Garland, Kans., and Vernon Co., Mo., areas where he hired out. After an employer beat him, he came to work for William R. Clyburn. Denton fell in love with Clyburn's daughter Jennie, and married her in Vernon Co., Mo., Mar. 17, 1878.

The Dentons lived in or near Garland for over 40 years, farming for many years north of Garland and at one time also operating an implement business in Garland.

Children born to E. H. and Jennie Denton were: William Preston, b. 10 Jan. 1879, d. 11 Sept. 1887; Charles LeRoy, b. 17 July, 1881, m. Goldie Mae Gilbert on 16 Feb. 1908, d. 11 Sept., 1950, Oakland, Calif.; Joseph Earl, b. 22 Jan. 1884, d. July 1884; Cora Ellen, b. 16 Jan. 1885, d. Feb. 1885; Miriam Catherine, b. 31 Dec. 1888, m. Perry Earnest Gilbert (brother of

Goldie Mae Gilbert) on 25 Dec. 1907; Vera Beatrice, b. 30 Aug. 1872, m. Claud Della Leslie on 4 July 1908, d. 16 Oct. 1971, Eureka, Kans., Nora Edna, b. 22 or 23 Oct. 1894, m. Daniel W. Dillman on 24 Nov. 1912, d. 1972, Ft. Scott, Kansas; Henry Riley, b. 19 Dec. 1897, m. Anna Belle McDonald 29 Dec. 1918, then Goldie Mae Gilbert Denton; Robert Buford b. 27 Jan. 1900, m. Effie Thompson on 18 Apr. 1920.

After her husband's death, Jennie Denton lived with her children until she passed away 7 April 1927. Pallbearers at her funeral were her Eastern Star sisters and the music was provided by the church choir and their accompanist. Burial was at Clarksburg Cemetery.

Parents and grandparents of Jennie, who are known, include: William R. Clyburn b. 28 Aug. 1833 or 1834, LaPorte Co., Ind., m. Mary Ellen Metcalf 1854 (her parents were William H. Metcalf, a Methodist minister, b. abt. 1812 in Va., and Rebecca.) (Mary Ellen was b. abt. 1834 in Va., d. 1882.) William R. was the son of Henley Clyburn (Claiborne) b. Va. and Sarah Benedict b. 7 Jan. 1812, Durham, N.Y. They were married 12 May 1828 at Ottawa, Ill.

Mary Ellen Metcalf Clyburn was born about 1833 in Virginia., to Wm. H. Metcalf, Justice of the Peace and Methodist minister. (Information as to her mother's name is not confirmed).

At the time of her marriage to William R. Clyburn in 1854, the family lived in Indiana, in or near Westville.

She came to Kansas with her husband in 1858 and settled in Bourbon County near Garland. Much of the couple's farm land extended into Vernon Co., Missouri.

Two children were born, Jennie in Westville, Ind., and Marian C. in Bourbon Co., Kansas.

She died in 1882 and was buried in Clarksburg Cemetery near Garland, Kansas.

Brothers and sisters are listed in the 1850 U.S. census were: Fhenton (?), age 15; Joseph, 14; (both born in Va.); Catherine, 6; Henry C., 4; and Sarah J., 8 mo., born in Ind. (Mary E. was listed as 17 years.)

The history of the Benedict family has been traced to the time when the family resided in the silk district of France. Of Latin origin, they fled the Huguenot persecutions, first to Germany and later to England. Three William Benedicts, all born in Nottingham, Eng., dating from 1521, precede the first Benedict to come to America. Thomas b. 1616 was a volunteer exile driven from Nottinghamshire by the cruelties and oppression of Stuart. In 1638, he and his step-sister, Mary Bridgum, came to New England. Soon after they arried, they were married and raised a family of nine children.

Mary, who lived to be 100, told the facts of the early family history to her grandson who recorded them. At various times the couple lived at Southold, Suffolk, Jamaica and Queens, New York, and Norwalk and Fairfield, Conn. Wherever they lived, Thomas Benedict took an active part in the government and was active in the church. He was a member of the first legislative body in the state of New York. He and his sons were active in the Indian Wars and helped drive the Dutch out of New York, and he is identified with the founding of the first Presbyterian Church in America at Jamaica, N.Y. in 1662.

Benedict couples, ancestors of Sarah Benedict, were: Thomas, Jr. b. 1641, and Mary Messenger b. abt. 1643; Capt. Thomas b. 5 Dec. 1670 and Rachel Smith (Dan) b. abt. 1672; Samuel b. 21 Jan. 1702 or 1703 and Jennie (Jemima) Canfield b. abt. 1704; Stephen b. 20 May 1731 and Ruth Keller; Rev. Stephen b. 16 Jan. 1756 and Miriam Jones b. 22 Jan. 1756; Stephen S. b. 18 Dec. 1781 and Miriam Walaldron (Waldron) b. 3 July 1787.

Other ancestors were Thomas Bridgum b. abt. 1588 Nottingham Co., Eng., m. Mercy Hurd b. abt 1592 Nottingham, parents of Mary Bridgum. Andrew Messenger b. abt 1613-15 Eng., later lived in Jamaica, L. I., and Queens, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., d. 1702, was father of Mary Messenger and son of Andrew Messenger b. abt 1589 Eng. and Sarah b. abt 1593 Eng. Parents of Rachel Smith (Dan) were Samuel Smith b. abt 1645 and Rachel Marvin bap. 30 Dec. 1649, d. 1 Dec. 1737 Norwalk, Fairfield, Conn. (born at Hartford, Conn.) Parents of Samuel Smith were John William Smith b. 1600 and Maudalene (Phebe) Canfield whose parents were Thomas Canfield b. 16 Oct. 1645 m. Phebe Crane 26 Feb. 1679. Rachel Marvin's parents were Matthew Marvin and Alice Platt Bouton b. abt 1610, d. 1681, m. 1647; Marvin d. 1678. His parents were Edward Marvin chr. 26 Mar. 1600, Gr. Bentley, Essex, Eng., m. Margaret d. 20 Dec. 1678, Norwalk, Conn.

Thomas Benedict's mother was Ann Hunlocke b. 1592 Eng., d. 1618 Wingerworth, Derbyshire, Eng. Her parents were Henry Hunlocke b. St. Vedast Forter Lane, London, Eng., abt 1539, m. 1 Feb. 1564 to Margaret Walker (Margaret Marshbabt) (Marsh) abt 1543-49, same town as husband.

Joseph B. Basgall 300

Virgil F. Basgall

My grandfather, Joseph B. Basgall, arrived in these United States, and in Kansas, in August 1876 at the age of four, after a long journey from Rothammel, Russia. It was a long trip just from the



Joseph and Elizabeth (Weingardt) Basgall

little village on the Volga River to Hamburg, Germany, where he boarded the ship "Frisia", with an older brother, Jacob, a two-momth-old baby sister, Elise, and their parents, Joseph and Elisabeth (Weingardt) Basgall. The ship arrived at New York on 22 Aug. 1876, and after a train ride across half the United States, the little family came to Topeka, where they lived during the winter of 1876-77. The baby, Elise, died in infancy - either at sea or after arrival in the United States.

Although the family came from Russia, they were of German descent and spoke the German language, as did many other families who came to the United States from Russia during this period. The story of the migration of a large group of people from Germany to Russia in the 1760s and the migration of some of their descendants from Russia to this country a century later is related in "The Golden Jubilee of the German-Russian Settlements of Ellis and Rush Counties, Kansas" published in 1926.

In the spring of 1877, the Joseph Basgall family moved to Pfeiffer in Ellis County, where a son, John, was born on 20 June 1877. In 1880 or 1881, they moved to Hays, where Great-grandfather took an 80-acre homestead, and where Grandfather was to live out his life and to become "a prominent and beloved citizen of Hays and Ellis County". Eventually he became known as "J. B." to many of his friends, and adopted the middle initial "B", though as far as I know it did not stand for a middle name.

Two more brothers and two sisters were born in Hays: Clara (Mrs. Anton Jacobs) was born 26 Feb. 1882, and still is living in Hays; George, born 26 Sept. 1884; Mary (Mrs. Fred Dreiling) born 10 Feb. 1887; and Peter, born 11 Nov. 1891. The eldest brother, Jacob, was born 4 July 1869 in Russia and died 8 Feb. 1898 at Ellis, Kansas.

Joseph B. Basgall was born 22 Oct. 1871 in the village of Rothammel, on the "Bergseite" or "Mountain Side" of the Volga River, in the Government of Saratov, Russia; he died on 26 Apr. 1959 at Hays, Kansas. On 28 May 1895, he married Anna Helen Volz, who was bron in Jefferson Co., Indiana, on 26 Feb. 1872, daughter of Joseph Volz (b. 14 Sept. 1842) and Sabina (Eckstein) Volz (b. 24 Oct. 1840). Both the Volz and Eckstein families had emigrated from Baden, Germany to Ripley Co., Indiana in 1840. Anna came to Kansas by covered wagon in 1884 with her mother and her stepfather, John Aich, her own father having died in 1872, when Anna was still an infant.

Joe and Anna Basgall had ten children, all born in Hays, Kansas: Albert John (24 Apr. 1896); Clara Agnes (15 May 1897); James Richard (29 July 1899, died in infancy); Joseph Andrew (13 July 1900); Zita Caroline (4 Aug. 1902); Linus Edward (9 Sept. 1904); Vera Sabin (15 Nov. 1906); Irene Elizabeth (25 Sept. 1908); Virgil Anthony (26 Jan. 1912); and Anna Patricia (17 Mar. 1914).



J. B. and Anna Basgall

My father, Virgil A. Basgall, grew up in Hays, received his degree from Ft. Hays State College, and has become one of the leading city managers in Kansas, having served in three different cities — Hays (1945-50), Junction City (1950-60), and Emporia. He currently is in his sixteenth year as City Manager in Emporia. On 1 Nov. 1933, he married Alice Winifred Fogo, and they have three children: Virgil Francis, Annette Elizabeth (Mrs. Daniel P. Gordon), and Marilyn Sue (Mrs. Rodger Lee McAlister).

Grandfather started his long career as a Hays groceryman in 1885 when he got his first job with Leehan and Beyers general merchandise store as a delivery boy. The conveyance used for making deliveries was the "Irish Buggy", more commonly known as the wheel barrow, and he considered a modern day had indeed arrived when he was allowed to drive a horse hitched to a spring wagon to deliver potatoes and meat, oatmeal, and prunes from house to house. "Even in those days it became apparent in a short time that J. B. Basgall would mature into a good solid citizen and successful businessman. His ready smile, his kindly disposition, and his regard for the welfare of others were traits not to be denied."

Later, he worked in a grocery owned by A. A. Hoover for three years, and then bought the store from Mr. Hoover in 1899. Three years later, that store burned down and he bought another building and resumed his grocery business. In 1917, he built what was then considered one of the finest buildings on Main Street, located on the corner of 11th and Main, where he continued his business until his retirement in May 1951, sixty-six years after beginning his first job as delivery boy. During those years, most of the members of the family worked along with him, each doing his share to make the business a success. In particular, Clara, Albert, and Linus worked many long years in the store beside their father.

In 1949, when he celebrated his 50th anniversary in the grocery business, members of the community honored him with a testimonial dinner and celebration which was unique in Ellis County. No other citizen of Hays or of the county has ever been so honored. Members of the community, in speaking of the celebration, said Mr. Basgall had been their friend through the fat and the lean years, particularly the lean ones. "He trusted us when our families would not have had enough food if it had not been for his understanding and generosity." Grandfather replied, "People tell me I have been too good to my friends and customers. It's not so. To me a customer is a friend and a friend is someone I cannot live without. If I have been able to do a few kindnesses and extend a few accomodations, it has been my pleasure to do so, the greatest pleasure I know."

It is true that Grandfather was community-minded. He always was willing to boost any project for the good of Hays and Ellis County. It was said of him that he probably was the town's first Rotarian long before there was such a thing as a Rotary Club. He served as postmaster in Hays for nine years, from 1933-42. He did not apply for the position, and was quite surprised when his appointment was announced.

He served on the Hays school board 20 years and for many years was on church committees and in Chamber of Commerce work. He was on the City Council, and was "the one person most influential in establishing the Girls Catholic High School" in Hays. He took an active interest in Boy Scout work and was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Name Society.

He loved and understood boys, and he loved baseball. Many a young man in Hays was permitted to attend the baseball games because Grandfather made arrangements for free tickets, and many children were able to see the latest western movie at the Strand Theatre because of him. As one man recalled, "All we had to do was stand in a group in front of the theater and wait for Joe Basgall to come down to his store at the corner of Main and 11th Streets, which he did every night, and we were fixed. He always made arrangements with Millard Kirkman (the theater owner) to let us in. We imposed on him, of course, but he understood and his sympathy was deep and sincere."

As a teenager, I helped in the grocery store sometimes, and often observed as Grandfather reached inside the large glass candy case and slipped a few extra pieces of candy to some youngster who was surveying the display of goodies while the family's groceries were being sacked. On New Year's Eve, a silver dollar was awarded to any child who came to his home and recited the traditional New Year's greeting in German, "Ich wunch Euch ein Glucksel-Neues Jahr, Langes Leben, Gesundheit, Friede und Einigkeit und Nach dem tod die evige Gluckseligkeit", meaning, "I wish you a happy New Year, health, a long peaceful and harmonious life and everlasting bliss in eternity."

I enjoyed a very close relationship with my grandfather and spent much time with him when I was small. He loved to water the yard in the evening at home, and my own favorite hours spent with him were in following him around as he watered everything, filled the bird bath, and finally washed down the cedar trees that bordered the yard on the front. Then we would sit in the porch swing and enjoy the cool breeze blowing through the wet trees. After I was older, we would share a beer as a nightcap, and some special snacks that he made himself.

I don't think he ever owned a car for his own use - he refused to ride in one, and always walked everywhere he went in Hays. He must have ridden in a car for out-of-town trips at some time but I have no memory of it.

I am proud to be a descendant of Joseph B. Basgall. On the occasion of his 86th birthday, it was said of him that, "His ambition has been not to gather wealth, to achieve a position of honor, prestige, or influence, rather only to serve God above all others, and, after that, his fellow men."

Dr. Jesse D. Wood 301

Ruth Rosser Baird

Dr. Jesse D. Wood, physician and farmer, was born in Christian Co., Kentucky, 19 Apr. 1814. He was educated at the Hopkinsville Academy. Commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John A. Steele, 10 Mar. 1833. Located for the practice of medicine at Fredonia, Caldwell Co., Kentucky, 5 Dec. 1835. He was married to Minerva Jane Rice of Fredonia, 19 Jan. 1836. Removed to Montgomery Co., Ill., 20 Oct. 1842; to the Territory of Kansas 5 Oct. 1854, and located on the southwest quarter, Section 33, Township 13, Range 15, Shawnee County, 18 Dec. 1854. His first professional call was at 1 a.m. on 22 Dec. 1854 to Mrs. L. T. Cook, near Auburn, a distance of five miles, having to ride bareback and without any road. On this date Miss Mollie Cook, the first white female born in the bounds of Shawnee County, arrived. Dr. Wood was elected to the Council of the first Territorial (bogus) Legislature 22 May 1855. Ousted with other Free-State members by that pro-slavery assembly, 4 July 1855, he enlisted in the United States service as Assistant-Surgeon of the Second Regiment, Kansas Colored Troops (afterward numbered and known as the Eighty-Third United States Colored Troops, 1 Nov. 1863). After a variety of service in hospital medical purveyor and other detached duties, he was mustered out with his regiment at Camden, Ark., 10 Oct. 1865. He has been in continuous practice of medicine forty-seven years, twenty-eight of them in Shawnee Co., Kans. on the same farm and with the same people.

Taken from *History of Kansas* - Vol 1. Shawnee Co. p. 598. Andreas.

The Rock Island Railroad 302

Richard C. Ward

The Rock Island Railroad in Kansas was originally chartered as the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska of Kansas (CK&N). The CK&N was incorporated under the general laws of Kansas, Dec. 30, 1885. The charter gave the company the right to build and operate from the town of Larkin in Atchison County in a southwesternly direction through the counties of Jackson, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Davis, Morris, Harvey, Marion, Butler and Sedgwick to Wichita, Kansas. It further provided for the construction of a railroad from a given point in Morris county to Marion, McPherson and Reno Counties to Hutchinson, Kansas.

In the middle of 1886 grading was started from Elwood, Kansas (across the river from St. Joseph, Mo.) and by late September, the line was completed to Horton, Kansas.

By the spring of 1887 the line had reached Topeka, Kansas. The R.I. Yard was first at Shorey and consisted of a water tank, roundhouse, coal shute, and a few yards of tracks. The tracks were extended to Railroad and Tyler St., North Topeka where the first depot was established in April 8, 1887. The first train service into Topeka took place on April 14, 1887. At the same time the Rock Island purchased a block of land north of Gordon Street, and west of Tyler on which the Davis Elevator was built. In addition, four tracks known as the "passing track east - middle-west elevator track" were purchased.

The Rock Island established passenger service between St. Joseph, Mo., and Topeka, Kansas. After leaving St. Joseph in the morning, the train arrived Topeka around noon and returned to St. Joseph in late afternoon on the same day.

The Rock Island General Offices were moved from Atchison, Kansas to Topeka, Kansas, on April 11, 1887. On April 20th, 1887, the Rock Island secured the south store room on the lower floor of the old Mulligan billiard parlor (north east corner of Kansas Ave., and Curtis St.). A large number of windows were cut through facing Curtis St., and the room was cut up into offices. There were fifty clerks and officers in the building.

An article in The Topeka State Journal, June 4, 1949, quotes the following, by Frank Deppe, a retired switchman who started his early career as a clerk for the railroad:

"A dwelling on the original site on West Railroad between North Topeka and Tyler Streets was used first as a ticket office and passenger station. In 1887 the freight depot was erected nearby and later the dewelling was removed. At that time the ticket office was moved to the freight depot."

Deppe, who was a clerk, remembered that R. A. Wynn was freight agent in North Topeka for the Rock Island and Frank Peacock was agent "on the south side". Deppe stopped clerking and began switching in 1900.

The depot served the major part of the local manufacturing and milling industry. The Seymour Packing Co., was one of the big shippers. Don Atwood was then district freight agent and M. A. Low was attorney. The structure was used as the Rock Island freight depot until 1905. At the time E. F. Strain was district freight agent, W. H. Nichol was general agent in North Topeka, Jacob Maze, freight receiving clerk and Fay Evans, chief clerk. The Rock Island operated two daily passenger trains out of Topeka to St. Joseph; one in the early morning and one in the late afternoon as well as several northbound freight trains.

When the depot was closed in 1906, the structure was purchased by Rome Colvin who moved it to the present location where he operated a livery stable until his death in 1932.

In August, 1943, it was bought by Kuehne, who sold it in July of 1946 to J. G. McCarty as operator of a stable. Kuehne repurchased the building in September 1948.

After the roundhouse, water tank and yard facilities were established in North Topeka, the Rock Island and Union Pacific in May 1887 made an agreement in which the Rock Island would help the Union Pacific build a double track from Kansas City to Topeka, which was to be used jointly by both roads. This original agreement was to run for sixteen years. However, some years later this agreement was extended for a period of 999 years.

The following article appeared in the Topeka Daily Capital, March 1, 1900:

"The Rock Island road has begun active work on the moving of its yards and roundhouse from their present location in North Topeka, to the south side of the river. For the past few weeks the work of tearing down the Rock Island roundhouse in North Topeka has been carried on, and at the present time a good part of the house has been taken down. As soon as the weather will permit, the work will continue. All of the roundhouse will be taken down now, with the exception of two stalls, which will be left, until the new roundhouse is well under way.

"The new roundhouse, which is to be located near the south end of the Rock Island bridge, will be built as soon as possible. The ground and plan of the building have been staked off, and everything is in readiness to begin work as soon as the weather will permit. The laying of the tracks which will constitute the yards will be commenced along with the other work.

"The moving of the roundhouse and the yards of the Rock Island from North Topeka to the south side of the river was determined upon several weeks ago, at the time that the south span of the Rock Island bridge was taken out. The reason for their removal to the south side is on account of the convenience which it will give to the road in doing the switching, and in fact that trains will not have to be taken across the bridge to be made up.

"The movement of the yards and facilities to the south side of the river was also made so the Rock Island could run its freight and passenger trains over the joint Union Pacific and Rock Island tracks to Kansas City, thence on to Chicago, Ill."

The new Rock Island Railroad Yard with its office and coal chute ran parallel, east and west, of the Ward home. This permitted an early acquaintance with Rock Island employees and movements of the trains and switch engines.

When the Rock Island Yards were moved from North Topeka to the south side, the Rock Island Restaurant, owned by Dick & McCarthy, was also moved and relocated near the foot of Buchanan St. near the Ward home. The swithch and freight crews often ate at this restaurant and many had rooms there.

The new R.I. Train Yard, built in the spring of 1900 on the south side of the river, was small. Each track held 35 or 40 cars.

About 1908, the R.I. did some track construction work and imported some Italian laborers. My mother (Mrs. Dick Ward Sr.) gave permission for them to build an oven in the clay river bank just north of our home. The Italians built a fire in the oven, raked out the coals and baked bread. Occasionally, we were given a loaf of delicious Italian bread.

When the original Yard Office buildings became too small, a R.I. building was brought from North Topeka to replace the old building at the foot of Quinton Blvd.

During the 1919-1920, many changes were made in the yard track. The short tracks were extended to hold about 90 cars. These additions necessitated the move of the new Yard Office to the south side of the tracks. At this time, the R.I. secured permission to place the building on the northwest corner of the Ward land, and it still is in the same location. While no rent was received, for the use of the land, R.I. did buy it from the Ward family when the whole 25 Ward acres were sold in 1921.

The Rock Island Restaurant was also moved to a new location west of the Yard Office by its owner, Ed Schmidt (a former Rock Island switchman).

The coal chute was located further on west of the Yard Office. It was the wooden trestle-type and had about ten pockets to accomodate the various sizes of engines. Often, while the coal was being loaded on a train, the workers would eat at the nearby Rock Island Restaurant.

In the mid-twenties, a new elevator-type coal chute was constructed to replace the old one. In addition, two large water tanks were built.

Rock Island maintained a large ice house and icing dock on the south side of the Yard near Winter

St. The ice dock originally iced about eleven or twelve cars of fruit but later its capacity was increased so that eighteen cars could be iced at that location. The busy season ran through spring and summer when fruit was being iced for shipment to California. During this period 4 to 5 thousand would be iced and solid fruit trains of seventy or eighty cars were common.

The ice was brought to Topeka in refrigerated cars and then stored in the R.I. ice house until needed.

About 1927, R.I. built a new Yard in Kansas City, Kans., which had ice making facilities and the capacity for icing an entire train at one time. The ice house was then no longer needed and was dismantled.

In the early 1930's, Rock Island changed the fuel used to power its engines from coal to oil. The coal chute was no longer needed and in 1938 it was sold for scrap. The machinery was relocated by Rock Island personnel. The two large water tanks in use until diesels replaced the steam engines and in the early 1950's the water tanks were dismantled and sold for scrap.

In 1935 the Depot and offices were abolished and passenger trains began using the Union Pacific Depot. Only freight service by R.I. has been available for a number of years here in Topeka. Diesel power made it unnecessary for many freight trains to even stop in Topeka. The Topeka R.I. Yard has almost been phased out.

The one exception is the Goodyear Company which is located on the R.I. This business is so large that switch crews are maintained here on a twenty-four hour basis.

When Interstate - 70 was built (in 1960's) more changes took place. The Rock Island Restaurant was razed as were many homes, including the Ward home place. An underpass had to be constructed for access to the yard office.

My Dickey Family 303

Mary E. Davis Sander

My great grandfather, the Rev. Wm. Dickey (1774-1857), Scotch-Irish Presbyterian minister of Bloomingburg, Fayette Co., Ohio, stands, in my mind, as the connecting link between our Kansas Dickey descendants and our colonial Dickey ancestors. His first wife was Rebecca Ross of near Nashville, Tenn., by whom he had ten children; she died in 1835. The following year, on 26 Jan. he married Eleanor (Ellen) Ghormley (1803-1870) of Greenfield, Ohio, by whom he had five children all born at Bloomingburg. They were: Infant, died day of birth, 1837; William W.; Sarah Jane (Mrs. Francis Down); John; and Eleanor Amanda (Mrs. Wm. H. H. Davis) my grandmother. These last four children, like their father, had red hair. When grown, they came to Kansas but not together. My father, Wm. Dickey Davis, born in Kansas, was named after his mother's father.

Eleanor Amanda Dickey, born 16 June 1846, grew up in Bloomingburg, joining the church which her father had organized in 1817, and which he continued to serve until his death 40 years later. It was a thrill for me to visit this church and peaceful town one Sunday in 1957. The people attending church that day could only wonder why my husband and I were there from distant Kansas. When we told them that I was a great-granddaughter of the Rev. Wm. Dickey, many of them still knew who "Father" Dickey was. At the Bloomingburg Cemetery, Rev. Wm. and Eleanor Dickey are buried some distance apart; there were no family plots then.

E. Amanda Dickey had one married half-sister, Mrs. Maria Larrimer, in Bloomingburg, and two married half-sisters in Champaign Co., Ohio, Mrs. Mia Wilson and Mrs. Rebecca Calland, both of Spring Hill, Ohio. While teaching school in Champaign County, Amanda met and married on 23 Aug. 1866, Wm. H. H. Davis. In the spring of 1869, they came to Kansas and settled southwest of Auburn. They later lived north of Harveyville and in north Shawnee County.

She died 5 Nov. 1913, and is buried in Rochester Cemetery near Topeka. She taught music to their four children: Alpha Young, William D., Fannie G. (Mrs. Willis Hardick), and Clyde Llewellyn. Her obituary mentions that she loved flowers, music, books, lectures, and good sermons, and that she was noted as a letter writer among her friends and relatives. Her other grandchild is Kirk Davis Hardick of Winston, Oregon, father of three grown daughters.

William Wilberforce Dickey (1838-1910), a Civil War veteran, came to Johnson Co., Kans. in 1868 and bought 40 acres of land five miles northeast of Spring Hill. He returned to Bloomingburg, Ohio, and taught school there for several years. In Aug. 1873, he married Susan Cornelia Judy (who was also a native of Bloomingburg), and they came immediately to their farm near Ocheltree. The other 40 acres of the farm were purchased in 1873 and buildings were erected. Their older child, Joseph, died when a young man. Their younger son, Harry B. (1877-1964), married Minnie Mae Neff of Spring Hill, 25 Dec. 1901. The H. B. Dickey children are: Joseph Beryl, Los Cruces, N. Mexico; Mrs. Aaron Reitz (Lenore), Olathe, Kans.; Mrs. Mary Susan Brooks, Taylor, Mich.; Mrs. Leonard Dawson (Harriet), Spring Hill, Kans.; and Mrs. Eileen Chaney, Olathe.

The red hair of the Rev. Wm. Dickey (father of

Wm. W. Dickey) continues through the generations to several of the younger descendants in this branch of our Dickeys; also the family love of music is exemplified in Eileen Chaney and in her daughter, Diane.

W. W. Dickey was a man of strong convictions and high moral character, who used the teachings of the Golden Rule as a basis for his life. (Obituary of W. W. Dickey, "Spring Hill New Era", Aug. 4, 1910.)

In 1961, the year of our Kansas centennial, this was written in the Shawnee County Historical Society Bulletin: "If you wish to serve lemon pie as a part of your Centennial meal, go right ahead! My great-uncle, Wm. W. Dickey, of Bloomingburg, Fayette Co., Ohio, craved lemon pie upon returning home from three years of service in the Civil War. He immediately asked his mother to bake a lemon pie. So reports his son, Harry B. Dickey, of Spring Hill, Kansas."

Sarah Jane Dickey (1840-1917) married Franklin Asbury Tracy in 1865 in Ohio; they later separated. Their only child was Emma Tracy (1866-1942). Sarah Tracy, in 1875, married A. M. Shrout of Poplar Bluffs, Mo.; they separated. For a time, Sarah and her daughter lived in the S. L. Yeager home, near Auburn, Kansas. In 1882, Sarah married Francis Down at Carbondale, Kansas. In 1885, Emma Tracy married John Hicks Down (son of Francis Down) at Lyndon, Kansas. Their children all of Topeka are: Marcia Maud, deceased; Pearl, deceased; Frank Earl; Bertha Faye (Mrs. George Grimminger), deceased; Ruth Hildred (Mrs. John Gannon), deceased; Harry Edward. Sarah Tracy Down is buried in the Carbondale Cemetery, as is her daughter, Mrs. John Down (born Emma Tracy). Descendants of Emma and John Down live in the Topeka area.

John Dickey (1842-1914) served three years in the Ohio Cavalry during the Civil War; he was imprisoned, for a time, in Libby Prison. On 24 Apr. 1869, he bought a farm from Francis M. Stahl in southwest Auburn Township, Shawnee Co., Kansas. In 1909, John and Sadie (Reed) Dickey and their only children (two grown sons who never married) Guy and Earle, moved to California. John is buried there, at Riverside. The family lived in Duarte for many years. All are deceased. As a boy, my father, Wm. D. Davis, heard his Uncle John Dickey tell numerous stories about his Civil War experiences. In the spring of 1869, John Dickey was at Clinton, in Douglas Co., Kansas, working with a team on grading the right-of-way with a wheel scraper for a new railroad. He was the boss of some Mexican laborers, but there was a language barrier between them; they would say to him "Vamoose", but he did not know what they meant.

The 1870 census of Clinton Twp., Douglas Co., Kans., includes the names of James and Eliza Dean; Eliza was 73, born in Kentucky. Could this have been the Rev. Wm. Dickey's youngest half-sister? There were several younger Dean families living in the same township.

These pioneers had to work hard to make a living. They were devoted to their neighborhood Sunday School and church. Any entertainment was simple and not far distant. Box suppers, taffy pulls, literary or debating societies, skating, spelling bees, quilting bees (for the women) were some activities. I have heard my father speak of a fine "Singing School", with the leader using a tuning fork. (This was in southwest Shawnee County; perhaps once a week). After 1867, the National Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, brought an organized influence for good among farmers. (However, some farmers were opposed to the idea of this being a secret organization.) In spite of possible hardships, it was the call of the cheaper land and of the many opportunities which, in my opinion, caused my ancestors to leave family and friends in Ohio, in order to start a new life in Kansas.

The earliest background for my Dickey family is this: John Dickey married Martha McNeely, daughter of "Honest George" McNeely, and soon afterwards they moved from North Ireland to the Colony of Virginia, where they settled in Albemarle County, on the Meacham River, opposite Rockfish Gap in the South Mountain. They reared a family of at least eight children: Jane, John, George Robert, Mally, Eleanor, David, and Martha. A few years before the Revolutionary War, the family moved to York County, South Carolina, leaving Eleanor who married John Tisdale, in Virginia.

Robert Dickey (1745-1817) in South Carolina in 1772, married Margaret Hilhouse (who died in 1778); their children were: John, William, and Martha. (This William was later Rev. Wm. Dickey of Ohio). Robert Dickey served for a time under Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" in the Revolutionary War. (Later his son, Wm., served several months, about 1793-4, in the French and Indian War.) Robert Dickey, in 1780, married Mary Henry; their children were: James Henry, Alexander Brown, Mary, Robert, Agnes Mitchel and Eliza (Mrs. James Dean of S. Salem, Ohio in later years). At the close of the war, Robert Dickey sold his farm but the Continental paper money died on his hands, and he became a poor man. "Not worth a Continental" had real meaning for him. In the fall of 1785, the Robert Dickey family went by horseback over the mountains to Kentucky where they settled in a cane-brake two miles west of Paint Lick in Garrard County. Later, they moved to Logan County in southern Kentucky. There William Dickey grew to manhood. Robert Dickey died 24 May 1817; he is buried at South Salem, Ross Co., Ohio.

William Dickey, inspired by the preaching of Mr. McGready, decided to enter the ministry. With

much difficulty and self-denial, he obtained an education at Nashville, Tenn. In Oct. 1802, he was licensed to preach, and soon after that was ordained. (This preaching license was from the Presbytery of Transylvania.) He served the churches of Salem and Bethany in that part of Kentucky for fourteen years. From there, he and his family moved to Washington Court House, Lafayette Co., Ohio, and soon afterwards, to nearby Bloomingburg. Rev. Wm. and Rev. James Henry Dickey both did missionary work while living in Kentucky. That meant going forth on horseback, alone, to preach in cabins, hamlets, anywhere, under very primitive conditions and with meager income. Such a trip could last two months or longer. One reason for some families moving to Ohio, from the South was that, in Ohio, they could free their slaves. Robert Dickey had lived in Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky, but had not owned slaves. When the Rev. James Henry Dickey, in 1810, married Mary Depew of Paris, Kentucky, she thus inherited five slaves. They discussed the situation, as James Henry was decidedly opposed to slavery; as a result, they soon moved to Ohio, where those slaves were set free. (Interesting note: Mary Depew had a relative who was a missionary in the Sandwich Islands, now known as Hawaii. At later dates, a few Dickeys of that branch of the family went to Hawaii.)

The Rev. Wm. Dickey also worked earnestly against slavery. He was a homespun minister in homespun clothes (at least in his earliest years), his strong faith and singleness of purpose endeared him to most of his parishioners. Thus it is that his good Christian influence has indirectly affected his descendants, where we may live.

I must conclude that, from the Colony of Virginia to the State of California, my Dickeys have been true pioneers!

John Matney 304

Doris Hiatt Matney

John Everette Matney and Martha Magdalen Brown were married 28 June 1905 at the home of her parents, John Christian and Ann Eliza (Hickox) Brown, in the Glenn neighborhood, west of Lecompton.

John Matney was born 8 Mar. 1876 on a farm south of Richland. He worked for the Santa Fe Railroad until 1910, when they moved to the farm west of Lecompton. In 1951 they moved to Topeka, where he died 9 Feb. 1962.

Martha (Mattie Brown) Matney was born 10 Nov. 1879 west of Lecompton. She attended the Glenn School and Lane University of Lecompton. She taught school at Lone Tree, and Disney before she was married. She died 11 Jan. 1959 in Topeka. Both are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Their children are: Kenneth Laverne Matney born 1907, married Ester Bahnmaier; Opal Lavere Matney born 1910, married John L. Godfrey; Clarence Russel Matney born 1912, married Doris Hiatt; and Erma Lorene Matney born 1926 married Arlie Kampschroeder, who died in 1953, and then C. C. Maxwell.

Parents of John Matney were Harvey and Sarah Ann (Lynn) Matney.

The Galley Family 305

Charlotte McGuire Wagoner



(Charles E. and Eliza Ann (Sawyer) Galley)

When Charles Elmer Galley came to Osborne County, Kansas on the Missouri Pacific train in 1886, he was 21 years old. He had been born to Wesley and Mary Ann (Holmes) Galley on the 27th of Sept. 1865, in Dawson, Pennsylvania.

Charles bought 80 acres of land southeast of Osborne, Kansas from a friend he had known in Pennsylvania, George Howard. While he was a bachelor, Charles lived in a small three room house on the farm.

On 26 January 1887, Charles married Eliza Ann Sawyer, daughter of the family which lived on the next farm east. Eliza's parents were Benneville A. and Sarah Ann (Rifs) Sawyer who had moved from Indiana to the 240 acre Osborne County farm in 1885. She had been born in Bluffton, Indiana, 2 May 1869.

When the Sawyers decided to move to Missouri, Charles and Eliza bought that farm and added it to

their own. The raised cherries and apples in fine own orchards. Later they raised registered Short Horned Cattle. The large flat fields of wheat kept threshing crews busy many years at threshing time. Five children were raised on the home place: Frank Wesley, b. 7 Oct. 1888, m. Lola Smith 14 May 1914; Laura Edna, b. 3 June 1891, m. Charles Berry Campbell 13 Aug. 1918; Eunice Belle, b. 26 May 1893, married Willis Chester McGuire, 18 Aug. 1919; Ruth Ann, b. 31 Jan. 1896 married Lyle Clifford Noffsinger 24 July 1918; Anna Alice b. 2 Nov. 1898 married William J. Vaughn 20 Oct. 1923.

They observed their 50th wedding anniversary in January, 1936. That summer all the children, in-laws, and 17 grandchildren spent a week celebrating together on the farm.

McEntire Mattress Company 306

Esther McEntire

Printed from A History of McEntire Brothers, Makers of Fine Bedding since 1887, with permission of Don McEntire, President of the Company.

There's a touch of Horatio Alger and Tom Swift in the story of Topeka's McEntire family.

Change a name here and there. Then write a novel about a young man who moved west, established a business, applied great physical effort, ingenuity and moral strength, thwarted the rapscallions, and finally achieved success.

Perhaps the production of bedding wouldn't provide the most imaginative setting, at least on the surface. Yet, as a picture of the times and an account of the adversities and vagaries of business at the frontier, there are some emotional episodes and spine-chilling chapters that would compose an intriguing document, relating the triumph of deep-set principles and high ethical standards.

The story would start in a small town on the banks of the Mississippi River where a wholesale furniture establishment ventured into the manufacture of spring beds. The town, Burlington, Iowa, rose precipitously from the water's edge and practically any window overlooked the landings and provided a view of the river craft.

The Civil War had ended. The great migration to the west had resumed and young Richard Simeon McEntire stood at his office window and many times recalled stories of the bargemen who had carried goods up the Missouri to Independence or to Westport Landing for shipment on the Santa Fe Trail.

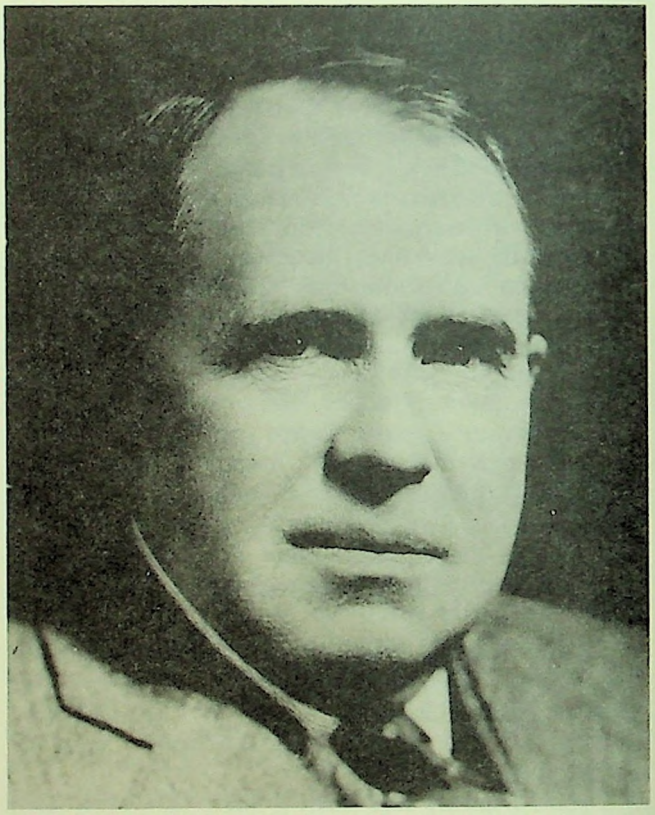
The young man stayed at his task for 19 years. He built spring beds for a surging population. He made money. But the competition was cheapening the product, and rather than adopt policies alien to his conscience, he decided to move.

Of course, there was a lure in the frontier itself and his youngest son was asthmatic. Medical advice urged a drier climate. These were sufficient reasons to pull stakes.

At any rate, in 1887, R. S. McEntire brought the Duplex Spring Bed Company to Topeka. Its products was a woven wire mesh bed, popular at the time as a comfortable replacement for the cord bed. The mesh was suspended in a wooden frame and supported the sleeper much as would a hammock.

Early in the year, he and a partner rented a building at Third St. and Kansas Avenue. Production of bed springs was begun.

Kansas was growing rapidly. The capital city was a center for milling and had two railroads. The downtown area had reached the crest of the hill at 6th street and a boiler works and brick plant were among the major establishments in the Kaw valley. An iron bridge spanned the river on Kansas Avenue.



(George Power McEntire)

The family remained in Burlington to complete the school year. George Power McEntire was then 16. His brother, Ralph Neal, was 12. Their mother brought them to Topeka in the late spring.

The family's arrival was not joyous. It was greeted with the news that the partner had disappeared with the firm's cash. All that remained was a lease on a three-story building, some equipment, and a small stock of raw materials. Although a comfortable business volume had been established, there was the matter of payroll and other items of overhead. The blow was almost lethal.

George went to work immediately, helping his father rebuild the young organization. Dreams of a college education disappeared with the cash. Ralph worked on Saturdays "punching slats" and running errands until he graduated from high school and could devote full time to the business.

Meanwhile, however, there was the struggle to keep business and family alive. A large portion of the building was given over to commercial storage of furniture and machinery. Father, son and two or three helpers handled, recorded, and fumigated the stored items. Between times they produced bed springs.

Ralph, the youngest son, recalls that the manufacture of coil springs was a major venture in the history of the company. Equipment was simple. The coils were shaped on a cone-shaped block of wood into which had been cut a groove. This groove was cut by hand to the desired pitch and diameter of the spring. A length of wire was inserted and guided into the groove as the cone was turned by a hand crank.

The coils were mounted on wood slats. Springs for a standard double bed were made in two sections. An important improvement came with the development of a double coil, fashioned from a single length of wire on two sizes of cones.



(Ralph Neal McEntire)

Sales and distribution had a unique pattern. There were many wagon peddlers, which, with their horse-drawn vehicles, were seen daily at the McEntire dock. The "two-section, light weight, coil bed spring" was easily handled. Piled high, it could be transported to the hinterlands and sold door-to-door at isolated farm houses or in the small towns. There were local retail outlets, too, that handled smaller volumes.

The father lived through ten years of this arduous life. Upon his death, the burden of the business fell on the two brothers, then in their twenties. From then on their business acumen was acquired much in the same manner as their production skills and techniques - by experiment and experience.

The company was renamed "McEntire Brothers, Successors to Duplex Spring Bed Company". For some time it was claimed as the "farthest west manufacturer".

Cots and cribs were added to the line. Some other items were tested. Then came the venture into production of mattresses.

In the recollections of Ralph McEntire, this was how a mattress was made. "A bale of excelsior, a little cotton, some twine, some leather tufts, ticking bought from Crosby Bros. (25 foot store front near 6th and Kansas Ave.) and cut to proper lengths, carried to the home of a seamstress and the sewed tick brought back. The top seam was left open in the middle - one (person) stuffed an armful of picked up cotton inside the tick - stuck head and shoulders and arms through the hole - spread the cotton out, reached for a handful of excelsior and thus hand-filled the mattress tick - closed the slit with thread and a little hand needle - did some side stitching and put in leather tufts, tied down the mattress, again with leather tufts - hurried up to the corner of 4th and Kansas Ave. where the delivery men with their little wagons made their stand and had Mr. Harwood come down and get and deliver the mattress and another achievement was accomplished".

Probably the next major product venture was the development of an all-metal coil bed spring. The spring itself offered little technical resistance but the matter of finish provided a tough obstacle. Regular enamel, the brothers found, cracked under the flexing of the wire and coils.

They had heard that certain enamel could be baked on. So after some weeks of experiment, they would brush the enamel on a wagon load of springs, haul them to their home (1416 W. 6th) where there was a small shed with a plastered room that held heat. A wood burning stove provided the baking temperature.

A load of springs brought home in the evening was ready to be returned to the factory the next morning, enameled, dried, ready for sale.

Later, they built their own Japanning (sic) oven behind the factory, a wood frame built above a pit, insulated and covered with sheet iron and wood fired.

As the years passed, the bedding business flourished and the McEntire storage business was permitted to wane. The top floor at 305 Kansas was devoted to the bed spring manufacture. Mattresses were made on the first floor. The basement held raw materials for both. This included bales of excelsior.

As Ralph recalled it, "We were working evenings, and one evening one of the boys sneaked to the backroom feeling that he just must have a smoke even if there were strict fire rules against it. He happened to flip his match so that it dropped in the drip pan under a barrel of Japan and the fire started. I turned in the alarm and stood at the door to tell about the open elevator, the basement full of excelsior, etc. As usual, the firemen had no time to waste with a youngster - refused to listen - turned their hose on the barrel - knocked it down the elevator shaft and into the excelsior and we had a real fire".

Upon recovery from this catastrophe, expansion needs caused the brothers to lease two floors of the building to the south (307), and then a smaller building at 309 on Kansas Avenue. A larger japanning building was erected, loads of cottonwood and willow logs were stacked at the rear of the lots. Still, more room was needed.

It was a man named L. A. Gillette, a lumber man, who provided the answer. He volunteered to erect a building for the brothers on some lots on Qunicy street and lease it to them with an option to buy. The company effected a move in 1903 and occupied the site until 1965, when expansion needs and changing times brought about a move to the new factory, office, and sales room.

There were points in the McEntire history in which the firm took a fling at production of items not strictly of the business of bedding. For example, early in the present century an extensive line of porch swings and other metal porch furniture was manufactured.

Porch-sitting was a popular pastime, a typical social habit of the era, and this segment of the McEntire operation thrived. It was the automobile, however, that brought production of this line to a halt. The old order became mobile, porches became passe. Money that once bought porch furniture was being used to purchase rolling stock. The line was discontinued.

A copy of the McEntire "Catalogue No. 27", published about 1915, reveals much of the company. By this time there were "five factories" in Topeka, and warehouses in Kansas City, Oklahoma City and Fort Worth.

"Everything to make a comfortable bed" was illustrated and described: all steel springs, fabric springs, woven wire springs, box springs, mattresses of all grades, feather pillows and cushions, comforts and cotton batts, woven wire and canvas cots and cribs, steel couches and davenports, porch swings.

This was the "McEntire Road to Slumberland, the Most Enjoyable Route from Twilight to Dawn". It was symbolized with a railroad semaphore above a right of way and the caption "A Clear Track".

Ingenuity was very much a key to the McEntire success, judging from certain features of the catalog. Introduced to the resting public was a "New Wrinkle" edge for bed springs. This edge solved the bothersome problem encountered by restless sleepers who were awakened by the mattress slipping over the side of the bed. The New Wrinkle edge was an optional feature that, dealers were assured, would appeal to the lady customers.

Furthermore, the McEntires were candid in their descriptive copy. A certain low-priced spring, made from a certain grade of wire, "cannot be guaranteed", they said. But in other cases, a 25-year guarantee was provided together with an insurance policy that covered the spring against loss by fire for the first five years.

The McEntire Commonsense Spring was introduced as the direct result of extensive scientific research. Challenging the reader to agree that the greater part of the weight of the normal body is in the upper part, the McEntires concluded that obviously the part of the spring which is to support the heavier segment should be stronger than the part which is to support the legs and feet.

"This seems ridiculously simple, but it has been an unconsidered element in the making of spring beds" until the McEntire Commonsense Spring was invented, of course. "This is the only spring which is so graduated in strength", confides the message.

Drawings of a female figure in demure sleeping attire, were used to illustrate the Commonsense approach to restful sleep as opposed to ordinary, unnatural spiral spring support.

Since then there have been a few New Wrinkles and much Commonsense in the McEntire program. Donald B. is the McEntire now in charge of the company. He is the son of George, who retired in 1946. Don began his bedding career in 1938.

David H. McEntire, son of Donald, has joined the firm - making four generations of the family in the business.

Edward E. Bundy 307

Mrs. Roger C. Schwanke

Edward E. Bundy was born in Belmont Co., Colrain, Ohio on 1 Jan. 1862. He died in Shawnee

Co., Kans. (Topeka) on 22 Aug. 1949.

He was the second son of Jesse and Jemima (Mitchell) Cooper. He came to Kansas in 1887 with his parents.

In 1893 he purchased his first forty acres of land which was the nucleus of his homestead. He continued adding acreage to his farm until it comprised of 320 fertile acres. Among the fine farms and homesteads in Mission Twp., he owned and occupied a progressive residence for many years. He was active in farming and for a period of time specialized in thoroughbred red polled cattle.

On March 1892, he married Alice Almira Brobst (b. 13 Aug. 1867, d. 4 Aug. 1931), daughter of Nathan and Mary Ann Brobst. To their marriage were born seven children: Hugh N.; Elsie J. (Mrs. Edgar Price); Ethel M. (Mrs. Alvin Price); Ida M. (Mrs. John Koci); Elmer V.; Porter C.; and Melvin Edward.

Helen Marie Heberling 308

Joyce Ritchey

Helen M. Heberling was born August 19, 1893 in Wakarusa, Kansas, the daughter of Charles Henry Vawter and Katherine Lucinda Ecker. She was married to Joseph Herman Heberling in Topeka. Nov. 29, 1910; Joe was 19, Helen 16 years old. She died a month after giving birth to a male child 15 Oct 1922. The infant died the day of birth.

Mrs. Heberling was a woman of whom it can be truthfully said that she numbered her friends by her acquaintances. She had a frank, cheerful and generous disposition which won the respect and love of all. She was a devoted wife and mother and unexcelled homemaker. She leaves to mourn their loss her husband and three sons, Charles, Donald and Robert Allen. The funeral services were held at the Methodist Church at Wakarusa. The many floral offerings gave evidence in a small way of the high esteem in which she was held.

Elmer Elsworth Moore 309

Virginia O'Donnell

Elmer Ellsworth Moore, a well-known farmer on R#8 in Mission Township, Shawnee Co., Kans. was born 11 Nov. 1861, at Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio. He came to Kansas as a boy with his parents in 1865 and lived most of his life in the same area of Mission Township, Shawnee County. After his marriage to Ella Katherine Dunlap of Cambridge, Ohio, 24 May 1893, in Topeka, they lived on several farms in the area. For several years after the death of R. I. Lee, Mr. Moore and his family lived on and farmed the Lee farm for Mrs. Lee. The Lee farm known as Prairie-Dell was part of the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation and contained the old Baptist Mission, built in 1849, which was used by Mr. Lee as a barn for his prize winning Standard Bred trotting horses. In 1908, Mr. Moore and family moved to the Blodgett farm and then to their own acreage at the southeast corner of Dudley Road and 10th Street for the remainder of his life. Ella died 4 Feb. 1940. He died 26 Dec. 1943.

Their children were: Clyde Scott, married to Marie Harris; Laura Helen, married to Arthur Duffy Erskine; Ralph Walters, married to Marie Thelma McDonald. Laura Helen and Ralph are still living in Topeka. Ralph is a retired well-known Topeka grocery owner; the store was located at 10th and Morris Avenue. His children are: Thelma Louise, married to Theo Watts; Leonard living in Ann Arbor, Mich.; Virginia Lee, married to James Albert O'Donnell living in rural Shawnee County; Helen Jean, married to James Edwin Bennett living Roswell, Ga.; grandchildren: Mark, Robin, and Stanley Leonard; Mrs. Jonathan Lynn Velasquez of Manhattan, Kans., and Becky O'Donnell; Kira and Jon Bennett.

Andrew Jackson LeGore 310

Marilyn Shaffer Hobbs

Andrew Jackson LeGore was born 8 Feb. 1833 in the State of Ohio. Little is known about his early life. He was the son of Joseph LeGore and his 2nd wife, Anna.

In 1856-57, Andrew LeGore moved to Kansas. His father was settling on Bounty Land in Pottawatomie County, but he settled in the town of Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas. He appears in the 1860 census and states his occupation as jeweler, an occupation he followed his entire life.

On 22 Sept. 1862, Andrew married Miss Frances Almire Richards in Ottumwa, Iowa. Frances was the daughter of Jackson? Richards and Mary Anne Binkley, and was born in the State of Ohio. At the time of the marriage, Frances was living in Agency City, Iowa.

Andrew and Frances LeGore set up their housekeeping in Manhattan, Kansas. He was in business with his brother, James, who died 4 Mar. 1864 and is buried in Sunset Cemetery, Manhattan. After James' death, Frances LeGore joined her husband in running their business. In Sept. 1864, the

LeGores moved their business to the town of Ft. Scott, Bourbon Co., Kansas. Their business in that town thrived and is mentioned as one of the biggest businesses in that town in 1865. Their first child arrived in Ft. Scott, her name was Annie Bell LeGore born 30 Dec. 1864.

The LeGores returned to Manhattan in 1866 and reopened their business on Poyntz Street, they also bought 50 acres to establish their home. Here all of the other children of this couple were born, they were:

1. Annie Bell Legore born 30 Dec. 1864 at Ft. Scott, died 14 July 1940 in Glendale, Calif. (Annie Bell never married but was an accomplished musician and artist. She taught music at the University of California, San Diego Co., California).

2. John Joseph born 16 Sept. 1866 at Riley Co., Kans., died Los Angeles, California. He married Carrie Pearl Tritt from Sedalia, Missouri and they had two children.

3. Jessie Hannah born 8 Aug. 1869 in Riley Co., Kans., died 23 Sept. 1941 Los Angeles, California, married Harvey Reynolds Culp on 24 Dec. 1890 in San Diego Co., California. To this couple were born five children.

4. Frank Andrew born 1 Aug. 1871, died 23 May 1914, Los Angeles, California. He never married.

5. Eva Villettee born 30 Oct. 1880 in Riley Co., Kans., died 30 Dec. 1970, Glendale, California, married Earl Eugene Tubbs 10 July 1901 in Los Angeles, California. They had two children.

In 1882, the LeGores migrated to California. They lived in Escondido, San Diego County until 1901 when they moved to Los Angeles, where all of their children had established homes.

Andrew Jackson LeGore died 26 Aug. 1913, aged 81 years, 6 months, 18 days in Los Angeles, California. Frances Almira (Richards) LeGore died 22 Nov. 1925, aged 85 years, 5 months, 10 days, also in Los Angeles, California. Both are buried at Hollywood Cemetery, Los Angeles Co., California.

Stephen Marion Millard 311

Betty L. Ramsey

Stephen Marion Millard was born 30 Mar. 1859 in Sullivan Co., Missouri. He came to Crawford Co., Kans., with his parents, William Henry and Elizabeth (Henderson) Millard sometime before 1892. As a young man he met Harriet Ann Montee, a daughter of James Wilson and Harriet Lucinda (Robinson) Montee who lived near Cherokee. He wanted to get married and few years later, they were married, but before that time Stephen Millard went to sea and became a whaler. It is unknown how many years he



(Stephen Marion Millard and wife, Harriet Ann (Montee) Millard. Photo taken on their wedding day 1 Mar. 1892 in Crawford Co., Kansas.)

spent at sea, but family tradition says it was some seven years from the time they went until she accepted his proposal and they were married on 1 Mar. 1892 in a double wedding ceremony with her brother, William Arthur, and his bride, Nora Julia Woodling, at the Montee home.

In Feb. 1888, Steve was aboard the Artic steam whaler, Baluge out of San Francisco and headed for the Artic Ocean. He was a fireman but said they traveled under sail most of the time. They had left San Francisco on the 1st of Feb. and were going to the Artic by way of Honolulu. They had one case of smallpox on board, but the man recovered. They expected to get to the Artic in April where provisions and mail would be sent to them by a boat from San Francisco. By August of the same year, they were in deep trouble caught in the ice. His ship had rescued some men who had had to abandon their ship so they were living in close quarters and with lower supplies than usual. Their ship was in such a precarious position that it was for a time thought they would have to be taken off, but the famous U. S. Coast Guard Cutter, Bear, brought in the mail and supplies and was able to assist them. Before the end of its career the Bear took part in 25 ice crushing voyages to the Artic. The Bear took 45 men from the wrecked ship and also took the mail back to San Francisco. The Baluga was all set to abandon ship at

one point but the ice broke and they were able to make it under their own power back to California a few months later.

Steve made at least one other voyage of which we have record. That was to Hull, Eng. in Sept. 1889. He wrote from there that he expected to go to New York and then he was going to leave the sea for he said, "It is a worse life than I care about living".

Sometime after that he returned to Crawford Co., Kansas. By that time he was 30 years old. When they were married in 1892, he was about 33 and Hattie about 28 years old. They soon started farming. In 1909 they joined the United Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg, Kansas. Hattie was a religious woman throughout her life.

Some years later they purchased a farm near LaCygne in Linn County. About 1917 or 18, William Albert, the son of William Arthur and Nora came to live with them and stayed until he married. No children were born to Steve and Hattie.

Steve never went back to sea, and the couple lived out their lives, except for a trip to California to see his brother and family, on their farm. He died there on 30 Oct. 1943 and Hattie followed him the next year on 20 Oct. 1944. They are buried in Oak Lawn Cemetery near LaCygne.

William H. H. Davis 312

Mary E. Davis Sander

My grandparents, Wm. Henry Harrison (1840-1924) and his wife, Eleanor Amanda (Dickey) Davis (1846-1913) and their first child, Alpha Young Davis (1867-1945) came to Kansas by train in the spring 1869. Others in this group were a brother, Israel Davis, his wife, Jennie, and their children, Walter, Allie (later Mrs. E. T. Mader), and Benjamin S. An older half-brother, Miles W. Davis, a bachelor. Wm. H. H. and Miles were Civil War veterans. They settled on an 160 acre farm located about four miles southwest of Auburn, Kansas. My great-grandfather, Benjamin Davis, of Spring Hills, Harrison Twp., Champaign Co., Ohio had purchased this farm on June 1, 1868, when on a trip to Kansas. At first, the "Harry" Davis family lived in a log cabin, the others, in a frame house which was one room with loft; both buildings were on the farm when purchased.

Benjamin Davis (1804-1873) was a native of Kentucky; he was the son of Elijah Turner Davis and wife Elizabeth (Vance) Davis. He was the father of 14 children by two wives, Peggy Wilson and Mrs. Sarah (Patton) (Risor) Davis. Seven of these children when grown, came to Kansas between 1869 and 1881, and lived on this farm; some, briefly, others, for several years. They were: Elijah Turner II, Miles Wilson, Israel, Wm. H. H., Harriet Bragg (Mrs. Wm. A. Craig), Ira Bean (married Belle Beckas), and Sarah Elizabeth (Sally) Davis (Mrs. E. Gill Brewer). After their father's death, Israel Davis bought the farm from his brothers and sisters. Israel's son, Walter C. Davis, was the next owner; he married Minnie Craig. Walter's younger daughter, Mrs. Mary C. Sanders of Independence, Kansas held title to this land, until 1962 when she sold the farm to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Stowe. Two more children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Israel Davis: Mary Lizzie (died in infancy); and Frank Gill Davis. He married Grace Anderson, they lived in Auburn Twp. many years; both died at Dallas, Texas.

Three more children were born in Kansas to Wm. H. H. and E. Amanda Davis: Wm. Dickey (my father 1871-1931); Fannie Gillespie (Mrs. Willis Hardick 1884-1939), both being born on this farm; and Clyde Lewellyn Davis (1884-1919), who was born north of Harveyville in Wabaunsee County. The Wm. H. H. Davis family lived ten years in Auburn Twp. and about 12 years in Wabaunsee County. In 1892, they moved to north Shawnee Co., where they lived in the Indian Creek and Kilmer communities, until the death of Mrs. Davis in 1913. The eldest son, A. Y. Davis, continued to own the last Davis home and farm (on southeast corner of Meriden Road and N. E. 62nd St.), until his death in 1945. A. Y. Davis worked for many years for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, being an inspector of materials during the last years of his employment. About 1918, he married Mrs. Lucy Gallagher, who died at Chicago in 1929.

My father, Wm. D. Davis, a farmer, married Celia Jane Brobst (1873-1964), daughter of Nathan and Mary Ann (Yager) Brobst of the Vidette community on the Auburn Road. I am their only child. We lived in the Kilmer, Elmont, Pleasant Hill, and Vidette neighborhoods of Shawnee County; for one year 1914-1915, we lived on our farm in the northeast corner of Lyon County, Kansas which was 4½ miles south of Harveyville. In the mid-1920's, we purchased the Nathan Brobst farm, which I and my husband, B. K. Sander, still own.

Willis and Fannie (Davis) Hardick had one son, Kirk Davis Hardick. They lived in the North Topeka area, in Michigan, and in Oregon. Kirk Hardick and wife, Helen (Scherer) Hardick, of Winston, Oregon, have three grown daughters, all married. Willis Hardick, formerly of Louisville, Kans., was the father of her two daughters by his first marriage: Lavanche (Mrs. Elmer Forbes), deceased; and Nell (Mrs. Clarence E. Betts) now living in North Topeka.

The youngest son, Clyde L. Davis, (after numerous financial reverses), graduated from Harvard University in 1913; pioneered in the field of visual education in the U. S. Department of

Agriculture; married Bernice Carter of Texas in 1917; was on the editorial staff of a national magazine, "The World's Work", at the time of his death in the great flu epidemic of 1918-1919.

Wm. H. H. Davis outlived his 13 brothers and sisters; he died at the National Military Home, Leavenworth, Kansas, June 14, 1924. He, his wife, and their four children are buried in Rochester Cemetery, north of Topeka.

Like many other pioneers, the Wm. H. H. Davis family had good years on the new Kansas farmland; but they also suffered through many vicissitudes. They were subject to chills and ague, those first few years. Problems arose, such as the grasshopper plague of 1874, and the lack of good fences to protect their crops from the cattle on the open range. (These cattle belonged to several people.) In the late 1880's, while living north of Harveyvelle, their house burned. They rebuilt, but when hard times came in the early 1890's, they lost their farm by a mortgage foreclosure. However, their Scotch-Irish determination and their Christian faith helped them to persevere.



(William Henry and Margaret (Shafer) Braman)

Jesse Braman 313

Vida Lannan

Jesse Braman, son of Jesse Braman and Nancy Ward, was born 18 Mar. 1816 at Mendon, Ontario Co., New York and died 12 Aug. 1878 at Smithland, now Soldier, Jackson Co., Kansas. In Huron Co., Ohio of 30 Jan. 1838 he married Lucinda Chambers, daughter of Joseph Chambers and Rachel Ward, born 26 Oct. 1821, at Byron, New York and died in Feb. 1901 at Norman, Oklahoma. They had four children: William Henry born 2 Dec. 1838, died 24 Feb. 1909; Jesse P. born 6 Jan. 1841, died 3 Apr. 1842; Edwin P. born 21 Jan. 1843, died 26 Nov. 1916; and Ellen E. born 26 Dec. 1847. Edwin married Urilla Purdue and moved to Oklahoma; Ellen married James Elliot and also moved to Oklahoma. William Henry married Margaret Shafer, born 23 Aug. 1836, died 2 May 1908, daughter of Peter and Regina Shafer of Ellisville, Illinois. Children of William and Margaret Braman are: Regina Lucinda born 30 April 1871, died 31 Oct. 1973, married Frank Wilt and resided in Wabaunsee Co., Jessie J. born 17 June 1874, died 7 Aug. 1938, married Charley Jacobs and resided in California; William Edwin born 30 Oct. 1876, left home in 1901 and last note from him was dated 17 Feb. 1902 from Featherston, Indian Territory, (Oklahoma).

Jesse and Lucinda Braman settled on a farm at James Crossing south of Soldier in Jackson Co., Kansas. They had come to Kansas by wagon train. In the group of emigrants were two sisters of Lucinda; Rachel Louisa DeBois and her children, and Phoebe and John Hodgson and their children.



(John George Smith)

John George Smith 314

Rowena Morley Haines

(This article is an updated newspaper clipping contributed by Mrs. Brook L. Haines, granddaughter of John George Smith. It is headlined "Grandfather of Topeka Woman was Famous Custer Scout Noted for Foxing Indians".)

John George Smith was a native of Bavaria, Germany who came to this country at the age of 14 and worked his way west as a Civil War soldier (Union side) to later become a well known government Scout and Indian fighter.

He was well acquainted with Abilene, knew Wild Bill Hickok, Buffalo Bill and other noted personalities of the western frontier. Smith was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Brook L. Haines of Topeka. He became the first white settler of Rooks Co., Kansas.

The story of his life, which has been compiled by members of the family, reflects the rugged, eventful and hazardous life of the early days for the army and its scouts among the Indians in Kansas. Highlights of this story are used here.

The government realizing the necessity of protecting advancing colonization from the attacks of Indians in Kansas and Nebraska, used a great many of its military units in patroling the wagon trails. Accordingly, all wagon trains moving west from Kansas City were provided with a military escort. It was in this capacity that George Smith found his training and experience as a soldier particularly valuable.

At Leavenworth, he identified himself with a military unit under the command of Gen. George A. Custer. He became one of Custer's special scouts. This activity was especially dangerous, since the scout had to be alone. His return depended upon his ability to elude the traps laid by the Indians, and often the speed of his horse.

Carrying messages from one fort to another was also one of the dangerous duties of the scout. Ft. Hays, on the Union Pacific trail, was one of the largest and most important forts. Here Custer was stationed for a time with the famous fighting Seventh Cavalry and a group of trusty scouts, including young Smith.

It was in this surrounding territory that the Indians made their last and final stand on the frontier. Here, too, some of the greatest deed of heroism were enacted.

On one occasion when the Indians were on the warpath, it became the duty of Smith to carry an important message from Gen. Custer to the commanding officer at Ft. Larned, a distance of 75 miles. Ordered to make the trip in daylight, Smith was entrusted with the fastest and strongest horses at the fort, Smith was under orders to ride at a walking gait, except in case of imminent danger.

It was a bright October dawn that Smith set out across the prairie; there were no roads, a trail was the only guide. In mid-afternoon, Smith came to a small creek, heavily flanked with timber. As he rode down the banks of the stream, he was suddenly startled by coming upon the smoldering ruins of six government freight wagons, and all their contents. A hasty survey of the scene disclosed the fate of the convoy, victims of an Indian trap while crossing the stream. The dead bodies of the men had been placed side by side crosswise of the road and horribly mutilated. The mule team had been stolen.

Smith returned to Hays to report his findings and after a few hours of rest he led a band of soldiers back to the scene for a burial. Gen. Custer, not to be defeated in his effort to communicate with the officer at Ft. Larned, started Smith out again - this time at midnight.

The trained instinct of the horse to follow a trail, even in the black of night was marvelous. Half the journey had been completed by morning. Smith rode on and by noon there had been no sign of the red man. However, Smith knew he was approaching a section infested by Indians, and every moment his eagle eyes scanned the hills and the valleys of the plain. Pawnee Rock, the famous battleground of the red man, still had to be passed.

When only a few miles short of his destination, Smith's horse, by a sudden twitch of his ears, signalled to the rider that it saw something strange or unusual. The sharp eyes of Smith instantly spotted the object, partly concealed in the weeds beside the trail some distance ahead. Thinking it to be a wolf, commonly seen on the plains, he proceeded without undue alarm.

Nevertheless, the continued restless attitude of the horse caused Smith to pin his attention on the object. Suddenly Smith glanced to his right and saw a band of Indians disappearing around a low sand hill on horseback. Smith stopped his horse. He knew the trick instantly - an Indian trap had been set for him and he was about to spring it. The object ahead was not a wolf, but an Indian in ambush - his horse had smelled the Indian.

The galloping band of Indians was making a circuitous route to the rear to cut off his retreat in case he turned and attempted to escape. Instantly Smith wheeled his horse, set his spurs in its flanks and started a dash for safety. As he did so, the Indian crouching by the trail came out of cover and opened fire with his rifle. Smith laid low on the horse whose speed was so great none of the shots hit him.

However, a greater danger lay ahead. It was necessary to outdistance the band of racing Indians who were heading for the creek crossing to ambush him. Smith reached the creek first, crossed safely and gained higher ground. The speed of his horse seemed to increase rather than decrease the farther it ran, until, at last, he left the Indians behind. He had no alternative than to return to Hays without

delivering his message, reaching the fort in the early hours of the morning - both horse and rider completely fatigued.

Another time, Custer sent Smith out with troops to clean up a nest of Indians who had been attacking wagon trains at night 50 miles northwest of Hays. They rode most of the night and all the next day with no sign of the Indians. Suddenly about noon of the second day a band of Redskins burst into view at full speed and made directly for a temporary camp set up by the soldiers. The guards mowed down many Indians, but superior numbers overwhelmed them. The Indians kept on charging but the bulk of the soldiers had time to mount and brace for the battle. The Indians finally broke up and fled in great disorder, leaving at least ten of Custer's sharp-shooters dead on the ground. Smith personally shot three Indians and escaped without a scratch. Custer, not satisfied with the lesson he had given the enemy, pursued them with vigor the remainder of the day. After four days the weary troops rode back into Hays amid the cheers of citizens and fellow soldiers.

The Temperance Cause 315

Ralph N. and Esther M. McEntire

This is another story of personal experiences in connection with Kansas history and my own experiences in the somewhat earlier days. This had to do basically with the Temperance Cause. Although there was the constitutional provision prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages, it has become quite generally nullified by non-enforcement. Especially in the cities law enforcement was almost unknown.

In Topeka, for example, there were almost uncounted saloons, completely equipped. Apparently to add "atmosphere", many of the larger establishments had either heavy plank or steel doors, with "peep holes" for identification of customers, but liquor was available to anybody with "the price". Law enforcement was unknown. Along with this evil were its companions prostitution and gambling. As personal element, our factory in its then location, became surrounded by a "red light" district. In the one block there were some 15 "houses" with, of course, liquor available in all.

You may ask "why were such conditions permitted"? It would be understood that, in those days, there was no requirement of registration, for voting in the primaries. An officer was present at each voting place at set time for opening and the voters present elected the officers. The wets were alert and agressive and unscrupulous, turned out early and once in control could use "repeaters": who were brought up in large numbers from Kansas City and taken from precinct to precinct for voting. And also, of course, the count was not always accurate. Along with this was the discouragement of the dry forces until even the state organization was in danger of being dissolved. I might add one bit of personal experience which came at the time about which I'm writing. Enough of us got together and agreed to go to our precinct early, before time for organization. As this was not expected, we were able to do the organizing and it happened that I was chosen chairman. Later in the morning a friend, a "watcher" in another voting place phoned me that several "hack loads" of repeaters had just voted there over his protest and were headed for our place. I waited until the first of the crowd came in, then called the police station and asked for officers. Well, they were promised but never came but the imported repeaters did not take the chance and left without trying to vote—such were the conditions.

Then came a totally unexpected development. Dr. John T. McFarland was assigned as pastor to our First church. He became to me a "young man's idol". Wise, prudent, eloquent, a man of convictions, outspoken, a natural leader whom it was a joy to follow in anything, anywhere, the conditions he found here, the lethargy, almost indifference of even many of the members of his own church, appalled and challenged him. In conversation with an attorney about the situation, the attorney told him that when all enforcement officers refused to act "law enforcement reverted to the citizens themselves". (I never did know whether this was good law or not.) This, however, gave Dr. McFarland his key. He had agents make purchases of illegal liquor with all needed evidence. He began a series of Sunday evening presentations, exhibiting the bottles of liquor purchased, giving the location, the equipment, etc., (sometimes even the password) and offered all the evidence to the enforcement officers. Needless to say, he spoke to crowded congreations and aroused those who had been indifferent. Public sentiment began to change.

Then he "made his move". Calling for volunteers to act as "enforcers" because of the refusal or failure of those once in authority to act, he had tremendous response. Out of the volunteers he selected 1,000 Topeka church men, citizens, and laid before them his proposals, suggestions regarding the attorney's suggestion. The places were existing without any legal rights, they were a public menace and this group of men could assume responsibility for law enforcement, which would have a legal as well as moral right to remove these sources of danger. Then he recognized that the officials might try to give protection to their friends. In that case his proposal was that "they be restrained". He was not proposing "mob law or action" but an orderly outlined program.

The volunteers were divided into companies of 100 each (he wanted direct action not "mob law"). In each company 50 men were to equip themselves to, by force if necessary, "remove" those illegal danger spots. The other 50 were to be armed. We all had a measure of military drill and were under military organization as to officers, leaders. In our "company" the "destroyers" equipped themselves with sledge hammers, crow bars, telephone poles with handles attached for "battering rams", etc., 1,000 Topeka church men under the leadership of a Methodist minister.

Then maps were prepared. Each liquor store was marked. One city block assigned to each company. The 50 were to surround that block, and, if necessary, hold off the police. The other 50 were to "remove that law violation" by force if necessary.

Then came his next, so wise, move. He called a public mass meeting at the big city auditorium for presentation of the situation, violations, etc. By phone and mail he was warned that he would never reach the auditorium alive. We wanted to give him a body guard but he brushed that aside, assuring us that he knew the type of people with whom he was dealing and that there was no danger.

To the crowded auditorium he again explained the refusal of officers to enforce the law or even consider the evidence offered them, he stressed the effect, the influences of this permitted violation of law, the breakdown of citizenship and public and private morality.

Then he "laid the cards on the table". Made public our intention of "taking the law into our hands the next Tuesday morning at 6 A.M.". Those hearing the plans for the first time were almost stunned but not a voice was lifted in opposition.

As I crossed the Avenue on the way home, there came the big "drays", trucks loaded with both the stocks and equipment from the big places, with heavy investments. They were taking to chances. The block assigned to our company was vacated. Plans would have to be redrawn. THEN, on the next day, Monday morning, Carrie Nation "hit town" and started her individual smashing of little places still operating. Her approach was entirely different and that, plus the prompt moving out of the big places, and the resulting publicity and the more general arousing of public sentiment, proved to make it unnecessary for the planned action. I will never cease to wonder what would have been the result, nationwide, if 1,000 well known churchmen under the leadership of a nationally known Methodist had taken that action.

Other resulting happenings revealed the unrecognized attitude of Topeka leaders. Of course, Mrs. Nation was arrested. Dr. McFarland and some friends attended the "trial?" Of course, she was found guilty and fined. Dr. McFarland arose in court and protested such a travesty of a trial under the name of justice. The judge promptly fined him $10 for contempt of court. Dr. McFarland's reply became a classic "$10 does not begin to express the contempt I have for this court". The judge made it $100. Some of the men with Dr. McFarland, prominent citizens, asked the judge to hold the matter for a few minutes and quickly came back with ten $10 checks, each signed by a very prominent businessman. The judge looked at the signatures and tore up the checks and dismissed the case. If the community leaders were ready to back the leader, "the handwriting became visible". And, of course, the word spread over the state. Dry leaders took heart. Indifferent citizens awoke. Discouraged leaders took heart and the tide was turned BECAUSE ONE METHODIST LEADER HAD THE COURAGE OF HIS CONVICTIONS AND PROVED THAT FOLKS ARE READY TO FOLLOW A RECOGNIZED LEADER. I'm proud to have had him as a friend as well as a leader.

The Schenk Family 316

Mrs. Garland D. Sellers

Frederick Schenk was born in October, 1825 in Baden, Germany. He arrived in the United States in early 1850, und became a citizen 27 Nov. 1850 in Hamilton Co., Ohio. Frederick settled in Washington Co., Monroe Twp., Indiana.

He and his wife, Margaret, had four children: 1. Mike, was born 2 Sept. 1851. His wife's name was Kate. 2. Lizzie was born in August, 1858 and married John Jones. 3. Dean Dill was born in July 1853 and may have been a foster child instead of a Schenk. 4. Caroline was born in September 1861 and married John Lee.

Margaret Schenck died in August 1864 and is buried in Indiana.

Frederick Schenck was a blacksmith until entering the Army on 22 Sept. 1864. Pvt. Schenck marched with Gen. Sherman's Army from Atlanta to Washington, D. C. during the winter of 1864-65. He became ill and eventually mustered out in Kentucky on 15 July 1865.

After his return to Washington Co., Ind., he married his second wife, Mrs. Mary Lottie (Nentrup) Minor, who had been divorced from William Minor 18 Sept. 1865. Frederick and Mary Lottie were married 10 Oct. 1865. They had six children and four foster children, as follows:

1. Fred L., born 1 Sept. 1866, in Indiana, married Hattie (?). He arrived in Linn Co., Kans. 18 Sept. 1889. In 1912, Fred went to California and became af-

filiated with the San Antonio Meat Company. He died 22 March 1928.

2. George, born 28 Feb. 1868, married Jennie (?). He is buried in the Centerville, Kansas cemetery as is a son.

3. Ellen Louise (Ella) was born in August 1870 and was about one year of age when she arrived in Kansas in a covered wagon with her family. Ella married Albert James Downey on 12 Feb. 1895 and they had one daughter, Mary Alberta born 13 March 1905.

4. Maggie was born in Sept. 1872 in Linn Co., Kans. and married a farmer, Luther Finfrock. Maggie died in 1911 and is buried in Wesley Chapel Cemetery.

5. William died as an infant.

6. Mary was born October 1876 in Linn County, Kans. and married——Porter. Their four foster children were: Fred and Mike Zimmerman, Ange Hamilton and John Borden.

The Schenck family arrived in Kansas in the latter part of 1871. They settled near Mansfield (close to Mound City, Kansas), but later moved to the farm near Centerville and Wesley Chapel, Kansas. The deed to their property is dated 3 Jan. 1883. Their three-room house was very small and the boys slept in the barn.

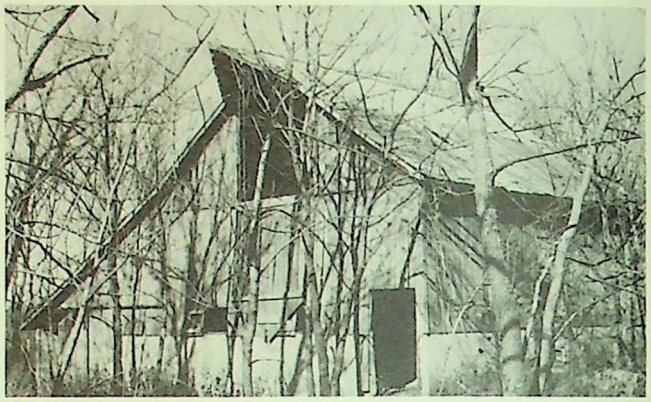
The timbers of the barn were axe hewn and held together by wooden pegs. The barn and house are still standing.

Frederick Schenck and the boys helped build the church at Wesley Chapel. At one time there was a store over there, also and # 9 school was just down the road. The old church burned. Now there is the cemetery, the foundation of the old store, and the Chapel. The present chapel is close to the site of the old one - though it no longer is used. The Schenck's and many relatives are buried in Wesley Chapel Cemetery.

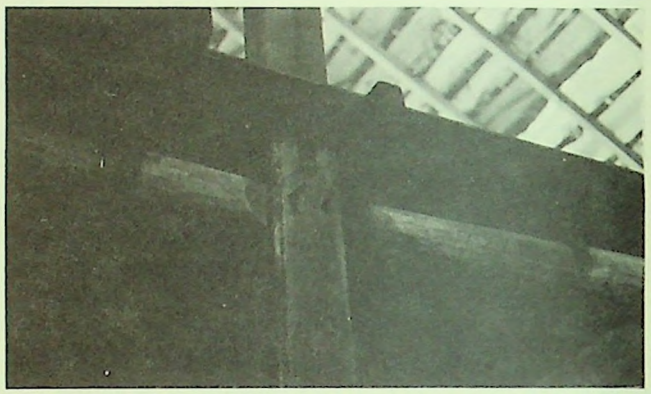
Frederick Schenck died 24 Nov. 1900 and his wife, Mary Lottie, died 4 Oct. 1938.



(Spring on Frederick Schenck's farm)



(Frederick Schenck Barn)



(Section of Schenck's barn - showing wooden pegs)

Dunns Of Burlingame 317

LaRita M. Neeley

Three Dunn brothers, Robert, Matthew, and Henry, sons of Mary Anne Hodgson and Robert Dunn came from Durham Co., England to Tiago Co., Penn., and on to Burlingame, Kansas.

Matthew born 1855 in Castle Eden was the first to come to Burlingame. He married Jane Barrass in 1875, they left England 1879, stayed a few months in Penn. then came to a farm north of Burlingame in 1880. They had nine children: Robert, Isabelle, William, James, Mary Anne, John, Henry, Samuel, and Matthew. Samuel and Matthew died as infants. Robert married Grace Hendrick and had Adeline and Raymond. Isabelle married James Punches, they had one son, David. Mary Ann married August Rieck, their children are Carl, Ruth, Leonard, Howard, Lillian and Naomi. William married Della Beer, their children are Arnetta, Vera, William, Willis, Charles, and Hazel. John married 1st Ollie Beer, 2nd Lydia L. Smith. James married 1st Bessie Carruthers, 2nd Sylvia_____. Henry married Hazel Peavler.

Robert Dunn b 31 Aug. 1850 in England came first to Tiago Co., Penn. in 1879. There he met and married Rachel Jenkins, daughter of Mary (Williams) and Thomas Jenkins. The Jenkins' had come to Morris Run, Penn. about 1872. Robert and Rachel were married in 1880. They returned to England in 1889, that was after the death of his father, and as he was the oldest son felt he should take care of his mother. But the times were very bad, Robert and his oldest son, Thomas, borrowed money to get back to America, where they worked in the coal mines to get enough money to get the other five members of the family to America. The family lived in England one year without Robert. Robert wanted his mother to come to America, but she stayed with her son, Samuel, in England.

It was 1895 when the Robert Dunns got to Kansas. Robert worked in the coal mines around Fostoria in Osage Co. He owned a small farm south of there, and raised his family. He became a very religious man and helped the church in every way he could. He died in 1919 and his wife, Rachel, d in 1928, they are buried in Burlingame Cemetery. Their children are Thomas, Mary Ann, Robert, Margaret, Matthew, Rachel, Jane, Samuel, Gwilliam, and John. Thomas married Katherine Thomas and moved to New Mexico for his health. Mary Ann married Ruben Hill, Robert married Flora Hall, Margaret died in infancy, Matthew married Lillias Hutchinson, Rachel married Charles Hopkins, Jane married David Smith, Samuel married Neva Gibson, Gwilliam married Elizabeth Hoggins, and John married Mary Smith.

Henry b 30 June 1869 married Martha Woodward in 1892. Henry came to Burlingame in the spring of 1903, the rest of the family came in October. Three of their children were born on England; Jane, Robert, and Thomas. Menranah, Henry, and Lawrence were born in Kansas. Jane married Thomas Michaels, Thomas b 1902 married first Thelma - - -, 2nd Ann Scheherer, Menranah b 26 Apr 1905 married Emmett Riggin, Henry b 1908 married Helen Hoffman. The Henry Dunn family lived in Fostoria, where Henry worked in the coal mines. Henry died in 1924 and Martha in 1946.

Frank A. Lewis 318

Elizabeth S. Ward

Frank A. Lewis, was my great uncle by marriage. He married my maternal grandfather's sister Carrie May Summers Morton - Nov. 5, 1907 at Manhattan, Kansas. They had no children and to my knowledge I am the oldest of the great nieces that would know anything about them. I thought this write-up in the Daily Capital at the time of his death a most worthy tribute to him:

Frank A. Lewis, Pioneer Topekan, passes away, came to Topeka in 1868, lived here ever since, was city passenger agent for Union Pacific 37 years ago - held other responsible positions.

Frank A. Lewis, 66, died at his home 510 W. 7th St., yesterday morning. He was born at Greencastle, Ind., Sept. 5, 1860, and was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Eli Lewis. He came to Topeka in 1868 with his parents. His father practiced medicine here for many years.

Mr. Lewis was educated in the Topeka public schools and at Washburn College. He also was a graduate of the law department of Kansas University. His brother, Eli Lewis, was for a long time, city passenger agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. After his transfer to Kansas City, Frank Lewis was named as his successor and remained in that capacity 37 years. After retiring from the service he was employed by the Bell Telephone Co., eight years.

Mr. Lewis was the grandson of Maj. Eli Lewis, who served in the Revolutionary War and was the founder of Lewisburg, Penn. A brother, Ellis Lewis, later of Osage County, was an attorney of state wide reputation.

Mr. Lewis was active in civic affairs. He was one of the founders of the Topeka Club and was its secretary 23 years.

He was married to Mrs. Carrie Mae Morton of Connelsville, Penn., Nov. 5, 1907. His widow and nephew, Maj. Ned Lewis, of the U. S. medical corps in Panama, survive him. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Copy of a letter from the State Library of Pennsylvania, written from Harrisburg, Penn. Mar. 18, 1898.

To Whom It May Concern:

I hereby certify to the Revolutionary service of Eli Lewis, as follows: Eli Lewis was commissioned Major of the First Battalion of York County Associators Oct. 1, 1777. He was in service at Brandywine and Germantown, his command guarding the trains of the Patriot Army. For reference see Mss. Penna. Archives, in possession of the Editor:

Yours with respect,

(signed) William Henry Egle, M.D.

State Librarian and Editor Penna. Archives.

I have in my possession a small book written in long hand with much of the genealogy of the Lewis family, as copied from the Pedigree of David Lewis of Philadelphia. Descended from Ellis Lewis of Kennett - derived from "Nonnan".

The following is a brief story of my great Aunt Carrie Lewis. She was my maternal grandfather's youngest sister, born at Georgetown, Ohio 1865 - Sept. 2nd. Died 1932 - Nov. 11, buried at Topeka, in

Topeka Cemetery Nov. 15, 1932. Carrie May Summers, youngest child of Anthony and Sarah Summers, was a very beautiful child. She sat for a portrait when a very young girl. The picture shows her lovely titian hair and lovely complexion. Her eyes were green. As was the custom of that era, she was brought up to be a lady, to do fine needle work and play the piano. Anything she made or attempted to do always had a very special touch.

In 1887 she came to her mother's funeral and never returned to her home in Connellsville, Ohio. She was only a girl of 15 when she married Will Morton son of a wealthy wholesale jeweler. It was always my understanding the parents had cultivated and encouraged the marriage. He was older, I don't know just how much. She had everything that money could buy and lived in the big Morton mansion, a large brick house that sat high on a many terraced lawn. They didn't have their own home. She did no work. In those days to be able to do fine needlework, play the piano and raise a family was considered sufficient. She had her first baby when she was scarcely sixteen, a boy, Eleck, and another son, Ralph, born a little over a year later. She wasn't even allowed to bathe and care for them, they had nursemaids. She was busy having babies, he was a young man with too much money - a desire to get out and "live it up" so to speak. He drank a great deal, but she had no say in the way things went. She was pregnant again when she came west when her mother died, but the anxiety - the ride and she lost this child prematurely.

While here after her mother died, she met a young man she had known in school, Milton Stoker, son of one of the earliest Topeka morticians. It was true love they felt for each other and he persuaded her to send a lawyer back to Connellsville, Ohio, obtain a divorce and custody of her children. The Mortons had too much money and they won the case, as for the custody of the children. They obtained custody of the boys, saying their mother deserted them and their father wasn't fit to raise them.

It nearly broke Aunt Carrie's heart as she did love her little boys. My mother used to tell me that Aunt Carrie lived with my grandparents the year before she married again and that she delighted in bathing and dressing and caring for the children. They all worshipped her.

She always took the Connellsville newspaper and it was from the paper she read of the death of her oldest son, Eleck, I think it was diphtheria, they never let her know. She grieved terribly for him. Ralph was too young to remember his mother, but she was told how the older boy had cried and screamed when his grandmother cut up his mother's dresses and sewed them into quilts. They wouldn't even send any of her clothes to her. The only things she had were beautiful diamonds bought with money she had from her father's estate.

The father of the children died a horrible death, a raving maniac in a hospital for the insane. They always said he would call out her name, he really loved her, but was a spoiled child of wealthy parents.

The younger boy, Ralph, a good looking fellow, looked very much like his mother only he had dark hair. He came into a lot of money when his grandparents died, but he too had been reared in wealth, didn't know the value of money, and spent both his life and his money rather wastefully. After he was a grown young man, he was visiting in the home of a friend of the family and they had a picture of his mother on the piano — he was fascinated with the picture of the beautiful woman and wanted to know who she was, when he found it was his mother, he was wild with joy and immediately made arrangements to come to Topeka to see her. Needless to say it was a joyous reunion for both of them. They were so happy. I am ahead of my story as now his mother was living with her third and last husband, Frank Lewis. He visited her several times before she died in 1932. He had lost most of his inherited fortune, had been married two times. His last wife had two sons by a previous marriage. I think he is dead, but the last I heard anything of him he was a night watchman in a plant of some kind that he had once owned stock in.

Grandpa Charles Summers older sister, Harriett Summers (Mrs. Bradford Miller) used to say that Carrie's history would make a book, and it almost seems like a story, but I imagine one of many such instances in the early days.

Aunt Carrie and Frank Lewis were very happy together, but I think for the first time in her life she really kept house, I mean to prepare meals and wash dishes (she always wore rubber gloves). She never did her laundry. As I said before, she did everything well and she had a gracious manner unequaled by very few. They lived a good life, they took nice trips and as they got older and he retired after working for years for the American Express and Bell Telephone Co., they used to go to Van Couver, Canada and a lodge in Minnesota. Their home was never pretentious - a small pleasant cottage - always such a pleasant place to go. There was a fireplace in the dining room, gray stone. Over the mantle a picture of a snow scene, a steel engraving, the frame of unfinished birch. To complete the picture in the winter time there was always a piece of bittersweet and holly draped over the top of the frame. A silver clock stood on the mantel.

I will always remember going there to lunch, I think I was about seventeen. I worked at the Kansas Inspection Bureau at 7th and Jackson Sts. Uncle Frank Lewis was then working for the telephone company at 7th and Kansas Ave. just a block east. I was invited to lunch with them and I met Uncle

Frank on the corner and we two walked the rest of the way together, only two and one-half blocks on west, right off Topeka Avenue. I can remember walking along with him, never hurried, always courteous. The same air of something apart from the regular hustle and bustle of the average home at noon was noticable when we entered the house. I can't remember what we had for luncheon, except the dessert. When we were finished with the main part of the luncheon and the plates removed from the table, Aunt Carrie brought in a good looking pie. Uncle Frank cut and served it and I will always remember what he said, "I never eat pie or dessert but your Aunt "Cad" (as he affectionately called her) made this pie or dessert for our luncheon today, it is an orange pie, one of her specialties, anything "Cad" makes is good, and I'm sure you will enjoy it." I forgot to say how informally they entertained, but their gracious ways and manners, made one feel as though you were in the presence of royalty.

Thaddeus James Myers 319

Doris R. Townsend

Thaddeus James Myers was born 14 Aug. 1866 at Kingston near Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, according to his mother's obituary, died 3 Mar. 1934 at Topeka, Kans., buried Rossville, Kans. beside his wife; married 17 Mar. 1887 to Rosetta Isabel Page at St. Clere, Pottawatomie Co., Kans. He was one of six sons and three daughters of James Nelson and Elizabeth Minerva (Allen) Myers.

Thad and Rose began housekeeping in a log house on a farm not far from the James Henry Page property. They lived here until sometime prior to 1897 when they moved to the Mont Reser farm northwest of Rossville near the old Stone School, where several of the children were born. On the day before Thanksgiving of 1912, Thad loaded his farm machinery and stock on the freight train and the family moved to a farm near Oyster Point, not far from Newport News, Va. This proved to be not a prudent move and the family returned to Rossville April 1914. They lived variously in and around Rossville for the next few years and in 1919, bought what is today called by the old timers, the "old Doc Miller" house on north Main Street, Rossville. In 1924, they bought the Daniel Wilt property, which Henry Martinek bought from Mrs. Myers in 1942 or 43.

The Myers family lived briefly in Topeka between 1924 and 1934 and Mr. Myers died there in 1934. Rosetta Isabel Page was born 12 Sept. 1868 at Avoca, Grant Twp., Jackson Co., Kans. the fifth child, and fourth daughter of James Henry and Amanda (Custer) Page. Family legends have been passed down for many generations that Amanda's father, George Washington Custer descended from Pres. George Washington's grandfather Ball and that our Geo. Washington Custer was a cousin to Gen. George Armstrong Custer. One Donald M. Custer of Salida, Colo., has spent nearly 15 years researching his own Custer lineage. In doing so, he encountered so many descendants not his own that he began trying to place them in their correct lines. His research led him to the conclusion that the first legend is totally false, but the second one is true. However, Gen. G. A. Custer's ancestry goes back fewer generations than our Geo. Washington Custer so that our George is probably three generations after the General.

The children of Thaddeus James and Rosetta Isabel (Page) Myers were:,

1. Louis Allen Myers b. 18 Oct. 1887 at St. Clere, Pottawatomie Co., Kans. d. 23 Oct. 1973, Topeka, Kans., buried beside his parents at Rossville; married in Va. about 1913 to Ethel Fox of Newport News, Va.; one son, L. A. Jr., one daughter, Vivian.

2. Grace Evelyn b. 18 Aug. 1889, St. Clere; d. 28 Aug. 1948, San Francisco, Calif., buried Rossville; married 29 Jan. 1909 at Topeka to Arthur Esmond White, lived in Shawnee, Pottawatomie, and Jackson counties until the family moved 19 May 1941 to So. San Francisco, Calif. They had ten children born in Shawnee and Pottawatomie Counties: James Thaddeus, Faye Evelyn, Zimrye Edward, Donald Charles "Don", Ritchie Arthur, Bob Pitney, Clayton Eugene, Betty Rose "Peggy Jane", Katherine Rose died when 11 hours old, William Paulen "Bill"; all live in Calif. except Bob who lives in Florida and Jim who was killed on the railroad tracks at Rossville in 1939.

3. Gwendolyn Pearl born 3 July 1891 at St. Clere, married first in Va., no issue; married second Eddie Campbell McAfee in Kansas on 1 May 1921. He was born 11 Feb. 1893 in Nashville, Tenn., died 10 Oct. 1969 at Athens, Ala. and is buried there. They had one son, George Henry McAfee born and reared in Topeka. The McAfees lived at Puyallup, Wash. during WW II, removed to Tenn., later to Athens, Ala. Mrs. McAfee lives with her son in Decatur, Ala., has one granddaughter of Portland, Ore.

4. Ross Wilson born 8 Nov. 1892, St. Clere, died 13 June 1975 at Topeka, Kans., buried Rossville, Kans.; married first Berta Wax of Rossville about 1912 and had these children: Pearl, "Jack" Clarence, deceased, Nona, Merle, Claire May, deceased, Irene, Olive, Beverly, Clifford, Carl died as an infant, Married 2nd Theresa Bledsoe and had these children: Ross Jr., Sharon Louise (Myers) Jackson, Donald Eugene, and Dale E.

5. Lyle Charley born 23 Sept. 1895 at St. Clere, drowned near Kansas City, Mo. 30 June 1919, buried

Rossville, Kans. He served in the Navy. He was unmarried.

6. Edna Marie born 20 Aug. 1897 living since May 1944 in So. San Francisco, Calif. married 17 Oct. 1919 at Emporia, Kans. to Charles Preston White. She was a telephone operator in Topeka 1917-19. Has 1. Doris R., of So. San Francisco; 2. Wm. B. "Bill" living San Carlos, Calif. He has Sheree Jo White living in San Rafael, Calif. 3. Gerald Preston White died at 13 months of age, buried Rossville, Kans.

7. Mildred Estelle born 9 May 1900 Rossville, Kans., worked most of her working years in Topeka, various positions of responsibility. Married first Charles Huntington French of Silver Lake, Kans. He was in Europe during WW I, farmed, then was deputy sheriff in Shawnee Co., when taken ill and died at the VA Hospital in Topeka on 31 Mar. 1956. No issue. She married second 7 Sept. 1957 Clyde Andrew Fisher (his first marriage to Nell (?) two sons). He was pressman foreman Capital-Journal many years. He died 14 Feb. 1964 at VA Hospital in Topeka and is buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Topeka. No issue by second marriage.

8. Henry Nelson Myers born 22 Jan. 1902 at Rossville, died 21 Dec. 1905. According to the Rossville Reporter he was characterized "a sweet lovable child and the pet of all who knew him", he succumbed to typhoid fever and is buried in the cemetery located about a mile west of where the old United Brethren Church stood north of Rossville in Shawnee Co.

9. Olive Alice Myers born 13 Mar. 1904 at Rossville, living in Topeka, the widow of Joseph Harold Cochran whom she married in Dec. about 1927-8. One daughter, Janet, is unmarried and lives at home. Mr. Cochran was well known in Topeka having taught cornet and for many years played in Marshall's Band at Topeka; directed the bands at McLouth, Paxico, and Alma. He was an avid bridge player and fisherman. He retired from the Santa Fe 1 Mar. 1957, died 16 Nov. 1964. One son by his first marriage, Joseph Harold, is deceased, leaving two sons living in Topeka.

10. Vernon Fuller Myers born 11 Feb. 1906 at Rossville, where he has spent most of his life and lives there now with his wife. He married 5 May 1951 Ella (Pekarek) Lynch at Topeka, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Pekarek of Topeka. No issue, but she has children by a previous marriage.

11. Clark Everet Myers born 19 Oct. 1914 Rossville, Kans., resides Decatur, Ga. He has been Dean of the Graduate School of Business at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. since 1968, currently on Sabbatical leave. He married 7 May 1942 at Burlingame, Kans. to KU graduate Cora Henley Hepworth, daughter of Richard Field Grenville and Gladys Fairchild (Henley) Hepworth of Burlingame. They have two sons, Clark Jr. who married Linda Gross and lives in Chicago, no issue; and Richard Grenville Hepworth Myers married Deidra Twohey at Decatur, Ga., no issue. Dr. Myers received Bachelors and Masters degrees from Kansas University, Lawrence, Kans., a doctorate from Havard Graduate School of Business Administration; served on the faculties of KU, University of Texas at Austin and Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration before going to Ohio University at Athens; in July 1957, Dr. Myers left Athens and was the Director of the Management Development Institute, Lausanne, Switzerland. He left there July 1960 returning to Harvard where he lectured for one year; July 1961 to July 1968 he was Dean of the School of Business Administration, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.; is an active member of many professional organizations, Who's Who in America (1954-1958).

The Kimbal Family 320

Ruth Esther Shorthill

William P. and Flora E. Franklin Kimbal came to Kansas in the summer of 1885 from Tripoli, Iowa. They had just been married in Dec. 1884, and made the trip to settle in the prairie land to the west in a covered wagon, bringing what they could with them. Some of the furniture and items they carried are treasured family heirlooms yet today. They went first to Minneapolis, where they stayed for about a year while W. P. worked as a partner in a dray business with Jim Chapin, a cousin. Mr. Kimbal had a tree claim in Thomas County near what is now the town of Colby, so in the spring of 1886, he went on west to set out the necessary trees on his claim, leaving his wife and new born child in Minneapolis. The child, Inez, died at the age of 8 months and was buried in Minneapolis.

In the fall of 1886, they moved on by covered wagon to Thomas County where they lived in a dugout while building a two-room sodhouse with the help of friendly neighbors. His first claim was a section (640 acres) and he later added another half-section making a total of 960 acres, most of which was planted to wheat.

While they lived there, three boys were born to them: Claude, 1887; Ray W., 1892; and Ralph, 1897. Again tragedy struck and Claude died in 1895 in 1895 and was buried in Colby. In March of 1897 they proudly moved into a new frame house a month before the birth of Ralph, denying him the heritage of being born in the soddy.

Due to the high altitude which affected Mrs. Kimbal's health and the loneliness of the prairies for her and also the drought and dust storms of 1902 and

1903, they sold their land and moved to Shawnee County, buying 200 acres north of Topeka in 1904. The land was the area between what is now known as Meriden Road on the east, N. E. 35th on the south, and Kimbal Road on the west, and extended on the north by a hedge row about ½ mile up Kimbal Road.

During the years diversified farming with some hogs and cattle was the practice. Parts of the land were sold during the years as the sons left home, finally leaving 117½ acres to Ralph in 1940 when he went to California to live with Ray. Ralph and his wife, Ina Kannarr, lived on the home place most of his lifetime, building a new home on part of the farm across the road from the old one in 1957.

Ray and wife, Gladys Pollom, and five children moved to California in 1936. Most of them remain there in the Los Angles area at the present time, one living in Texas.

Ralph and Ina had two children, Warren born 1923, and Ruth Esther born in 1926. He and his son operated the ShadyBrook Dairy on the farm from 1943 to 1954. They had a tested herd of Holstein and Brown Swiss cows and bottled and delivered Grade A raw milk. Ralph developed parts of the land as the city grew out to envelop the farm. Parts of the farm still belong to some of the family - Mrs. Kimbal has her home on Kimbal Road next door to her daughter, Ruth Esther Shorthill, on part of the farm. Across the road a grandson, David Kimbal, owns a portion of the old farm.

Warren and his wife, Laura Wulfkuhle, lived on the home place until 1966, when they moved to a farm north of Delia. They had three children, David, Jeanette, and Joyce. Ruth Esther and her husband, Verno Shorthill, have their home on a part of the farm and they have two children, Allan and Rachel.

The Kimbal name will live on as the Road was named for them as they were the oldest settlers living there when the road was named. The family through the generations has been active in the community and in its organizations. From Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kimbal on down they have all been members of Indian Creek Grange and very instrumental in its growth and support. They were active in directing the Indian Creek Fair for years and the Shawnee County Agricultural Booth at the Mid-American Fair. Two generations have served the Rochester Cemetery Board and also the Indian Creek School Board. They have also worked in church and other organizations through the years.

James Wilson Montee Jr. 321

Betty L. Ramsey



(James Wilson Montee Jr. and wife, Margaret Julia (White) Montee on their wedding day 6 Dec. 1893 in Oregon.)

James Wilson Montee Jr. was born 22 Oct. 1862 in a log house four miles south of Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill. He was the son of James Wilson and Harriet Lucinda (Robinson) Montee. He moved to Crawford Co., Kans. with his family in the 1870s.

In 1881 he left the farm and went west to Dodge City, Kans., where he drove a stagecoach for two years for the Reynolds Stage Company. In 1883, he returned to Pittsburg, Kans., operated a skating rink for one year and then sold out. He headed west again, this time 85 miles south of Dodge City in Ashland Co., he filed a claim on 160 acres of homestead land, built a cabin and planted a crop. In Aug. when the crop was maturing well, the hot winds came and burned it up. He proved his claim and gave up farming and went to Ohio where he learned the art of photography. Back in Kansas he opened a studio in Ft. Scott, staying there one year and sold out in 1889 and headed for Portland, Oregon.

That year he met Margaret Julia White of Woodburn, Ore. and in 1893 they were married. Two years later they moved to Southern California and settled in Redlands, where he went into the citrus business for six years before selling out and going into the construction business.

While in Redlands three sons, Kenneth, Ralph, and Harold, were born. Later they moved to Los

Angeles and their only daughter, Pauline, was born.

In Los Angeles he continued in the building trade from 1908 to 1922, and then leased a barley field in Santa Monica which was later named Clover Field. He and his sons built the first airplane hangar and started the first commercial airport in 1922.

James Wilson Montee's interest in aviation had started as a child when he watched the birds and felt that man could fly as they did. Shortly after WWI he began to realize his dreams along this line when his son, Kenneth, returned from the war a confirmed and enthusiastic pilot. With Kenneth's designs and Jim's skill as a builder, the two built the first monoplane wing for the conversion of a Jenny ever built in 1919-1920. When they completed it and proved it, it was successful. The aviation world was still skeptical. They did not believe the monoplane was practical, but Jim insisted that the birds flew with only one set of wings and man could do it too. Although major aircraft manufacturers did not come around to this way of thinking until 1928, by the year 1950, 99% of all aircraft manufactured were monoplanes.

Jim Montee continued his plane building with his three sons and opened Clover Field. In that year, 1922, Jim was 60 years old. He learned to fly and soloed in a Jenny 4-JN-4D. Kenneth taught his father and two brothers, Ralph and Harold, to fly and they soon earned the name of the "Flying Family".

They started carrying passengers, doing exhibitions, moving picture work, aerial photography, and mosaic mapping, and mapped a great area of the country for an electrical company and for some of the oil companies.

In 1923, the four Montees built the first three-passenger planes and developed a four passenger model with a 180 hp motor and a speed of 160 mph. It was their plane built in 1924 and 1925, piloted by son, Kenneth, which won first prize in the National Air Races in New York in 1925. Jim and his sons were mechanics as well as pilots, and Capt. Nungesser, the most decorated pilot of WW I, sent his plane to the Montees to rebuild and recover when he was on an exhibition tour in this country.

"Dad" Montee, as he came to be called, became increasingly aware of the dangers of aviation without laws to govern the new industry. In 1926, the Army flew him to Mitchell Field in New York in a Douglas O-2 and he presented his ideas to air-minded Senator Bingham. In 1927, legislation was passed which provided for both a flying and an oral test, a physical examination for pilots, that a pilot should have 50 hours in the air before being allowed to carry passengers; and that instructors should have 200 hours in the air. When the tests were given, his sons obtained their licenses, and Jim Montee, at the age of 65, became the oldest licensed pilot in the world.

Father and three sons continued in the aviation field and were active pilots until their deaths. Ralph was a pilot with TWA at the time of his death in 1933 in a crash in a storm near Amarillo, Texas. Soon, thereafter, de-icers and non-freezable instruments were installed in planes. Harold spent his life in aviation and was an airline owner and later a Civil Aeronautics official. He outlived his brothers by many years and died in 1965 at the age of 59.

Jim Montee continued to fly and made a yearly flight on his birthday until his death. He took members of his family on each of these trips, but his daughter was the only one who made the trip every year.

After his 85th birthday, he was honored by having his copper wings added to the Famous Pilot Wall at the Mission Inn in Riverside, California. In his lifetime of flying since the age of 60, Jim Montee had over 6,000 hours of flying time. He was a lifetime member of the Professional Pilots Association.

Margaret (White) Montee was a woman of great artistic talent. She had designed and made hats in her own millinery shop before her marriage, and while making a home for her adventuresome family, she managed to find time to develop her talent of painting in oils. Many scenes of the Southern California desert and other areas, and still life paintings decorate the homes of her family and other relatives. She lived six years after the death of her husband and spent that time near her daughter and husband (Mr. & Mrs. Jack Copass) who live in Palm Springs, California.

The last trip "Dad" Montee flew was in 1956 when he was 94 years old. He died some six weeks later on 31 Dec. 1956 and is buried in Rose Hills Memorial Cemetery in Whittier, California. The next year, James Wilson Montee Jr. was posthumously awarded the Air Medal of France for being the outstanding Civilian Aviator of the world. From a Crawford County Kansas pioneer family whose Montee heritage traces back to France in the 1600's came this honor from the land of his ancestors.

In his lifetime, James Wilson Montee and his family contributed much to the progress of this country from his early life in the times of the oxen and the stagecoach, to all their time spent in the developing years of aviation and modern times. His descendants have moved to various parts of the U. S. and the world and have done much traveling by air, carrying the love of flight handed down to them by their pioneer ancestor "Dad" Montee.

Joseph LeGore 322

Marilyn Shaffer Hobbs

Joseph LeGore was born in 1793 in Maryland.

He is believed to have been the son of Revolutionary War soldier, John LeGore (1755-1829) from France and Margaret Funk (1760-1818 married 1777).

In 1813, Joseph was ordered to join the Army at Deercreek, Ross Co., Ohio. He served in the Company commanded by Capt. Benjamin Goldsbury (Ohio Militia). After his service in the Army he returned to Fayette Co., Ohio where he started raising his large family. He was married three times, but little is known about his first two wives. He married third, Jane Tuttle, in Kalamazoo, Michigan in 1845. It was with wife number three that he obtained Bounty Land in Kansas and moved his family into Pottawatomie County, probably 1856.

Joseph LeGore and wife, Jane, obtained their land along the Big Blue River which at this point separates Pottawatomie from Riley County. All of the family business and the children's schooling was transacted in Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas.

Joseph was many years senior to this last wife and became ill and died at Manhattan, Kansas 20 Apr. 1868, aged 74 years, 5 months, and two days. He is buried at Sunset Cemetery, Manhattan, Kansas. Widow Jane refused to be administratrix to Joseph's estate and the court appointed one of his sons, Andrew Jackson LeGore, to be administrator.

Jane LeGore remarried in 1872 to John Ross alias Alfred Siler. They moved to Northeast Oregon (Union Co.) about 1881. Many LeGore descendants of Joseph and Jane live in that area and are included in its early history.

The following children are known to have been born to Joseph and his three wives. Some, the mother is not known.

John, born 16 Apr. 1816 in Ohio, died 24 July 1900, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, married 1839 Ellen Yuill. Elizabeth Ann married—Patrick. Margaret died 1868 to 1871, married—Haigler. Daniel, no information. Delilah died before 1868, married—Powell.

The above five children's mother is unknown. Wife number one was Maria—, wife number two was Anna.

Joseph (believed that his mother was Anna) born about 1831 married Mary—. Andrew Jackson born 8 Feb. 1833 in Ohio, died 26 Aug. 1913 Los Angeles, California, married 22 Sept. 1862 to Frances A. Richards. James born 10 Oct. 1836, died 4 March 1864 Manhattan, Kansas. (Andrew and James' mother was Anna).

Merritt; Orlando; Henry born about 1851 Michigan; Celia born about 1856 Michigan; Joseph born 1858 in Kansas; Lawson born about 1861 in Kansas. These children were born to Joseph and Jane (Tuttle) LeGore.



(Jacob P. and Harriet (McClelland) Wilt)

Jacob P. Wilt 323

Vida Lannan

Jacob P. Wilt and his wife, Harriet Eleanor (McClelland) were among the early settlers of Wabaunsee County. Jacob was born 13 Mar. 1840 in Perry Co., Ohio and died 9 June 1909 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Harriet was born 21 Oct. 1842 in Pennsylvania and died 22 July 1919 in Paxico, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas. They first settled on a farm south of Willard in Shawnee County in 1868. In 1870, they were homesteading in the Hinerville community north of Alma. They later settled in Newbury Twp. on a farm four miles north of Paxico. Mr. Wilt served as a Union soldier in the Civil War in the 12 Ohio Volunteers. They were married in Athens Co., Ohio.

They had the following children: 1. William Harley born 19 May 1867 in Ohio, Married first, Zettie Betts, second Vina—, third, Sadie Daugherty; 2. Francis Harry (Frank) was born 24 June 1869 near Willard, died 3 Aug. 1942, married Regina (Rena) Braman; 3. George Ira was born 9 Dec. 1870, died 9 Jan. 1945; 4. Dora Ethel was born 4 Dec. 1872, died 15 July 1955, married William Witham.

William and Dora Witham had two children: Anna married Phil Oyler, and Francis married Myrtle Erickson.

Frank and Rena Wilt had four children: Mabel Dora who married Herbert John Wrench; George William who married Esther Pusch; Jessie Ethel who married Wilson Witham Guile; and Francis Elza who married first Velma Meade; second Charlotte Berry. Frank served several terms as Justice of the Peace in Paxico. He owned and operated Hotel Paxico for twenty-nine years. He and his brother, George, had a business called Wilt Brothers Livery.

Aaron Lane Lanning 324

Bobbi Athon

Aaron Lanning came to Kansas when it was but a young state. In the summer of 1865, as soon as he was discharged from the Army, Aaron began the long trek from Mobile, Ala. to Linn Co., Kansas and decided to bring his parents and siblings back to this sparsely populous land.

He was not from the south, no, he was fighting "adherents of materialism and base brutality" there. Born Aaron Lane Lanning on 3 Nov. 1845 at Trenton, New Jersey, to Ralph and Diana (Bendy) Lanning, who were from an old eastern family of Welsh extraction.

His parents removed to Jerseyville, Ill. when their family was still young. It was from this town that Aaron entered the service in the 122nd Illinois Volunteers Infantry in April 1862. He was promoted to Sergeant in 1864. He was discharged in June of 1865.

Aaron married Sarah Emma Preston 3 Nov. in 1867 in Mound City, Kansas. He and Sarah had five children, three of whom were living at the time of his death, 12 Mar. 1935. He is buried in the Prairie Home Cemetery. This burial ground is located west of Quenemo, Kansas.

His ideas and thoughts live on in his diary and the many newspaper articles he had written.

Coming To Kansas 325

Joyce Ritchey

(This article is composed of excerpts from a letter written by Rebecca Heberling, date unknown. The original letter is in the possession of Mrs. J. L. Foltz.)

Rebecca Heberling was born in Athens, Ohio on 19 August 1842. The family moved to Georgetown, Harrison County, Ohio about 1847 and Rebecca attended school there until 1856. She left Ohio with her family in 1856 and traveled to Wheeling, West Virginia where they boarded a steamboat on the Ohio River and landed at St. Louis, Missouri. A riverboat on the Missouri River carried the family to Independence, Missouri and from there to Ridgeway, Osage County, Kansas, the family traveled by buggy. They purchased cattle along the way.

Rebecca's father had claimed land there in 1855 and had built a two-room log cabin. The log cabin seemed strange and lonely at first and the family had no close neighbors. However, in the fall of 1856, Aaron Kinney and his family moved nearby and in a few years time, more neighbors had moved into the area.

Rebecca's father went to St. Louis to buy a four-horse thresher. It was a relatively simple device that left wheat and chaff together. These, then, had to be separated and the grist mill at Lawrence, Kansas was often frequented for this purpose. In addition, mail picked up in Lawrence by one neighbor was carried back to Ridgeway for all the neighbors.

The Heberling farm usually had a string of visitors and during border ruffian days it was common to have a half dozen or more men stop in for breakfast, either on the way to battle or returning from it.

Rebecca married Martin L. Foltz on 7 Feb. 1866 and remained in Osage County until 1 March 1881. At that time, the Foltz family bought a home in Wakarusa, Kansas. Three sons were born to the couple: Fred (who died in infancy), Junius H., and Neven M.

Organ Music 326

Elizabeth S. Ward

Note: The following article appeared in the Topeka Daily Capital February 4, 1961.

"The burial one day this week of Mrs. Frank G. Drenning, for a half century a leader in Topeka musical circles, brings to mind an article in the American Guild of Organists - a series of reminiscences written by Mrs. Drenning and recalling some of the visits of dignitaries to the capital city. This article has been revived for us by Clifford Souders - it was written several years ago and reads, in part:

My love for the organ began with my first lesson on mother's old cottage organ. The study of piano at Kansas State Teachers College in Emporia where I graduated was a prelude to my life work. The position of music supervisor in the Topeka public schools and my summer study in Boston and Chicago were interludes.

My real business in life was to play the pipe organ. The majesty of the instrument and the dignity of the music written for it fascinated me. In 1905, I began playing for the First Christian Church in Topeka and continued playing for forty-six years. The first organ was a Hutchings-Vote three manual and burned in the fire of 1937, when lightning struck the church. The second organ, a three manual Reuter with an echo organ in the tower was put in the church in 1938.

Charles Stanford Skilton, organist and com-

poser, was my teacher in Kansas University where I took my degree in organ. I lived to play his "Afterglow" with its one chime effect, and I deemed it a privilige to sit by him at Guild convention.

Clarence Dickinson, with whom I studied and for whom I substituted during the summer of 1913 at the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York, reduced me to utter humiliation in my first lesson.

"You played during every rest in the music," he said. He gave me a new interpretation of Bach's "Fantasia and Fugue in G Minor". His "Reverie" has been one of my best teaching pieces.

I became a member of the American Guild of Organists that year, my name being proposed by him. I have held every office in the Kansas Chapter. At the Southwest Regional Convention in Topeka, this April, we went in a chartered bus on a day's organ tour. Organs in Kansas University, Kansas City and Park College were heard. The final recital in the Second Presbyterian Church in Kansas City, Mo., was played magnificently by Mario Salvador.

Clarence Eddy was brought by the Topeka Chamber of Commerce at my request, to give a recital before the Kansas State Teachers Association. The organ in the old City Auditorium was a large four manual Kimball, pneumatic action. Clarence Eddy was the first great organist to come to Topeka. People liked his quiet unassuming manner and his masterly playing.

President Woodrow Wilson spoke later in the same auditorium and I was the organist. There was a thrill in the playing with a fine brass band, "The Star Spangled Banner".

President William Howard Taft spoke on the State House grounds to an immense crowd. I stood on the platform by him and directed a chorus of a thousand school children in patriotic songs. The singers were massed on the south steps of the State House.

There are so many weddings in a lifetime of playing. Stained glass windows and lighted candles do not surpass the glow on the face of the bride as she comes down the center aisle in her satin gown and long veil. I was married in the church on Christmas Day, 1918, to Frank G. Drenning, prominent attorney. Baskets of red poinsettias and small evergreens decorated the chancel.

It has been my privilege to hear many organs and choirs in the United States and Canada. In London, I went to Evensong in Westminster Abbey and heard the clear voices of the boys in Gounod's "Sing Praise unto the Lord". In Paris, I sat entranced throughout three masses in the Church of the Madeleine. In rural France, I looked at the rows of white crosses in San Mihiel Cemetery, picked red poppies and thanked God for the sunshine, the singing of the larks and the American Flag, flying in the breeze."

Henry Frank Brown 327

Livonia Jacobe

In 1894, Henry Frank Brown, his wife Alice (Mills) Brown, and children, Zella May Brown and James William Brown, came to Girard, Kansas. Mr. Brown was a carpenter and also made picture frames for the Van Voast Furniture Store in Girard. DeForest Van Voast and his wife Elizabeth (Brown) Van Voast of Girard were Mr. Brown's aunt and uncle.

Henry Frank Brown was born 2 July 1866 in Putnam Co., Mo., the son and only child of James W. Brown and Anjemima (Ledford) Brown. His father, James W. Brown, a Civil War soldier from the Putnam Co., Mo., militia, died from tuberculosis contracted in the militia when Henry Frank was one year old and he was raised by his mother and her second husband, Charles A. Gillum. His mother's father, Capt. George Washington Ralls Ledford, was made his guardian and administrator of his estate.

Mr. Brown and Livonia Alice Mills were married 18 Nov. 1887 in Unionville, Mo. where they lived until 1894 when they moved to Kansas. Livonia Alice Mills was born 8 Aug. 1870 in Putnam Co., Missouri. Her parents were Western Fry Mills and Lucy Ellen (Martin) Mills.

Henry Frank and Alice (Mills) Brown had eight children - Zella May (Legg), James William, Zedda Lee (See), George Franklin, Floral Finn, twins Lolan B. and Loal D., and Herbert Hadley.

About 1917, Mr. and Mrs. Brown were divorced and he went to live in Enid, Okla., where for many years he owned the Browns Grocery Stores. One store he ran himself and the second store was run by his son, George. Mr. Brown married a second time in Enid. He died in Enid May 16, 1941, and is buried there.

After the divorce, Livonia Alice Brown took her three small sons to Des Moines, Iowa, where she worked and raised them to manhood. She died March 15, 1931, at Des Moines, Iowa, and is buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

This family was a musically talented family. Mr. Brown taught voice for twenty-five years. He and his wife met at one of his voice schools when she was seventeen and he was twenty-one. All of their children were musically inclined. One daughter was on the vaudeville circuit with a trio and sang in many theaters in towns over Kansas in the 1920's. All of the sons sang as singles, quartets and groups on radio in Des Moines, Iowa.



(Henry Frank, Livonia Alice (Mills), Zella May and James W. Brown)

Some "True" Pioneers 328

Vera Strong True

J. F. True, his brother, L. C. True and a friend, F. D. Coburn, who later became the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, came together in 1866 and started a cattle feeding business in Franklin Co., Kansas near Ottawa. In those days cattle were driven from Texas to Abilene, Kansas and then shipped to the eastern part of the state where feed grains were more readily available to fatten them for market. In 1868 their feeding operation took place on the old town site of Minneola which had been the old Territorial Capital for two months, March and April of 1858. J. F. True and F. D. Coburn lived at the old Perry Fuller House there and close to the Hotel stood the cabin where the "bland and genial Charley Hart ran a saloon. Three years later he became known as the monster Quantrell".

They set up their feed boxes on historic ground and proceeded to start feeding their cattle - but now they needed hogs. As there were no hogs in Franklin County he employed a young lawyer, H. W. Magee, of Ottawa to go with him to Platte Co., Mo., to get a drove. They returned to Minneola, a distance of 80 miles in three days. H. W. Magee was a cousin of the Trues who later went to California and made quite a name for himself in banking circles.

In December, feed was out and none was coming in so they moved feed boxes, cattle, and hogs 25 miles south to Stanton on the Marias-de-Cynes where the Jackson brothers had corn and cattle for them. While the men were boarding at one of the Jacksons a baby boy was born and named Fred for J. F. True. Fred S. Jackson later became Attorney General of Kansas and a Congressman.

Since there were no stockyards at Kansas City, except one small pen about 24 by 30 feet they drove their cattle to the Hannibal and St. Joe yards north of Kansas City for shipment in April. Returning to Stanton immediately, they drove their hogs 75 miles to Pleasant Hill, Mo. on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and shipped them to St. Louis.

Their trail passed through Cass Co., Mo., a part of the territory where only Jennison's tombstones, as they were called, could be seen. These tombstones were the chimneys of houses burned out by Jennison's command in obedience to Gen. Ewing's General Order no. 11. Sleeping out under the stars, with their hogs, in such surroundings produced queer sensations, according to J. F. True.

Just when Lewis Corbin True decided the cattle business was not for him I do not know but he does not seem to be mentioned in this 1868 account given by J. F. True to a Jefferson County, old settler's reunion. Col. L. C. True went to Chetopa, Labette Co., Kansas and studied law under William P. Lamb and was admitted to the bar in Cherokee County in 1871. After five years practice he was elected County Attorney of Labette Co. He vigorously enforced the new prohibition law and had his house destroyed by fire for his efforts and lost the next election the same year that Gov. St. John lost re-election on the prohibition question. In 1882 he moved to Kansas City, Kansas, where he continued his law practice except during his one term on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas in Wyandotte Co. and one term as Judge of the Second Division of the Court of the Twenty-ninth Judicial District. He was also the first city attorney after its consolidation with Wyandotte County.

Col. L. C. True was born in Coles Co., Ill. 4 Apr. 1842 and died in Kansas City, Kansas. He had married Annie Keeler in Pine Bluff, Ark. in 1865-66. Their sons were Frederick G. who married Minnie—and lived in Peoria, Ill. and had a daughter, Annie; and George L. who went to Clovis, New Mexico, and a little daughter, Pluma, who died when six months old. They were a Presbyterian family and Col. True served twice as Commander of Burnside post # 28, Department of the GAR; and the Sons of Veterans organization at Kansas City bears his name.

The True brothers had come from Coles Co., Ill.,

sons of Frederick Golson True born 15 Jan. 1812 in Woodford Co., Ky. and Cynthia Ann Wigginton (Wiggington) born in Bourbon Co., Ky., 22 Dec. 1811, who were married in Scott Co., Ky. 8 May 1833. She died 29 Oct. 1860 in Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill. He married second Margaret Nabb but they had no children. She died 2 Mar. 1907. He died 5 Dec. 1892 in Mattoon, Ill. Four of the children of this couple were Kansas Pioneers, and three cousins, John Lewis White, George Lovell White, and Susan (White) Nabb and their mother, Philadelphia Gladstone (True) White Ellis and her second husband, Israel Ellis were also Kansas Pioneers about the same time. They settled in or near Buffalo, Kansas and succeeding generations moved on to Eureka, El Dorado, and Wichita with some scattering in other directions.

Elizabeth Corbin True born 18 Apr. 1837 in Coles Co., Ill., married John A. Forline in 1859 and they settled in Downs, Osborne Co., Kansas before 1879. She died 13 Apr. 1888 and is buried in Downs. He died 26 Apr. 1912 at Downs and is buried there also. Their children were: Charles, Harry, Olivia (Ollie) who married Luther D. Leroy, both buried at Downs and Eddie Allen, who died of Diphtheria and Quinsey when 2 years and 8 months old. There may have been others.

Simeon Edmund True, a younger brother, came later to Jefferson Co., Kansas and settled near Oskaloosa, Kansas. He was born in Coles Co., Ill. 16 Nov. 1853. I do not know just when he came to Kansas but he attended what is now Kansas State University, and in addition to his farming, wrote both prose and poetry for periodicals mostly under a pseudonym. He married 1st 17 Mar. 1877 Fannie Gray, and 2nd 7 Oct. 1900 Jessie M. Harvey. He died 29 Feb. 1913 at Oskaloosa, Kansas. He was also a Probate Judge at Oskaloosa 1907-1910.

J. F. True went back to Charleston, Ill. and on the 13th of Jan. 1870 married Charlotte Ella Price, born 19 Sept. 1843 in Woodford Co., Ky., daughter of the late Rev. Jacob Fishback Price and Maria Reed (Miles) Price of Kentucky. There were married in the First Presbyterian Church with her brother, the Rev. Charles W. Price officiating. She was also a cousin of Eliza Marshall who had married John W. True, an older brother of J. F. True. A wedding dinner was given for the newlywed couple and relatives and friends, following the ceremony, at the John True home and they remained there until time for the train to come that was to bring them to Kansas.

They built a house on his ranch on the hills about a mile and a half north of the little town of Newman and called it Mt. Airy. It was well named for the buildings were built on top of about the highest hill around where the view up and down the Kaw Valley is beautiful and the winds blow free. After the Santa Fe shops were built in Topeka the whistle could be heard out there 12 miles east of Topeka. On what was then called the Kansas Pacific Railroad, now Union Pacific, this is where the little town of Newman was located but it is now non-existent. Over the years the name of the ranch seemed to change to the Rocky Hill Ranch.

J. F. True was a farmer and a stockman, his specialty being registered Shorthorn Cattle. He was one of the early directors of the State Board of Agriculture and was its Vice-President in 1887 and 1888. He was also a writer of several articles that were read and discussed at the State Board meetings. He was a director of the Improved Stock Breeder's Association in 1893 and 1894 and contributed at least one article which was given at the 9th annual meeting of that organization. He was a member of the GAR post at Perry, Kansas as he had served in the Civil War in the 1st Co. "D" 41st and 2nd "G" 62nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He had entered as a private and was discharged as a 1st lieutenant, at the end of his period of service. He was often called Colonel in the community but was not actually a Colonel. His wife's brother was a Chaplain in the Confederate Army and Generals Sterling Price and Samuel W. Price were related to her so the Civil War was not discussed in their home very much. However, this Price family were concerned for black people and sent one who showed great artistic ability to Europe to study. He became a fine artist in portraiture. There was also a time when the neighbors came in to help at harvest time that a black man was among them. A white man from Missouri did not want to eat at the same table with a black man so the Trues told him he might wait and eat with the women if he preferred and that brought him into line. The early Trues in Virginia and Kentucky had owned some slaves but became convinced of the wrongness of this and left Kentucky for Illinois where they became strong Abolitionists and when the Civil War broke every adult man among them volunteered for service in the Union Army.

The Trues were active members of the Presbyterian Church at Perry, he being an Elder many years. They sometimes came to the old Presbyterian Church in Topeka east of the Avenue. It took most of the day to make this trip by horse and buggy over poor roads and then they had to cross the river on a ferry to get there. When a Methodist Church was to be built at Thompsonville, Ella gave a calf that was considered part of her stock to the church for she was glad to have a Sunday School only three miles from their home for her children to attend. So they went to the Methodist Sunday School and on preaching days to the Presbyterian Church at Perry where the adults kept their membership.

James Frederick True born 13 Jan. 1840 in Coles Co., Ill. and Charlotte Ella Price born 19 Sept. 1843 in

Kentucky were the parents of MaBelle and Cynthia Reed True, twins who arrived at their house 11 Jan. 1872, but Cynthia did not live very long. Irene was born 12 Apr. 1874; Ella came 6 Mar. 1876 at 9 a.m. and died at 9 p.m.; James Frederick Jr. was born 5 June 1877 while the family was living in makeshift quarters in the buggy shed, wood shed, and granary, along with the workmen who were rebuilding the house that had burned in March of that year. Lou Ella was born 25 Feb. 1880 and in Sept. of that year tragedy struck the family. The mother, Ella, had been visiting her brother, the Rev. Charles W. Price, in Cherokee, Kansas and he was taking her to visit the Col. L. C. True family in Chetopa, Kansas when the seat of the spring wagon on which she was sitting, came loose and she was thrown backwards out of the wagon, fracturing her spine. They were only about a mile from the True home and she was taken there, where she died about ten days later on the 21st of Sept. 1880. Following this, baby Lou Ella's name was changed to Ella Price True for her mother.

Grandmother Maria Price stayed on to care for the children for a while and Cousin Trecy, as Theresa McAlister was called by the family, came from Ill. to help also. The grandmother was in and out of the home for several years to keep in touch with her grandchildren.

On Mar. 1882, James Frederick True Sr. was married a second time to Helen M. Trumbell in Kansas City, Mo. She had been a school teacher at Perry, Kansas. The Rev. M. C. McMillan was the officiating pastor. She was born 5 Aug. 1840 at East Croftsburry, Vt. and died 25 Apr. 1904 at Rocky Hill, a peaceful and instantaneous death. They had no children but no doubt she had a great deal to do with the raising of this family of five little ones under ten years of age.



(James Frederick True Sr. and Charlotte Ella (Price) True about 1870.)

MaBelle True attended Washburn Academy in Topeka, taught school for three years and then went to the Kansas Medical College where she graduated in 1897. She was in private practice in Parsons for three years but most of her work was done in the State Health Departments in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Montana and in Indian Mission Schools in connection with children's health. Dr. S. J. Crumbine, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, asked her to return to Kansas, which she did and took part in his Maternity and Infancy program and Child Health work. Dr. MaBelle True also took additional studies over the years at the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia; Columbia University, New York City; University of Colorado; University of Washington at Seattle; and the University of California at Berkeley. During a period of years when she had to be at home caring for her father she was State (Synodical) Executive Secretary for Presbyterian Women for six years.

Her Father had built a home in Topeka at 1300 Mulvane and he and the two daughters, MaBelle and Ella, lived there as did Theresa McAlister. The latter was one of a group of orphans who had been brought over from England in the late 1850's and Cynthia True, in Coles Co., Ill., mother of J. F. True, had asked for one of these children. Theresa was ten years old when she was taken into the family and was a much loved member of the family the rest of her life. J. F. True later built another house in the 16th block of Boswell where the family lived for a time. They were members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church when they lived in Topeka. He died 12 Jan. 1919 in Topeka and is buried in the Oak Ridge Cemetery north of Perry, Kansas. Dr. MaBelle True died 2 Aug. 1955 in Topeka and is also buried in the Oak Ridge Cemetery at Perry. The two baby daughters and the mother are buried there also.

Irene Walton True graduated from Washburn in 1896 and was State Secretary of the YWCA for three years, visiting the young women students in Kansas Colleges in the interest of the Young Women's Christian Association. She married Dr. Myron W. Axtell, of Washburn College, and a graduate of Chicago Medical College in 1899. He must have also been a minister as he officiated at the wedding of J. F. True Jr. and Alida Otis. They went to Africa, appointed to Service in the West Africa Mission, but were home within a year, her health wrecked by the unfavorable climate. She never did fully recover her health and died 23 Feb. 1909. She was buried in Texas where she died but her body was brought to the family plot at Perry in later years. They had five children: Fred Lawrence, who married Hazel Knabe. They published the Moline Advance at Moline, Kansas for several years and still do some printing work in retirement. He attended KSAC, now Kansas State University, and was a distance runner on the track

team. She attended the Kansas State College at Pittsburg and he also took some work there. She was a school teacher before they were married. They have no children. Margaret, married 1st, Paul Hollis and had Mary Irene and Barbara. She married 2nd, Floyd Parker. She died in Denver, Colo. in 1932. Paul married Veneda Wanamaker and moved to California where he was a school teacher and principal at Redlands and El Secundo until his retirement. He was also a distance runner while in school at Kansas State College as it was called at that time. They had no children and he died 4 Aug. 1975. Grace, after college and teaching, married 1st, Robert P. Jassaud and they had a daughter, Joan, and a son, Robert Jr. She was a teacher many years in California. She married 2nd Richard Taylor, who died in the spring of 1975. Irene, also after college and teaching, married Pat Ryan and they had one daughter, Patricia. They were also Californians.

Ella Price True received her education in Topeka High School and at Kansas University at Lawrence. She was never married but was active in YWCA work and young people's work at the Westminster Presbyterian Church in her earlier years and was a member of the Marguerite Missionary Society. Her work at KU was mostly in art history. She came into the Topeka schools in 1910 as a teacher of manual training, sewing, woodworking, and arts, and crafts. After she received her degree she also taught history. She retired in 1945 and her death came 18 Oct. 1952. She is also buried with the family in the Oak Ridge Cemetery at Perry. Theresa McAlister lived with Ella until her death in the late 1920's and is buried with the family. She never married.

J. Fred True Jr. graduated from Topeka High School in 1898 and then went back to the farm with his father. When his father came to Topeka he took over the operation of the farm entirely and his specialty became the raising of registered Hereford Cattle and Percheron horses. He was active in the Grange and Farm Bureau.

He married Alida Flora Otis, daughter of Ex-Congressman John G. and Bina (Numan) Otis, on 18 June 1901. She was a former classmate in high school and had taught school after graduating from Topeka High School. They were both active in the Methodist Church at Thompsonville taking many responsibilities there over the years. She also took the Menninger Bible Course in Topeka and taught it in her own community. She died 11 Aug. 1941 in Hays, Kans. and was buried in the Topeka Cemetery. He died 16 Feb. 1946 in Centralia, Kans. at his daughter's home and is also buried in the Topeka Cemetery. They were the parents of three children:

1. Florence Ellen True born 2 Dec. 1902 near Perry, Jefferson Co., Kans. married Alvin Kornelius Banman 18 June 1927 at her home. They have both been school teachers all their lives in Mississippi and in several places in Kansas. He was Superintendent of Schools for Leavenworth Co. when he retired. They have been very active in Church and community affairs wherever they have lived and are still quite active in retirement. They have three children:

1. Alvin Kornelius Banman Jr. born 12 Oct. 1928 in Mississippi, who married Norma Marqueling 20 July in Manhattan, Kans. Their children are - Eugene, James, Rosalind, Marilyn, John Mark, and David.

2. Alida Ellen Banman born 11 Dec. 1930 in Mississippi, married Armin Otto Samuelson of Topeka, Kans. at Centralia, Kans. 22 June 1952. She is also a school teacher like her parents. Their children are - Alida Jayne who married Ronald Heller and have children Roland, Ramin, Eric, and Mark Alan. Vera Katherine Banman born 29 July 1933 in Mississippi married 1st Keith Bollor. He was in County Agent Work in Indiana and she is another school teacher. Their children are - Louise Ellen (Lou Ellen) who married Randy Lawyer and have a baby Christopher Paul; Kristie, Kurt Allen, and Benjamin Keith Bollor. Vera married 2nd Lawrence Emmons.

2. James Frederick True III born 29 May 1904 near Perry, Jefferson Co., Kans. married Vera May Strong 16 Feb. 1930 in her home in Wichita, Kans. He is a 1929 graduate of Kansas State University and his work has been in farming, County Agent, Farm Sales and Management for the Union Central Insurance Company and for the last 22 and a half years of his employment he was the director of the Division of Weights and Measures in the Kansas State Board of Agriculture with the title of State Sealer. He built the Department from the ground up and when a new Laboratory was built the year following his retirement it was named in his honor. He has been active in his church wherever he has lived and has been a Gideon and Kiwanian many years. He was also a Rotarian several years before moving to Topeka. His wife's activities outside the home have been principally in Sunday School and Church work, The Gideon Auxiliary and in various children's activities as they were growing up. Their four children are:

1. James Vernon True born 12 May 1931 in Topeka, Kans. while the family was living on the farm in Jefferson Co., Kans. He married Norma Jean Gibbs in Oklahoma City 27 July 1959 and is now with the Commercial Credit Company in Atlanta, Ga. Their children are Daryl Eugene, Gayle Marie, and Amy Susanne.

2. Idamay Alida True born 28 Apr. 1933 in Topeka, Kans. while the family was living on the farm in Jefferson Co., Kans. She married Clifford Frank Terry, LTC United States Army on 13 Nov. 1970 in Las Vegas, Nev. They have no children, but he has Debra Ann, Nancy Kay, and Gregory Vincent Terry by his first wife.

3. Frederick Hiram True, Major in the Kansas National Guard and a civilian employee of the

National Guard was born 7 Jan. 1936 in Burlington, Kans. He married Susan Schober 25 May 1958 in Topeka, Kans. Both are graduates of Kansas State University and she is teaching in the Physical Education Department at Washburn University and is the Women's Gymnastics Coach. They have two sons: Scott Alan and Mark Edward.

4. Vera Jeanne True born 5 Aug. 1943 married Ronald Albert White in Topeka, Kans. on 23 Aug. 1964. Both are graduates of Kansas State University and he is now Vice-President of a bank in Osborne, Kans. She was in extension work in Phillips County a few years but is now a homemaker for her family. Their children are: Cheri Lynn and Terry Curtis.



(Children of Mr. & Mrs. J. F. True Sr., Irene Walton, James Frederick Jr., MaBelle, and Ella Price True)

Otis Haviland True, M. D., born 19 June 1906 near Perry, Kans. married Lillian Cyrena Farnsworth at Kansas City, Mo. 21 June 1934. He is a graduate of Kansas University at Lawrence and received his M. D. from the Kansas University School of Medicine. Lillian is a graduate nurse receiving her R.N. from the University Hospital School of Nursing. They had their own small hospital for a few years in Bird City, Kans. and later moved to Hays, Kans. where he was a physician and surgeon many years. In later years he studied radiology and became a radiologist at the Veterans Hospital in Los Angeles. They are still living in California and have two daughters: Jacquelyn True born 26 Feb. 1936 in Kansas City, Mo., married Roger D. Bauer 10 Aug. 1956 in Kansas City, Mo. He is a professor at Long Beach State College. Their children are: Lisa Jill, Scott Matthew, and Robert; Marybeth True born 6 Nov. 1940 in Bird City, Kans. married Louis S. Cupp on 14 Feb. 1959 in Kansas City, Mo. Their children are Melody and Lucinda (Lucy).

There is a tradition in this family that a John True came to Virginia as an indentured servant (or maybe was sent) because of his disagreement with the Church of England, and that he had a brother or cousin, Otto True, who came to New England and founded a family there. Several others who have worked on the TRUE lines have not been able to establish this and neither have I. I have also been given three possible generations that precede John True who married Mary White, daughter of George and Susannah—White of Stafford Co. and Spotsylvania Co., Va., in Spotsylvania, Va. 8 Feb. 1801. They are John True who married Margaret—and both died in Oldham Co., Ky. in Apr. 1835; Robert True who married Margaret—and lived in Va. and John True who married Sarah—. After the death of John she married a Bryant.

The following has been handed down to me from MaBelle True, M.D. and her distant cousin, Lois Johnson Cone, who worked together on their TRUE line, using their knowledge of their families and doing research on those farther back. Mrs. Cone did more of the research than MaBelle True.

The earliest generation I have of this family is John W. True born 5 Feb. 1776 or 78, and Mary White born 8 Dec. 1783 in Stafford Co., Va. Their second child Philadelphia Gladstone True, was born in Scott, Co., Ky. in 1804. They lived in Scott and Woodford Counties, Ky. until members of the family began moving to Coles Co., Ill. in the mid 1820's. I am not certain of the date of that this family moved but some have said about 1826. Related Trues were moving into Clarke Co., Ind. about the same time.

Frederick Golson True, a son of the above John W. True and Mary White was born in Woodford Co., Ky. 15 Jan. 1812 and at Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill. 5 Dec. 1892. He married 8 May 1833, in Scott Co., Ky. Cynthia Ann Wiggington, born in Bourbon Co., Ky. 22 Dec. 1811, daughter of William Wigginton (Wiggington) and Elizabeth Corbin. She died 29.Oct. 1860 in Coles Co., Ill. Their children were 1. John William True b ca 1834-35, married Eliza Marshall, daughter of Col. T. A. Marshall and Ellen I. (Miles) Marshall. They lived in Mattoon and later Eureka Springs, Ark. 2. Elizabeth Corbin True born 18 Apr. 1837, Coles Co., Ill. and died 13 Apr. 1888 in Downs, Osborne Co., Kans. She married John A. Forline in Coles Co., Ill. 3. Mary White True, twin of Elizabeth, married Hamilton Nabb and moved to Seward, Neb. 4. James Frederick True born 13 Jan. 1840, Coles Co., Ill. died 12 Jan. 1919 in Topeka, Kans. He married in Coles Co., Ill. Charlotte Ella Price, daughter of the late Rev. Jackob Fishback Price and Maria Reed (Miles) Price of Kentucky. 5. Lewis Corbin True born 4 Apr. 1842, Coles Co., died in Kansas City, Kans. married Annie Keeler, in Pine Bluff, Ark. in 1865-66. 6. Olivia Wiggington True born 16 Jan. 1845, died in Mattoon, Ill. married George Gould. 7. Armilda Jane True born 22 Aug. 1848, died 16 Sept. 1851. 8. Simeon Edmund True born 16 Nov. 1853 died in Oskaloosa, Kans. 29 Feb. 1913, married 1st, Fannie Gray on 17 Mar. 1877, and 2nd, Jessie M. Harvey, 7 Oct. 1900.

George Dibert 329

Rosie Athon

George Dibert is an enigma. He came to Kansas when he was 65 years of age, which is a very great age to travel all the way to Kansas from Springfield, Ohio (Clark Co.), the place of his birth.

In Springfield, George was a prominent man. He was a member of an elite firemen's club, owned a brick company, and in the 1840's he built a house with a novel slate roof which is still standing today.

He brought four of his eight children and his wife, Elizabeth Sheaff, to Kansas in 1880. Elizabeth died in 1884 and her remains were sent back to Springfield, Ohio.

George married Annie M. Starboard in the summer of 1885. He owned several hundred acres in Osage Co. at the time. The home was built on top of a hill overlooking his estate.

Death came to George at the age of 71 years, in 1886. The newspaper hinted that his death might not have been natural, and stated that his widow was a young woman.

George is buried in the Harveyville, Kansas cemetery (Wabaunsee Co.) in an unmarked grave.

Isaac K. Kirby 330

Emmett Kirby

Isaac K. Kirby, son of James and Susannah (Trickle) Kirby, was born in a log cabin in Somer township, Champaign Co., Ill. about 1853.

He married Eliza Ellen (Sis) Bryant 22 Dec. 1877 in Champaign Co., Ill. and they had two children, Archie and Bertha.

Isaac and Eliza were divorced and he married Carrie Driscoll. Their two children were Blanche and Stella.

James Kirby died in 1894 and Isaac was among the heirs. When the estate was settled in 1896, Isaac was living in Polk Co., Neb.

Isaac and his brothers Bert, Joshua and George each owned his own threshing machine in Champaign Co., Ill. Later, Isaac began manufacturing and selling his own light draft self-feeder for threshing machines in Wichita, Kan. (310 W. English St.).

In his 84th year (1937), he wrote to his brother John in Champaign, Ill. relating his efforts in building a perpetual motion machine (valued at one million dollars if it ran), and of receiving twenty dollars a month from someone hoping to share in the profits of the venture. John died in 1939. In the 1920's Isaac was listed in the Wichita city directories as a machine shop operator and also as a rooming house proprietor.

During one period of his life, Isaac worked for the Russell Steam Factory, where he serviced and demonstrated the engine at fairs and other events. Some men found that it was possible to remove the government belt from a steam engine, manipulate the throttle, and make the steam engine jump. While the distance probably was not great, Isaac could make his engine go a little further and higher than the other demonstrators. They complained that while they intended to sell their machine after the fair so didn't want to harm them, Isaac didn't care if he wrecked his engine.

Many stories related by his nephew tell of unforgetable experiences in Isaac's life. Once he bought a threshing machine with his brother Joshua and brother-in-law William Shaff as securities and left them "holding the bag". Joshua paid off the debt, Shaff having evaded his responsibility by deeding his property to his wife. Later, Isaac returned and paid Joshua from a large roll of money, clearing up his part in the matter. Shaff's wife refused to deed the land back to him, much to his dismay.

In 1917, Isaac Kirby served as witness in a Kansas City trial. He had been operating a road grader in an area that had been a cemetery. This fact was unknown to him until his machine rolled a few skeltons from their graves. He promptly quit his job rather than disturb the dead. According to a newspaper clipping about the trial, Isaac's replies infuriated a pompous attorney and sent spectators into such gales of laughter, the judge threatened to clear the courtroom. His occupation at this time was listed as machine shop operator.

Other stories center around the Colt .45 revolver he kept handy. Once while working on an engine during threshing season, Isaac's sassy attitude enraged an old Yankee, who grabbed up a pitchfork and took after the young mechanic. Isaac fumbled in his bag until the threatening man strode too close. He then flipped the bag open to reveal a Colt .45 revolver pointed at the old Yankee, who froze in his tracks. Commanded to drop the fork, the man's fingers were too stiff to let go as fast as he wished. The men told Isaac the old man had been needing a lesson for a long time.

One story tells of a butcher's dog who bit bicyclists if they didn't stop pedalling. When Isaac was bitten, he indignantly protested to the butcher, who laughed about the matter. Isaac made a round trip to pick up his Colt .45, strapping the holster to the handlebars of his bicycle. The dog ran at him again. Isaac loosened both hands to hold his gun, one pull of the trigger felling the dog. Then Isaac strode into the butcher shop with the smoking

weapon in his hand to tell the butcher to go bury his old dog. The man never said a word, and one suspects Isaac would have rather used the gun on the butcher than the dog.

Another time the gun saved Isaac's life, but landed him in jail. A man had threatened to kill Isaac with a big clasp knife. When he advanced, ignoring Isaac's warning, Isaac shot him. Witnesses later testified the deceased had often boasted of his intent to kill Isaac, and Isaac was finally freed.

Isaac's son Archie received a bullet through his shoulder from watching his father clean a gun. Archie is supposed to have died in a boiler explosion in Kansas City, Mo. years later.

Isaac Kirby's father James was the eldest child of Elias Kirby Sr. and Mary Johnson. He married 17 Mar. 1836 in Champaign Co., Ill., Susannah Trickle, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Heeter) Trickle.

James was 5'7" tall, a slender man with ruddy complexion and chin whiskers resembling an "Uncle Sam" picture. He wore boots of thinner leather than most men chose, and his shoe shine kit was the slopbucket where he dipped the boots in the grease and milk wastes, then carefully wiped them dry with a soft cloth. If this sounds inplausible, why did he draw so many compliments on his nice looking boots?

James owned two shares in the original Champaign County Fair Association when it occupied land now owned and used by the University. He also served as a constable, in which connection this story is told by Mrs. Edna Grein who saw the incident: "Seven policemen at the Champaign County Fair had attempted to shove Viola Armstrong into the police 'paddy-wagon' without success. James was called upon to assist, whereupon he asked a few questions before committing himself to action. Viola was not being arrested, only ejected from the Fair. When he asked her why she was resisting, Viola stated that she was not going anywhere in a 'paddy-wagon'. At James' request, she walked out the gate with him without the use of any force whatever, and he did not need a college degree in psychology to handle the situation."

There were times, however, when James resorted to "tranquilizing" his children with his tranquilizer being a stout hickory stick.

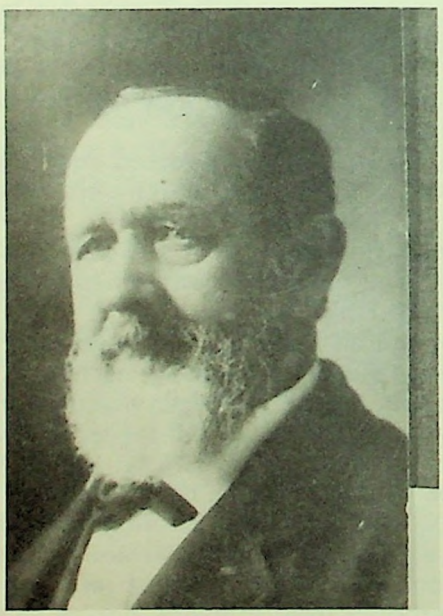
James Kirby died in Champaign Co. 25 April 1894 at the home of his sister, Mrs. Joseph F. Brownfield and was buried beside his wife. He left no will, but his estate records may be found in the Champaign Co. Probate Court office.

Susannah (Trickle) Kirby, wife of James and mother of Isaac, was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, one of 14 children of Joshua and Mary (Heeter) Trickle. Her brothers and sisters were Prairie Bill, Asa, Robert, Francis, Jacob, Mary Ann, Eliza, Louisa, Catherine, one more brother and three sisters whose names are not known to the writer. She died 9 May 1892 and was buried in the Yearsley cemetery.

Susannah's father Joshua was born 5 August 1788 in Virginia, coming to Pickaway Co. as a youngster. He and Mary Heeter were married there 31 March 1811, his name on the marriage license spelled TREACLE, as it was again in the 1820 census of Jackson Twp., Pickaway Co., Ohio.

In 1825 Joshua and his family migrated to Edgar Co., Ill. and in 1829 moved to Vermillion Co., Ill. He had an active part in erecting Champaign Co. from Vermillion Co. lands in 1832. His home was the polling place, he was one of two election commissioners, and was appointed the first coroner of the new county 3 May 1833. Soon after his daughter Susan's marriage to James Kirby in 1836, Joshua and his brother Robert sold their Champaign Co. lands and moved to Vermillion Co. to a place which has since been known as "Trickle's Grove". They were the first permanent settlers. Joshua died there 20 Sept. 1843. His widow, Mary, died 19 May 1855 and is buried beside him in the family plot.

Isaac Kirby's mother, "Suse" as James called her, had a brother Asa, who died in Ford Co., Ill. and was buried in the Trickle's Grove burial ground. After his death, his wife Mary Jane (Wallace) married Israel Todd, who then became stepfather to the Trickle children, Joshua, William Perry and Eliza. This family apparently came to Kansas, as evidenced by receipts in the guardian files of Ford Co., Ill. signed by Eliza & husband, Samuel A. Smith, for money from Neosho & Montgomery counties in 1872. Mrs. Mary Jane Todd was the administratrix of the estate of her son, Wm. Perry Trickle who died intestate in Montgomery Co., Kans. about 1875.



(Wilhelm *Alexander* Vogel)

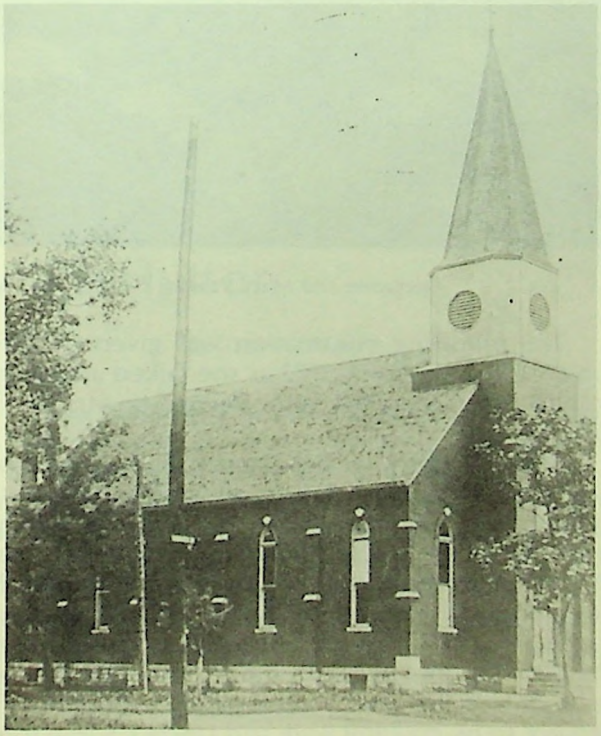
Wilhelm *Alexander* Vogel 331

Pauline C. Eberwein

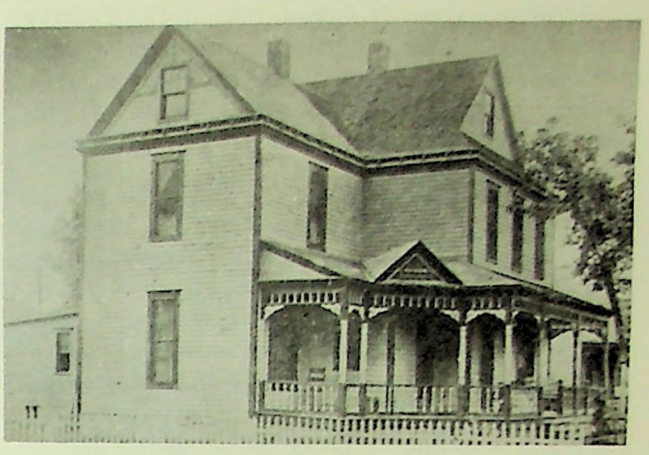
Wilhelm Alexander Vogel arrived in Topeka, Kansas with his family in late 1874 or early 1875. He was listed as secretary of the newly organized St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Topeka, in Apr. 1875. He had taught school in the small community of New Wells, Mo. from 1865 to 1875. His seven oldest children were born there.



(St. John's Lutheran Church - 2nd and Van Buren Sts. 1877-1888)



(St. John's Lutheran Church 1888-1938)



(210 Van Buren - Birthplace of Adolph Vogel's children, then Parsonage of St. John's Lutheran Church 1908-1938)



(Alexander Vogel at 212 Van Buren St.)

1. *Adolph* Alexander (b. 8 Aug. 1861 d. 15 Nov. 1912) married Henrietta Kutscher (b. 14 Jan. 1862 d. 22 Sept. 1946). Adolph and Henrietta are both buried at Topeka Cemetery. They had nine children, all born at 210 Van. Buren St., Topeka, Kansas. They were: Minnie Christina, Martin Adolph, August William, Walter George, Lydia Amelia, Oscar Theodore, Julius Frederick, Emma Elizabeth, and Clara Amelia.

On Jan. 8, 1908, Adolph Vogel sold his home at 210 Van Buren to St. John's Lutheran Church for their parsonage.

Three sons, Martin, Walter, and Julius, all lifetime Santa Fe Railway employees, had a combined total employment record of 145 years and eight months. All retired from a supervisory position. Martin Vogel's daughter, Pauline, also a native Topekan, with her husband, L. R. Eberwein, is co-owner operator of the Traveler Motel-Trailer Court, Topeka.

2. Amalia *Agnes* (b. 6 Sept. 1863, d. 17 Feb. 1933) married George Klein Jr. (son of one of the charter members of St. John's Lutheran Church). Five children were all born in Topeka: Agnes Matilda, Gertrude Sophie, Alfred Alexander, Paul Ludwig, and Frieda Louise.

George Klein Jr. and his son-in-law, Ernest Hillmor, founded Klein-Hillmer Leather Goods store which is now owned and operated by grandson, Walter Hillmer, another native Topekan.

3. Emile *Clara* (b. 4 Mar. 1866, d. 1909) married the Rev. F. W. Mueller. Their children were: Walter Alexander, Renata Eulalia, and Edwin Louis George.

4. Oscar *Theodore* (b. 14 July 1868, d. 2 Sept. 1903) was a printer by trade. He never married.

5. Hugo *Martin* (b. 9 Jan. 1871, death date unknown) married Elsie Pigg. One child, Vera Odessa.

6. Ludwig Stephanus (b. 11 Feb. 1873 d. 23 Feb. 1873).

7. Emilie Katherine (b. 29 July 1874 d. 17 Feb. 1965) married Leonard Kratzer. One child, Esther Gertrude.

Three children were born in Topeka: Ludwig (b. 28 July 1878, d. 23 Apr. 1881) and twins that lived only a few days.

Wilhelm *Alexander* Vogel was born 26 July 1835 in Neusalza-Spremberg, Saxony, Germany, the son of Carl Wilhelm Vogel and Ernestine Auguste Amalie, nee Schmidt. The date of immigration is unknown but believed to have been in 1847.

September 20, 1860 in Frohna, Missouri, he married Matilda Schuppan, (b. 4 Nov. 1840 in Scott City, Missouri, daughter of Adolph Schuppan and Emilie, nee Vogel). She died at 212 Van Buren St., Topeka on 17 Dec. 1889.

Alexander Vogel died at the same address (the home of George Klein) 9 Mar. 1906. Both are buried in Topeka Cemetery.

Benjamin Franklin Vawter 332

Joyce Ritchey

Benjamin Franklin "B. F." Vawter, son of Jephtha D. and Sarah M. (Foster) Vawter, was born 10 Feb. 1835. Married first on 29 Sept. 1856 to Mary E. Bright, daughter of Caleb and Kazia Bright (a relative of Daniel Boone) of Shubert, Nebraska, born Mar. 2 or 12, 1837. She joined the Christian Church at age 16. They moved to Kansas in the fall of 1859 and resided in Shawnee County until their deaths. They celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary before she died, March 13, 1907. Their children, three of whom were born in Tazell Co., Illinois, one adopted in Kansas were: Bethena Ellen, born 16 Dec. 1857, died 20 Dec. 1942, married Joseph Robinson, Auburn, Kansas; Amy Catherine, born 15 Aug. 1859, died 10 Nov. 1942 at Wakarusa, Kansas, married Parker W. Perry, a farmer and stock trader of Wakarusa; Charles Henry, born 28 Oct. 1861, died 9 Dec. 1938, married Lucinda Catherine Ecker, born 29 Sept. 1856; Clara Ruth, adopted. She was found on the Waveland School steps and adopted by B. F. Vawter. She was approximately 12 hours old when found, was wrapped in ragged underwear in a shoe box. Church was held in the building; B. F. had gone there early to start the fires for Sunday School. He saw steps in the snow leading to the window. The box with the baby inside had been placed inside through the window. She later married William Kelly.



(Benjamin and Mary Vawter)

The following information was given by Mrs. Junia Garrett in March 1972 as she talked about her grandparents, Ben and Mary Vawter to Mrs. Mary Garrett.

Mary (Bright) and Ben Vawter built the house now lived in by Floyd Fisher, situated at the south end of Wakarusa, Kansas, on the east side of the street across from the Presbyterian Church. Mary died in this house. Mary had a tumor of the stomach. Ben remarried—to Phoebe Taylor, mother of Lloyd Taylor. This marriage did last long, as she left Ben. She later became sick with cancer and died a week or so before Ben did. Sometime after Phoebe left, Ben got so he couldn't walk and Uncle Charlie took care of him. He had a bad leg and went on a cane

when he could. (Uncle Charlie was the son of Ben.)

To back up some in history; Ben and Mary built the original part of the Garrett farm house, later selling the farm for $5,000 to Parker and Amy Perry and the Vawters moved to Auburn and bought the house now owned by "Stahley". The house, a white frame, two-story building is directly east from the stone Baptist Church building on Washington Street in Auburn, on the southeast corner.

They did not like living there, so they built the house in Wakarusa and moved there, as mentioned above. Ben's first wife, Mary Bright, was a large woman, big boned.

The following is from an article in the "Carbondalian".

"Tuesday, at noon, Mr. Ben Vawter or better known as (Uncle Ben), was seen to leave toward Topeka and at midnight the operator was surprised to notice Uncle Ben (stepping as spry as if he was 20) assisting a lady off the midnight train. But, lo, he was surprised to find that the lady was a new bride whom Grandpa Vawter had found in Topeka. (Phoebe Taylor). But the surprise was returned when along towards the hour of midnight, Uncle Ben heard a horrible noise in the yard and opening the door found a large number of boys on his porch and the girls standing under the shade of the old maple tree. After considerable urging and hints of a smoke, Uncle Ben gave the leader a good sized bill with the request that he look after the change. But the bill fell into the hands of a (Buffalo). True to his lodge, it was turned into the treasury. Since then Uncle Ben has been heard to softly whistle, (Goodbye, Mr. Greenback, Goodbye)."

Benjamin Franklin Vawter died 13 Jan. 1916. Both B. F. and Mary (Bright) Vawter are buried at Shawnee Cemetery, Wakarusa, Kansas.

White-Hutson 333

LaRita M. Neeley

Cyrus White was born in Richland County, Ohio in 1823; he married Eliza Jennings in 1853 in Vermillion County, Indiana. Eliza was the daughter of Simeon and Nancy (Watkins) Jennings, who were married 19 Mar. 1812 in Columbiana County, Ohio. Nancy was the daughter of James Watkins.

Simeon Jennings and his family were early settlers in Vermillion County, Indiana; they were there by 1830. The children of Simeon and Nancy were Simeon, Robert, Rebecca, Susan, David, Rachel, Eliza, Aaron, Keziah, and Ira. Rebecca, born 1819, married Isaac Coppack; Rachel married Fred Shumaker, who came to Nemaha County, Kansas, in 1856. Cyrus and Eliza White lived in Indiana and raised their family of Rebecca, born 1854; Lucreta, born 1856; Lyman, 1858-1858; Mary Ellen, born 1860; Tincie, born 1862; and Thomas, born 1871. Rebecca married John Asbury; Mary married Walker Young; Tincie married Eugene Hanon; Clyde married Minnie White. Lucreta married 14 Nov. 1876 to William Riley Hutson, son of Elizabeth (Russell) and James H. Hutson. James Hutson was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1828; he was the son of Margaret (Jackson) and David Hutson. Elizabeth is the granddaughter of David Russell, who came to Vermillion County in 1829; the Hutsons came a year later.

In 1879, the families of Cyrus White, Wm. Hutson, and others came by covered wagon to Nemaha County, Kansas, near Wetmore and settled near the Fred Shumakers. Cyrus was a sawyer; he cleared his land, sawed the lumber and built his own house. Wm. Hutson was a butcher and made weekly trips to Powhatten with the meat wagon.

Lucreta and Wm. R. Hutson had three daughters: Maude, born 1877 in Dana, Ind.; Carrie, born 17 Oct. 1877 in Hays City, Kansas; and Elva Blanche, born 19 Aug. 1894 in Wetmore. Maude married Wm. N. Rolfe on 22 June 1901; they had two sons, Thomas and Kenneth. Carrie married George White; their children are Glenn, Maude and John. Elva married George Neeley 25 Sept. 1912 at Lyndon, Kansas. They had three sons, George Edward, Ralph Earl, and Philip Wayne. George and Ralph died in infancy.

Both of Cyrus White's parents were born in Scotland; he died 1898 in Wetmore; Eliza died 21 Nov. 1923. Wm. R. Hutson died in 1932 while visiting his daughter, Carrie, in Kansas City and is buried there. Lucretia Hutson is buried in Wetmore where she died in 1936.

Jesse Bundy 334

Mrs. Roger C. Schwanke

Jesse Bundy was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, 10 May 1823 and died in Shawnee Co., Auburn, Kans. 8 Aug. 1920. He was reared in the eastern section of the state not far from the Ohio River. During the Civil War he was with the Hundred Days Regiment.

He was married in Ohio to Mrs. Jemima Jane (Mitchell) Cooper, who had four children by her first marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bundy were the parents of three sons and one daughter: Ida (deceased as a small child); Edward; Paul; and Mitchell.

Upon returning to Kansas in 1887, he settled in

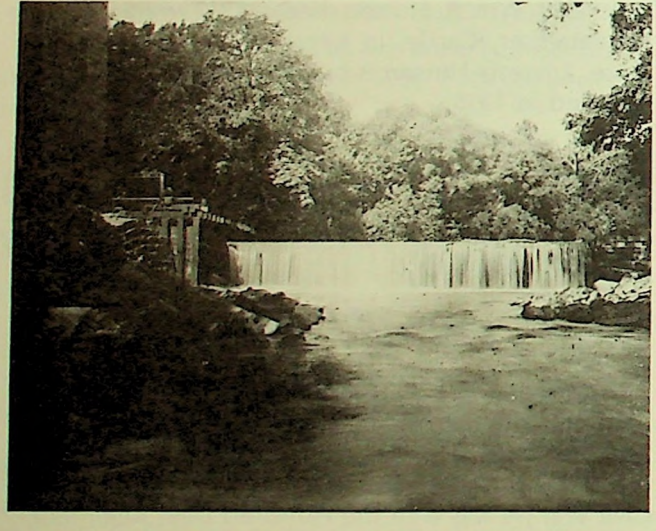
Mission Twp., Shawnee County. He began his farming career as a renter, but soon purchased the land and established a home three miles north and ¾ mile west of Auburn, Kansas. The home is still maintained by the fourth and fifth generations of his family.

Some Mills Of Wabaunsee County 335

Nicholas L. Clark

Wabaunsee Co. has a stream traversing its boundries from SW to NE. The swift waters, fed by springs, and plentiful rainfall ripple along with force. The Indians called the stream Beaver Creek, but when the first settlers moved into the area, they realized its natural potential as a mill stream. Thus it was, that as many as a dozen mills operated between Alma and the creeks junction with the Kansas River near Maple Hill.

The first mills were built by the government on the portion of Mill Creek near Maple Hill. The millers were Jude and Napoleon Bourassa who operated the grist mill for the use of the Indians. It was probably the Bourassas who gave the creek the name Mill Creek. They began operation of their mill in 1848, and it continued until 1858 when it was washed away. Other mills replaced the government mill and they were operated well into the 1880's in the Maple Hill area.



(The old Mill near Paxico, Kansas on Mill Creek taken by Mrs. E. L. Knapp)

One of the landmarks of Wabaunsee Co. was the Strowig Mill at Paxico. The mill was located on Mill Creek southeast of Paxico in Newbury Twp. Robert Strowig was b July 13, 1853 in Sheboygan, Wisc. and came to Kansas with his parents when he was five years old, settling in Jackson Co. near Holton, Ks. Mr. Strowig received a good education, attending Holton Schools. Robert Strowig was married on Jan. 1, 1879 to Miss Caroline Riederer, and with his young bride moved to Wabaunsee Co. where he built the mill the same year.

To this union, four children were born: Otto; Mabel; Milton, and Homer Strowig. Mabel married a Mr. Crawford and remained in the family home until her death. Homer Strowig became successful in the theatre business in Abilene, Ks., and his son Calvin followed in the family business. Calvin was a member of the Kansas Legislature for many years and a candidate for Lt. Governor of Ks.

The Strowig mill was built of native stone and rose four stories high along the banks of Mill Creek. Mr. Strowig's mill had a capacity of 75 barrels of flour and 50 barrels of corn meal per day. The mill had five double stands of 9×15 rolls on wheat, one three high on corn. The mill had one sifter, two purifiers, two centrifugal rolls, a smutter and seperators.

The land the mill sat on was purchased from the Pottawatomie Indians, who were among the last to be on the old reservation. These Indians lived in teepees near the mill for many years. Mabel Crawford remembered being frightened to play near the mill as a child because of the Indians' presence.

Mr. Strowig's brother, A. R. Strowig, who was born Jan. 9, 1863, in Jackson Co., Ks., also came to Paxico, Ks. and began a hardware store. On 24 Oct. 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kaul. To this union five children were born: Warner; Harry; Edna; Olive; and Elmer. A. R. Strowig built the first house on the new townsite of Paxico in 1887. Mr. Strowig enlarged his business ventures to include grain, livestock, and farm implements. The Strowig family were also primarily responsible for the founding of the Paxico State Bank.

Other mills dotted Mill Creek. There were several in the Alma area, all of which are discussed in Matt Thomson's "Wabaunsee County History", published in 1902.

Nothing remains of the Strowig Mill in 1976, except a Wabaunsee County Historical Society marker. The forces of nature, consisting of floods and tornadoes took their toll on the grand old structure, but the memories of older Wabausnee Co. residents still hold the image of the once proud edifice, the Strowig Mill at Paxico.

Nathan Brobst 336

Mrs. Roger C. Schwanke

Nathan Brobst was born 14 Nov. 1840 in Mahoning Co., Ohio. He died 3 May 1910 in Shawnee County, Kansas.

His parents, Henry and Susanna (Fullwieler) Brobst, were born in eastern Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio in 1825 where they took up farming and where they spent the rest of their lives.

Nathan was one of ten children. His limited education was supplied by the common subscription schools of that time. He gained his best education by travel, observation, and experiences, and also by much reading. He was a great reader and an avid student all his life.

He became an apprenticed stonemason and followed that trade for a number of years in connection with farming.

Before settling in Kansas, he drove a six-mule team to Salt Lake City, Utah and saw and experienced many phases of wild western life with the wild animals and Indians. He was a prospector for gold in Montana and from there came down the Missouri River in boats. Returning east, he related many interesting adventures.

On 14 Feb. 1866, he married Mary Ann Yeager from Pennsylvania. To their marriage were born four children: Alice (Mrs. Edward E. Bundy); Emery; Irvin; and Celia (Mrs. W. D. Davis).

In Feb. 1876, Mr. Brobst and family came by train to Topeka, Kansas and located on 160 acres of land approximately ten miles southwest of Topeka in Mission Twp. of Shawnee County. The land was purchased two years earlier from the Santa Fe Railroad Company. He improved these acres and added to his estate until he owned 580 acres. He donated land for the Vidette community grade school District # 70.

He exemplified the best traits of good citizenship and upright character. He was a man of splendid judgement, fortified with extensive reading, and his advice was widely sought by many people. A Democrat, he aspired to no offices, was extremely modest and his advice and public spirit could be counted upon to assist in any community improvement.

James Clark 337

Ethel Avery Griffing

(Information gleaned from material gathered by Ruth Avery Hammett.)

Following the Civil War in the United States, a flood of immigrants from Europe came to settle in the Great Plains. One such group came from the southern part of England to settle in Clay County, Kansas, in the early 1870's. The Reverend Richard Wake, who first came in 1854 searching for opportunities for victims of their great business depression, R. H. Drew of London, and John Wormald of Yorkshire devised a plan to purchase a large tract of land to be sold at a slight profit to initial settlers. In 1869 the three bought 32,000 acres from the railroad and formed the Kansas Land and Emigration Company. August 26, 1869, the infant town of Wakefield was laid out between two bluffs overlooking the Republican River on its western bank.

The English settlers were large and small tradesmen and farmers from the counties in the central and southern areas of England. James Clark of Market Harborough, England, had ample opportunity to learn of the glowing accounts of the rich farm lands in Kansas. A second son, he probably had a good education but must seek his fortune elsewhere than the family business, saddlemakers for royalty and the wealthy. At any rate, in 1872, he made a trip to Kansas and obtained a quarter section of land about four miles southwest of Wakefield, which he named "Harbor Grange" for his home town and for a word meaning "farm". There is, or was, a Clark School for which he is supposed to have given land. He became a charter member of the Congregational Church and built a combination house and barn, he living upstairs and the animals occupying the ground level. The next year he remodeled it into two rooms on the ground level and a large room above.

Having determined that he would remain here in the Wakefield colony and that he needed a helpmate, in the fall of 1873, James put his livestock in the care of a neighbor and returned to England. By the middle of the winter he and Elizabeth Bottrill, whom he had known earlier, had become engaged.



(James and Elizabeth Clark)

James had planned to take his bride back to Kansas, but Elizabeth's grandfather with whom she lived was near death, and Elizabeth felt compelled to

nurse him in his last illness and settle his accounts. (Elizabeth's own parents had migrated to Australia to seek their fortune, leaving their first two daughters in their parents' care. They became parents of seven more children and never returned to England.) For more than 90 years, Elizabeth's descendants treasured her love letters to her fiance in Kansas during their separation, and they planned to incorporate them into a book, but they were destroyed in a home fire in 1968 and only remembered phrases have been retained. Her letters and writings were a fascinating mixture of Victorian flowery phrases, stilted language, religious quotations, common sense, and enthusiastic planning, followed by concern that she had been "too forward".

In Kansas, 1874 was a grasshopper year, and it was fall before James returned for her. The winter was spent collecting household and farming equipment. Elizabeth's trousseau included the best of everything, most of which proved quite unsuitable for pioneer conditions. For example, it included a green riding outfit, complete with a white ostrich plume. Later, out in Kansas, James asked his bride to remove the feather, as it was too ornate to wear to church here and would only cause bad feelings among the other pioneer women who would be wearing sunbonnets. She also had an English saddle in light leather, richly ornamented. Her sealskin short jacket with an astrachan cape was the only coat she had "for best" for the rest of her life. Because she was an accomplished musician, she brought over a melodeon. Contents of two boxes were listed in a small black notebook which came with them.

On May 12, 1875, James and Elizabeth were married at the home of an aunt, Kate Evans, a free spender who loved fine clothes and display. Elizabeth's wedding dress was a gray silk trimmed with lace and had hoops. It proved to be unsuitable for wear in Kansas or making into clothing for the children and was returned to Kate for her daughters.

Their first four children were born at Harbor Grange, but James either lost or sold his place, as their next two children were born on a farm he rented from Elmer Dodson. In 1886, James and his eldest, Hilda, went to England to be present when his father was honored for 50 years as superintendent of the Sunday School in Market Harborough Congregational Church. He felt Hilda's resemblance to her grandfather would please him. They left in March and returned in early July. About that time, James had purchased the Pete Gillis (or Dick Male) farm.

Not long after, James made some bad investments in Major J. K. Hudson's Highland Park expansion in Topeka. In 1891 the family moved to Chapman, Kansas, in order that Hilda might attend the new Dickinson County High School. She graduated in the sixth commencement, June 4, 1897, with a class of 15 girls and 11 boys. She worked in the local bank and then taught school from 1898 until 1902. In 1903 she was married to A. J. Avery, a consequence of teaching at Hillside school east of Wakefield. A. J. was a young bachelor on the school board.

James was in poor health, and when his brother John Henry and his wife visited the Clarks in 1898, they urged James to enter a Kansas City, Missouri, sanatorium for treatment. Both the Evans and Clark families in England had sent money, clothing, and other necessities to aid the Kansas pioneers, but when James could no longer support his family, John Henry regularly sent $60 per month. Hilda contributed from her $35 to $45 month school pay six months of the year, and Ewing, the eldest son, was able to find jobs as a grocery clerk. The younger boys attended Manual Training High School. John Henry was very interested that the boys receive an education that would enable them to earn a living.

In the early fall of 1898 Elizabeth and the younger children accompanied James to Kansas City. The doctors diagnosed his illness as carcinoma of the stomach, and their efforts to save his life were futile. He died at home, and Elizabeth remained at her "railroad flat" until April 1900. She was left a widow at fifty with no usable training for making a living. Her daughters were 22,13, and 11—her sons, 21,18, and 15. Because Elizabeth was a firm believer in education, she took her family to Manhattan, Kansas, where the state agricultural college was located. One son graduated from college, helped start the Hays Agricultural Experiment Station, later was on the initial staff of the University of Arizona, at Tucson, and spent 14 years in Turkey teaching them to grow long-staple cotton before World War II. Two daughters attended KSAC, one becoming a teacher, and one son owned and operated a cleaning shop in Lawrence. Six grandchildren have college and advanced degrees, and many grandchildren have academic degrees.

Elizabeth became ill in the fall of 1904 and went to stay with Hilda and her husband at "Averydale" near Riley until her health might improve. She died there on March 8, 1905, of a blockage of the gall bladder. At 57, the doctors of that day said that she was too old for an operation.

Elizabeth had red hair when young which turned to a light brown with reddish lights when she grew up, blue eyes, a beautiful fair complexion, was plump and about five foot four in height. She loved to read and had a remarkable gift of description, a Victorian love of poetry, scriptures, piety, and people. She knew music, poetry, the French language, and her love of humanity extended even to national figures. Especially when her friends had lost a loved one, she copied fitting lines or "cobbled together" her own poetry. Her friends often asked why she did

not write for money, but she wrote mostly the news for the Chapman, Kansas, newspaper and mountains of personal correspondence.

She was an indifferent housekeeper but a charming hostess, a woman with friends wherever she went, and a wonderful conversationalist, being well-informed and a ready speaker. She taught Sunday School classes between almost continuous pregnancies and did as much as possible for others in spite of her large family. Lizzie Clark could play the melodeon admirably well, but the finishing school at Miss Chater's and the Toller Sisters' did not include dressmaking and cooking. Most of the clothing sent by the affluent relatives in England were worn as was or sometimes a friend took in a seam or put up a hem.

There was no doubt of Elizabeth's love for, and her loyalty to, James Clark, and her willingness to accept the life with him she had chosen. In a letter, spattered with tears, she wrote on the morning of her husband's death, she testified to her unfaltering love. It revealed her depth of religious faith, her devotion to family, and her ability to rise above poverty, death, insurmountable problems, ever optimistic. The English relatives never accepted James, who had lured their gently reared young woman to a foreign land in which all he had to offer was privation and many children, which became her sole responsibility to bring to adulthood.

Little is known about James Clark, except that he inspired a deep love and devotion that never wavered. He was tall, six feet two, and slender with dark brown, almost black hair, gray eyes, and a commanding presence. His bride said that she did not realize what a man among men he was until she saw him among the other pioneers in Kansas. His love letters were sprinkled with poetry quotes but were short with few details about his farming efforts. He wrote with a flexible pen nib that made a beautiful page with fine upstrokes and downstrokes widened but the writing was exceedingly hard to read. He was respected by his neighbors but the flourish of his business undertakings just did not "pan out" in this new land.

For those who equate illustrious ancestors with titles, business success, political power, or material possessions to be devised and bequeathed to their heirs, James and Elizabeth (Bottrill) Clark score poorly a hundred years after their marriage in 1875. On the basis of intellectual and religious influence, it is only necessary to inspect the achievements of their descendants: most have education beyond high school, many are college graduates, and a goodly number hold advanced degrees exhibiting leadership and creativity. Most are "gainfully employed" at responsible jobs or are retired from such occupations. It is said that "Blood will tell," and in this case the grandparents Clark bequeathed, not money or prestige, but a genetic and cultural background that provided their descendants with a solid basis upon which to build their own destinies.

Earlier in this story was mentioned a little black notebook in which Elizabeth listed the contents of two boxes she brought from England in 1875.

Contents of wooden box, corded. 3 Irish cloths, 6 huckaback towels, 6 linen pillow cases, 5 pairs unbleached drawers, 5 new nightgowns, 1 Lucile skirt, 3 patterns embroidery, 1 camisole, 2 toilet covers and little mats, 4 unbleached chemises, several blinds of dotted swiss, a cushion in Berlin wool, back piece, tassels and cord, pincushion and set of toilet mats, 2 pudding bags, violet silk dress, blue silk dress and linings for both, woolen stuff dress, sack dress, small black box, violet waterproof suit, scarlet flannel velveteen jacket, Rob Roy cloak and pieces like it, muff box and muff, 2 wool work.

Contents of box covered with wrappings: 2 old chintz curtains, 2 homespun linen sheets, 4 pieces white stair carpeting, 2 fine linen sheets, 1 fine linen pillow case, 2 large damask table cloths and 1 commoner table cloth, 4 fine jacket bodices, 9 huckaback towels, 6 pillow cases, 4 new unbleached drawers, 1 best new nightgown, 2 pairs double warp sheets, 1 dozen dusters, white muslin bodice, slipper case, toilet mats like in other box, 2 new small table cloths, Mrs. J's chemisettes, China crepe shawl, pillow case, 2 white dress linings, white counterpane, square pillows for sofa, 2 Rob Roy cloaks and pieces like it on top of box.



(Mary Olliva & William J. Ransdell)

William Jackson Ransdell 338

Hazel M. Henderson

William Jackson Ransdell was married twice, first to Mahalia An McClain (born 12 Apr. 1842, died

8 June 1874). They were married 24 Apr. 1862. Upon the death of William's brother, Melvin, they took his son, James William, born 26 Feb. 1866 to raise. In early 1900's, he died in Colorado having gone to mine gold.

On 20 Aug. 1874, William Jackson and Mary Olliva Coyle were married in Boone County, Indiana.

In the fall of 1884, they moved to Auburn, Kansas and purchased 80 acres of land from Charles Keneaster 23 Sept. 1884, and lived there until their deaths in a one and one-half story rock house one-half mile south of the main part of Auburn.

While in Indiana, William farmed, broke horses, and with his brothers ran a threshing machine over a large area. At Auburn, Kansas he farmed.

One girl, Normal Vonnie, died in Indiana.

They brought four children with them from Indiana: 1. Petty Claude born 28 Apr. 1875, died 23 Nov. 1944; 2. Charles Lee born 20 Feb. 1877, died 31 Mar. 1957; 3. Mabel Ann born 24 May 1879, died 4 Jan. 1931; 4. Opal born 8 Mar. 1881, died 31 Aug. 1914. Another girl, Sybil Maude, born 30 Sept. 1887, died 14 Apr. 1970, was born at Auburn. A boy, Zell G. died in Auburn at one year of age in 1891.

William Jackson was the fifth child of a family of 13 children, several dying in infancy. His brothers and sisters were: 1. Martha born 10 Dec. 1832; 2. James Melvin born 1 Oct. 1833, died 1 May 1874; 3. Mary born 17 Aug. 1835, died 17 Apr. 1923; 4. Nancy Susan born 12 Mar. 1837; 5. William Jackson born 6 Apr. 1839 died 4 Jan. 1933; 6. Julia Ann born 10 Oct. 1841, died 29 Jan. 1909; 7. Zachariah born 22 Apr. 1844 died 3 Aug. 1932; 8. Emma Rine born 22 Oct. 1847 died 12 Apr. 1864; 9. Eliza Jane born 20 Mar. 1850 died 4 Aug. 1855; 10. Sarah Catherine born 4 June 1853 died 23 Mar. 1929; 11. Margaret Hannah born 23 Oct. 1855; 12. Mary Ellen born 23 Mar. 1857; 13. George Bohn born 4 Oct. 1859 died 31 July 1918.

Parents of William Jackson were William Petty Ransdell born 3 Oct. 1804 died 29 Nov. 1881, and Susan Wheat born 23 Feb. 1815, died 17 July 1874. They were married 24 Feb. 1831.

William Petty's father, Zachariah Ransdell was born 10 Mar. 1773, died 1847, married Nancy Bohn 19 Dec. 1799. She was born 20 Mar. 1783.

Zachariah's father, William Ransdell, was born about 1740-45, died 1832, was married first to Ann and second to Nancy.

William's father, John, born 1706-10, died in Orange Co., Va., married a Miss Sanford (?).

John's father, Edward Ransdell, born about 1660, died 1724, married Mary Warton and then Amy Kelly.

In 1865, William Petty Ransdell (William Jackson's father) owned Messenger Jr., a stallion whose dam was one of the best trotters in the state, which since a colt had won first prize at many fairs.

Two brothers of William Jackson, Zachariah and George Bohn, owned and drove race horses.

Mary Olliva was the oldest child of William Phantom Coyle born 29 Oct. 1830 and Martha Jane Penry born 20 July 1836, died 1902. They were married 23 Nov. 1853. After his death, Martha married a man named Johnston.

William Ransdell and Mary Olliva had 17 grandchildren and 8 great-grandchildren. They were members of the Baptist Church at Auburn, Kansas and are laid to rest in Auburn Cemetery.

Lorenzo Dow Donaldson 339

Ethel Hurd Rogers

Lorenzo Dow Donaldson (Donelson) was born Augusta Co., Virginia 20 Jan. 1801-1807. He married Margaret Angaline Newman or Neyman (born 1812 in Maryville, Blount Co., Tenn., died 8 Jan. 1887 in Chetopa, Labette Co., Kans.) 30 Sept. 1828. He died 25 Oct. 1886 in Chetopa, Kansas.

Lorenzo was the son of William and Elizabeth (Dold) Donaldson. Margaret was the daughter of Davie Newman and Elizabeth (Phillips) Newman. Margaret Newman's great-grandfather was Abraham Phillips, a Revolutionary War Patriot.

The children of Lorenzo and Margaret were: 1. William born 1832 died State of Washington 1903, married Mary A. Grayson; 2. Jesse D. born 1836 in Maryville, Blount Co., Tenn. died 3 Jan. 1915 in Chetopa, Kans. married 1st 10 Nov. 1855 Rebecca Ann Henry, married 2nd Susannah Landon 14 Aug. 1904; 3. Elizabeth born 26 Apr. 1842 at Maryville, Tenn. died 27 Dec. 1911, married George Washington Mathews 24 July 1860; 4. Mathew A. born 13 Mar. 1844 at Maryville, Tenn. married Eliza Marlowe (?); 5. Margaret Angaline born 1846 married 1st Rev. Andrew Foster and 2nd James Brown; 6. Eliza M. born 1849 at Maryville, Tenn. married Phillip Kellerman; 7. Maz (twin?) born 1832 Maryville, Tenn.; 8. E. Douglas born 1857; 9. Lorenzo Lewis born 1838 Maryville, Tenn. married Sarah (Henry) Farmer, a widow; 10. Saphronia born 22 Nov. 1852 died 6 Apr. 1911, Chetopa, Kans. married W. G. Hoover; 11. John H.; 12. David; 13. Catherine (Kate).

Lorenzo Donaldson, 1850 census Maryville, Tenn. spells the name as Donelson. In Washington Co., Ill. census, 1860, the name is spelled Donelson. His obituary from Topeka records for Chetopa, Kans. gives born 1807, while W. E. Parkan's records in

Lawson-McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tenn. gives 1801.

Jesse D. Donaldson lived in Cherokee Co., Kans. and Chetopa, Labette Co., Kansas. He had a grocery store. He is buried in Melrose Cemetery near Columbus, Kansas.

Elizabeth (Donaldson) and husband George Washington Mathews lived in Oswego, Kansas. She died in Delaware, Okla. and he died in Oswego, Kansas. He served in the Union Army from Washington Co., Kansas. His name Mathews with son-in-law's name, Parks, is shown on a building at Intersection of Commercial at 4th Sts. in Oswego, Kans., where he had his Real Estate office in 1901.

Margaret Angaline Brown had a daughter living in Chetopa by the name of Nora Smith.

Saphronia and husband, W. G. Hoover, lived in Chetopa, Kansas for many years. Believed to be in the Real Estate business. He married 2nd to Clara—.



(George Lester, Zella May (Brown) Legg and Livonia Sarah Legg Jacob)

George L. Legg 340

Livonia Legg Jacobe

My father, George Lester Legg, was born March 25, 1887, at Great Bend, Kansas. His parents were William Daniel Legg, a native of Missouri, and Sarah Ann Morgan Legg, who was born in Ohio. Mr. Legg was a member of the First Christian Church at Lewistown, Missouri.

George went to grade school in Great Bend and when he was about fifteen years old, his family moved to Lewis County, Missouri, where he finished high school at Lewistown. At an early age, he went into the blacksmith shop with his father. When he was about twenty, he spent a year in northern California, but realizing he had left the girl he wanted to marry in Missouri, he returned and married Zella May Brown Feb. 7, 1910, at Green City, Missouri.

In 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Legg moved to Plymouth, Kans. in Lyon County, where Mr. Legg, after several months schooling at Kansas City, Missouri, started working for the AT&SF Railway as a signal maintainer.

Mr. Legg built a large brick garage south of the Santa Fe tracks on Highway 50. He had a filling station and the Durante dealership and an auto repair shop. His father, William D. Legg, managed this business for him as long as he lived in Plymouth. George and Zella Legg lived in Plymouth from 1917 to 1925 when Mr. Legg was sent to Winfield for three years. They then moved to Ellinor, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Legg had one daughter, Livonia Sarah Legg, born November 28, 1910, in Unionville, Missouri. She married Charles W. Jacobe December 2, 1927, at Cottonwood Falls, Kans. and they had two daughters, Travis R. Jacobe and Patty Sue Jacobe.

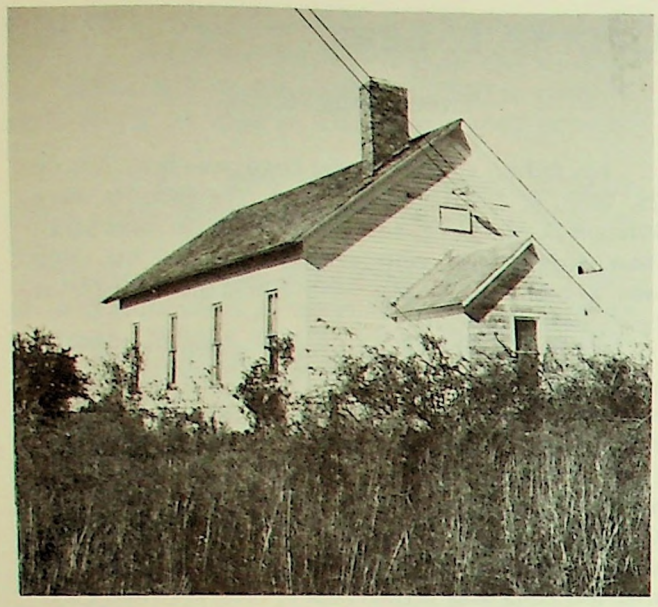
Zella May Brown was born Sept. 26, 1888, at Stahl, Missouri. She was the oldest of eight children of Henry Frank Brown and Livonia Alice Mills Brown. As a baby, Zella suffered a sever injury that left her with impaired sight all the rest of her life.

In 1952, George and Zella Legg retired to their little farm six miles east of Strong City, Kansas. In 1955 they moved to Emporia where they resided for many years. When Mr. Legg's health failed, they moved to Topeka to be near their children and the Santa Fe Hospital.

George Legg died January 24, 1975 at the Santa Fe Hospital in Topeka and is buried in Memorial Lawn Cemetery at Emporia, Kansas.

Isaac Woodling 341

Betty L. Ramsey



(Limestone School near Cherokee, Kansas that Nora J. Woodling attended.)

Isaac Woodling and Mary Elizabeth (Garwood) Woodling came to Crawford County, Kansas sometime between the years 1865 and 1868, and settled near Cherekee. Isaac was born 15 Mar. 1832 in New York State, but had moved to Indiana by 1848.

Mary Elizabeth was born in Michigan on 2 Mar. 1838. She was the daughter of Lewis Garwood and his first wife, Mary (Templeton) Garwood, who had come to Michigan from Butler County, Ohio. The Garwood ancestry traces back to Burlington County, N. J. and to Suffolk County, England, in the late 1600's. They were Quakers from about the 1650's until after the death of Lewis' mother in New Jersey on 19 Dec. 1808 when the family started west.

Isaac was living in South Bend, St. Joseph County, Indiana in 1850 and Mary Elizabeth's father and his third wife, Mary (Campbell) Garwood were there also. The couple apparently met there and on 13 Dec. 1855 were married at Bertrand, Berrien County, Michigan. They lived in Olive Twp., St. Joseph County in 1860 and by this time had two children. P. Cory was born 1 Feb. 1857 in South Bend. A daughter, Ruth A., born in 1858 also in South Bend, died 27 Dec. 1859 and is buried with some Garwood relatives in Terre Coupee Cemetery. Another daughter, Laura L., was born in Indiana about 1860 or 1861.

Sometime before 7 Aug. 1865, Isaac and Mary and family moved to Iowa for it was there on that date that another daughter, Clara Y., was born. Available records seem to indicate that the county in Iowa where they lived may have been Johnson County for Isaac had a relative, Alonzo E. Woodling, who married Filena S. Boon on 26 Jan. 1869 in Iowa City, Johnson County, Iowa.

At any rate, Isaac and Mary's stay in Iowa was a short one of not over three years for by 1868, they were in Kansas. The Woodlings came to Kansas in a covered wagon pulled by four oxen. They purchased 160 acres of land for $1.000 cash. The land was good timber land. Some of it was cleared and they plowed the fields with their own oxen. They built a barn for their animals and a log cabin for their family, and later built a big house sometime after 1875. Isaac spent much time in timber cutting and in farming.

Sometime in 1868, at the home place near Cherokee, twins were born to Isaac and Mary. They named these girls, Rhoda M. and Dora M. In about 1871, another daughter, Eunice G. was born, followed by Nora Julia, who was born 16 Dec. 1873. The baby of the family, another daughter, was Florence C., born about 1875.

The children grew up near Cherokee and most if not all of them attended the old Limestone school not far from their home. The son, Cory, at about age 12 or 14, was accidently shot through the hand and thereafter had a crippled hand and was unable to do much of the hard work so it was up to the seven daughters and Mary to assist in the work of improving the farm and doing the chores of everyday pioneer life.

The children married people from the surrounding area. P. Cory Woodling married Sarah Anna Morgan on 31 Oct. 1878. He died 26 Mar. 1927. Laura L. married Sarah's brother Harry Morgan, and they were divorced. She later married a man by the name of Tracy. On 4 Mar. 1882, Clara married George Stothard. She died on 26 Mar. 1936. Rhoda married the first time to Will Green and then to George Winters. Dora married Will Green's brother, George Green. Eunice married a man by the name of Wheeler and the second time a Mr. Egins. On 1 Mar. 1892, Nora Julia Woodling married William Arthur Montee, son of James and Harriet (Robinson) Montee who had lived nearby for many years. Later after divorcing William Arthur Montee she married Bert J. Siens in Colorado and they were divorced. Nora died 2 Oct. 1950 in San Joaquin Co., California. The youngest daughter, Florence C., married Mark Carrick.

Some of the families of Isaac and Mary's children stayed in Kansas and raised their children. Others moved to Missouri, California, and Colorado and to various places throughout the country.

Isaac died 28 Sept. 1899. His wife, Mary, preceded him in death by some three years. She died 21 Sept. 1896. Her obituary states that she was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Both she and Isaac are buried in the Cherokee Cemetery with a large stone marking both graves.

Wilson - Jones - Stitt 342

David, Ivy Stitt and Donna Lee Stitt Whiteman

Anthony Wilson arrived in Kansas the first time with Daniel Morgan, son of the famous Daniel Boone, at the site where Kansas City now stands. Boone returned to his home in the wilderness. Wilson and the other members of the party looked around for places to settle. They all returned to Kentucky. Anthony Wilson studied to become a Methodist minister. He was minister at Tecumseh Church from 1860 to 1864. He died 9 Oct. 1864. His first wife, Elizabeth Bland, daughter of Thomas Bland, died of pneumonia 15 Mar. 1833. They also lost several of their children. He remarried to Mrs. Sarah Ann Beam 19 Aug. 1834. She had two children by her first marriage. Their second child, Martha Hughes Wilson, was born 23 Apr. 1837 Marion Co., Ky. She arrived in Kansas with her parents when she was 19, in 1855. One year later, she was married to James Henry Jones, he was born 27 Feb. 1828, son of Robert Jones who had lived in York Co., Penn. and owned land there. James received his education in Virginia. He loved to study and with his father's permission became a teacher at age 20. At age 21, he was appointed deputy county surveyor of Smyth Co., Va., at age 25, he was in business with his uncles at Marion, V. Cole and Company. He arrived in Kansas Territory April 1855. One year later he married Martha Wilson on 17 Jan. 1856.

They lived in Kaw City, which is on the bluff from where Grantville is now. In 1858, he was on the township board and a trustee. Later he was appointed civil engineer for the location of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. While in this capacity, he laid out the town of Wamego. In 1882 he was re-engaged by the Union Pacific Railroad.

One of his daughters, Sciota Virginia Pauline Jones, was born on the farm at Grantville, 3 Nov. 1862. She married William Austin Stitt in 1884. For a time they made their home on a farm in Jefferson Co., Kansas. They moved to Valencia, Kans. in 1887. Mr. Stitt is one of the seven sons of David Stitt and was born in Ohio in 1858. They had nine children: Delphia, Myrtle, Martha, Goldie, Luther Sindsey, and David Russell. Four of the children died in infancy.

In 1903, the family moved to Willard and ran the Hotel. In 1915, the family loaded everything into a box car and went to Iola. But it was so dry that they only got 300 bushels of corn from 90 acres. They returned to Willard and during WW I they lived on a good wheat farm one mile west of Willard.

David Russell Stitt, born 24 June 1897, worked in the General Store at Willard for his sister. While in the store, he met his future wife, Iva Kidd. They were married 27 Feb. 1922. In 1923, David bought the General Store and ran it until after the 1951 flood when it was badly damaged. He closed the door in 1952.

David and Ivy had two daughters, and one died 22 Oct. 1923. Donna born 23 Nov. 1926 married 1945 to Thomas Whiteman. They have one daughter, Debra Lyn.

Appelhanz Family 343

Isadore Appelhanz

I begin this "Appelhanz Family Tree" with my paternal great-grandparents. I have made a number of attempts to go back further but was unable to obtain information. Before beginning my story, a brief description and information about my ancestors birth places is noted.

Rothammel and Sewald are two small villages about six miles apart on the Karmisch River in Prussia. The villages are about 69 miles southwest from Saratov, the most important and largest town on the Volga River in this area. The towns were founded in 1767 by colonists from Germany. Both villages were entirely Catholic in religion. At the time of my great-grandparents, there was no private ownership of land in their villages. All land was government owned. A certain amount of the land was set aside for each of the 104 colonies established by the colonists in the Volga region from 1764-1768. The allocated land of each village was divided periodically among the male members of the villages. This was usually every six years. Products of the land could be sold but no land was owned by individuals. Life was simple but harsh. There was no doctor in the village. Medicine was home remedies. Life centered around the church and family. The Pastor was near absolute ruler in the village. The people were deeply religious, hard working, frugal, family orientated and increased rapidly in numbers. When the colonies were founded, they were exempt by Czarina Catherine II, from military service for all time. In 1871, this exemption was cancelled by Czar Alexander II. The German colonists were subject to serve in the Russian Army. Service in the Russian Army at this time was tantamount to exile. The German colonist did not like this change in events. Therefore, the combination of rapid population growth and Russian Army service served as an inducement for many Volga Germans to immigrate to other countries.

My paternal great-grandmother was born about 1825 in the small village of Sewald, Russia. Her

maiden name was Catherine Artzer. I do not know her parents names. She died in 1902 and buried at Sewald, Russia. My paternal great-grandfather was John Appalhanz, born about 1825 in Rothammel, Russia. He died in 1893 and was buried in Rothammel, Russia. To my great-grandparents were born six children, Jacob, John, Catherine, Elizabeth, Eva, and Ann Elizabeth. The birth years of these children are unknown except for Jacob (1861) and John (1873). John Appelhanz married Katherine Rothammel in Rothammel, Russia and went to Topeka, Kansas sometime in the early 1890's. They had two children, John and Mary. The father then died in Topeka in 1899 and is buried in Mt. Calvary Cemetery. Katherine went to Pfeifer, Kansas and remarried. The four sisters of my grandfather Jacob Appelhanz - one married a Basgall, one married a Frank, and one married a Wohn. One of the sisters married in a small village of Schuk.

My paternal grandfather was Jacob Appelhanz as noted earlier. He was born in Rothammel, Russia in the third house northeast from the church square on the Hauptstrasse (high or front street). This he inherited from his father, John, upon his death in 1893.

My paternal grandmother was Christina Frank. Her parents were John Frank of Rothammel, Russia and Eva Mossman from Degott, Russia. Christina Frank had five brothers and one sister, Adam, John, Jacob, Frank, Joe, and Catherine. We know nothing of these great uncles and aunt. We only know that Christina's father John's father was Adam Frank.

From the union of Jacob Appelhanz and Christina Frank were born nine children, five boys and four girls: John, Joseph, Jacob, Adam, John (the first John had died so another son was named John), and Pauline, Mary, Christine, and Catherine. Joseph died in the first World War in the Russian Army while serving as a soldier in Austria. Adam and his family died near the Volga from starvation in the 20's. John and his family were burned alive by the communists in Siberia. Pauline married Felix Kloberdanz in Rothammel in 1908 and then went to the U.S. in 1913. They farmed in Sterling, Colorado for many years. Pauline still lives there. Mary and her family died with John also in Siberia. Christine died at an early age. Catherine married a Johann Gertje and had six children. They moved to Minsk and during World War II some of the girls went to Germany. The two boys are now in Asiatic Russia. The mother, Catherine, and her husband both died in Siberia.

My father, Jacob, was born 6 Dec. 1899. He lived in Rothammel, Russia for nineteen years. He left Rothammel in March of 1910. He traveled by wagon cart for one day to Krasnojar, the railroad center. He boarded a train for a four day ride to Libau, Russia where he boarded the S.S. Russia on March 16 for New York City. The trip over the ocean took about ten days and at times had its rough spots because of the weather. New York City was a wonderment. Such buildings, people, streets, cars, and stores dad had never known existed. After a few anxious moments and a day's wait, dad boarded a train for Topeka, Kansas. He had sailed with a man from Sewald and he undoubtly became friends with this man. They surely traveled to Topeka together because the ship's passenger list mentions the same destination for the two. After arriving in Topeka, dad stayed at the house of his partner as he was called. Dad went to work for the AT&SF Railroad, as many of the other Russian-Germans had before him. In 1911, dad married my mother, Barbara Hefner, on Oct. 10th.

My mother's father's name was John Peter Hefner and her mother's maiden name was Barbara Suppes. John Peter and Barbara were both born in Pfeifer, Russia. Pfeifer is a small village on the Ilawla River southeast of Rothammel. It is directly south of Kamenka, Russia about four miles. Kamenka is about 7.3 miles southwest of Saratov and west of the Volga River. After marrying in Pfeifer, Russia, my mother's parents came to Topeka, Kansas about 1888. To this union were born six children: four girls and two boys, Margaret (Emma), Barbara, Pauline, Mary, John, and Albert. Margaret (Emma) married John Mauer, who was from Kamenka, Russia, Pauline (Lena) married Winfred Henry Cromwell, Mary married Clarence Scheonfeld, John married Matilda Schwerdt, and Albert married Margaret Allen.

After mom and dad were married, they lived in a small house at 209 Van Buren Street, in Topeka. Their first son, Jacob, was born in 1912. He lived only a short time, having contacted pneumonia. The second son, Paul, was born in 1913. A third son, Ralph, was born in 1915. He was followed by Raymond in 1917. Adam was born in 1919 and the first daughter, Eva, was born in 1921. While living at the 209 Van Buren address, dad joined and was initiated into the boiler workers union. Later, in 1921, he joined the Carmen's union and remained a member until his death in 1971.

The Santa Fe strike (1921-22) saw dad, his father-in-law and many other Russian Germans out of work. Dad then found work on the Rock Island Railroad in Topeka. Many of the Russian-German people, out on strike, left Topeka for Chicago, Detroit, Shebogan, and other cities. The Santa Fe Railroad would not hire members of the striking families after the strike of 1921-22.

My mother had worked at the Seymour Packing Company before her marriage. This was an egg and poultry packing concern. She worked on and off many years after her marriage, at this company. My aunts tell me mom worked here while she was pregant with my twin brother and me.

Shortly before my twin and I were born, my parents and family moved to a small farm in

Seabrook west of Topeka, now located in Fairlawn Road near 20th Street. On 28 June 1926, Theodore and Isadore Appelhanz were born. We were delivered by Dr. Golytly. Theodore was born first and Isadore has been reminded of this on several occasions. Living on a small farm has some advantages. Dad and mom raised vegetables and chickens and seven children on this small farm. I do not remember very many events from these early years but a few did stand out in my mind. The huge snowfalls, the farm pond, fruit orchard, and the many chickens we had. In 1929, our small farm received rural electric service. Then in 1930, my brother, Leonard, was born. This brought our family to ten. In these days people had to pay a poll tax of $3 to vote. Dad even paid a dog tax in 1931. This was the time when dad had his only car. After moving into town in the fall of 1931 dad never had another car nor drove one again. It was here at 130 Van Buren Street, that Mary Catherine was born (Dec. 1931) bringing the family total to eleven. It was also here in 1932 when Monsignor Francis Henry, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church died while on a train trip to Kansas City. At 130 Van Buren Street, our family started to break up. Paul married while living at this address. Subsequent years saw all of the children married, with Mary Catherine being the last to marry in 1958.

A very important event happened in 1935. This was the year dad obtained his United States citizenship. He was 44 years of age. The next year, 1936 found mom, dad and family living at 216 Topeka Blvd. It was also the year of dad's job termination at the Rock Island Railway. It was also the height of the great depression. Dad then obtained a Social Security card and then moved to 314 Harrison Street, mom and dad's last home. Dad was then working for the Yellow Cab Moving Company, then a short time again with the WPA in Topeka. Here he remained employed until his retirement in August 1956 with a short reduction in force time in 1949. In 1958 all of us children had a meeting and decided to have a surprise birthday party for mom on her 65th birthday on July 27th. It was a real surprise and the joy and tears that mom experienced was a small reward for all the wonderful love and care she had given us all. Little did we realize that she would be called home to the Heavenly Father just two short years later. Mom went to her eternal reward on Christmas Day 1960. As Father Jacob Mauer said at her requiem mass: "What greater gift could god give one of his beloved than to call her home on the day he came down to earth to save all mankind." Dad took mom's death very hard, as did her children. I don't think he ever did really accept and fully adjust to the loss. However, dad carried on in his stoic way. A trait produced by many past generations of existence along the Volga River. Dad's health remained good and he continued to live alone at the Harrison Street address. Many times I heard him complain of his own cooking and mention how he missed mom's cooking. He was not alone in the latter. He took trips out of state with Mary Catherine's family and visited the local vegetable farms in the area on many summer days. He always enjoyed a good watermelon and an occasional head of cabbage. In 1970, dad had major surgery at a local hospital. He made a complete recovery. In 1971, dad experienced stomach discomfort which never seemed to go completely away. He had a bleeding ulcer. Surgery was necessary. He had successful surgery but a long life of hard work and constant struggle took its toll and dad went to his eternal reward after nearly 82 years on God's good earth.

Mom and dad left nine children, 40 grandchildren, and 25 great-grandchildren to mourn them. To any of these or their descendants who would like to add to or continue this family history, I give my permission.

It is only through an understanding of our past that we are better able to appreciate what our ancestors had to endure so that we may be here today. Anything of value is worth working for. Your heritage is valuable, be proud of it and preserve it.

Samuel Jacob Phillips 344

Geneva Phillips Schad

Samuel Jacob Phillips was born 1 January 1841. It is not known what state but presumably he was born in Indiana as the census shows him living there.

He was married to Margaret Wetzel and came to Kansas after the Civil War. They came in a covered wagon to take land in Geary County. This land was a grant from the U.S. government for his service in the Civil War as a captain in the Union Army with Co. H-97 Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. They came to Kansas in 1880 with eight children. Samuel Charles (my father) was born here in Kansas on the Geary County farm (I was also born there). Samuel Jacob Phillips was a well known bass singer and conducted singing schools at the Lyons Creek School, the first singing schools in Kansas. Quilting Bees were also held in the schoolhouse and Margaret (my grandmother) went to those. She was also a mid-wife and brought many children into the world. When they lived in Indiana she kept the farm going, planting crops, rearing a family, as well as helping the sick.

Grandmother Phillips heard Abraham Lincoln when he gave his famous speech at Springfield, Illinois in 1846 at the State Fair. He spoke in opposition to the Kansas-Missouri Compromise. She was a small child but it was one memory she prized and told me about it when I was in school studying

history. Margaret Wetzel Phillips died in Chapman, Kansas at the age of 94 in 1933. She moved to Chapman after my grandfather's death and my father, Samuel Charles, farmed the family farm where I was born. Samuel Jacob Phillips (my grandfather) died of cancer Dec. 29, 1907, age 66. They are both buried in the Wreford Cemetery, a small country cemetery south of Junction City, Kansas.

A Friend To Temperance 345

Hazel Henderson

(From the Topeka Daily Capital-Journal, Sunday January 3, 1960 by Lucille T. Kohler. Article contributed by Hazel Henderson.)

A 12 year old boy crept into the jail yard of Topeka's city lockup shortly after the turn of the century. From the grownups' talk going on around him, he knew that his father, Frank M. Stahl, the liquor fightin'-est, joint bustin'-est chief of police in the history of the town, had an important prisoner locked up there.

The boy, so curious he couldn't stay away, yet so awed he took a pal with him, had another reason for sneaking a peek. "I knew daddy wouldn't like it if he caught me embarrassing one of his prisoners by staring at her outright," says 70 year old Leon Stahl of Auburn, the boy of 1901.

But the prisoner must have been peeking, too. Suddenly she reared up boldly in the window of her cell. "You, boys!" she hollered, seizing with both hands the rods that confined her. "Don't just stand there," she called impatiently, not in the least embarrassed. Carry Nation, always glad to go to jail in her cause and with a singleness of purpose that being locked up only intensified, shouted, "My work needn't stop just because I'm behind these rails. See those rocks?" She pointed to a pile of stones in the jail yard. "Pick them up, each of you, a shirtful—and go smash the joints!"

The youngest of Frank Stahl's eight children, who was later to become a Washburn football player, tells the story with a drawl that savors every detail of the memory: "We didn't pick up any rocks. We didn't know what a joint was, except in a vague sort of way. We fell all over one another getting out of that jail yard, and when we found our legs we were running scared.

Why did Frank Stahl, first police officer in the crew methods against illegal liquor houses, jail Carry Nation whom he respected, for her Topeka "hatchetations"?

The answer lies in just one phase of the varied and colorful career of this pioneer Kansan. Frank Stahl's life spanned nearly a century and touched at every adventuresome point the leading episodes of the state's critical beginnings.

"If all the events, circumstances, and movements with which Frank M. Stahl has been identified should be written out in detail," said William E. Connelley, former secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, "the result would be a Kansas history perhaps as complete, and certainly as interesting, as could be written with one life as the central figure."

Such a book has now been produced. "One-Way Ticket to Kansas"—the autobiography of Frank M. Stahl, as told to Margaret Whittemore, Topeka born artist and writer—will soon be published by the University of Kansas Press at Lawrence.

Margaret Whittemore in the spring of 1936 drove to Burlingame to interview, for a story in the Capital, the man who had founded the famous Stahl temperance picnics. Through 59 of these annual occasions, he became known as the patriarch of prohibition in Kansas.

. . . . . The story of this man in a region of turmoil begins with an Ohio boyhood. The farm boy existence of 15 year old Francis Marion Stahl suddenly changed its meaning when in 1856 his father let him crowd with a hundred excited men onto an especially built wagon. They jolted to the county seat, Greenville, to a wild rally of the newly formed Republican party. The driver of the 16 teams needed to pull the amazing wagon often lost sight of the lead horses as they rounded a corner in town. An immense banner stretched across the main street.

Speakers heightened the excitement. A determination to rush more soldiers westward to help make Kansas a free state swept the crowd. In Stahl's home community, twenty men declared themselves ready to go. A paper was passed around for them to affix their signatures to their intention. Fifteen signed.

Francis Marion wanted to sign. His father, a cooper and a man of sober habits, objected. Both parents agreed the boy was too young. Marion persisted. Then one dark night he overheard his best pal say to some other boys, "when the day comes to leave, Marion won't be there."

That clinched it. He implored his folks and his father eventually agreed. His mother packed two carpet bags. His father drove him to Greenville, where the Kansas-bound champion of the free state cause were to board the train.

Next morning, carrying his luggage, he set foot in to the disputed territory. The territory was open country, open class. A man could establish himself through his own character and his own staying power. But first he must become a man. Francis Marion became Frank M. Stahl. What lay ahead of

him as a man's portion. Next he must plant his feet in the soil.

Befriended by the Rev. Robert Simmerwell, a Baptist missionary, Frank Stahl was to plant his feet in the soil near Auburn. In turn a plainsman, Civil War soldier, Indian fighter, office holder, guardian of law enforcement in Topeka and temperance leader—wherever the push or circumstances or the pull of his own yearnings sent him—he would always return to the acreage he established on the south fork of the Wakarusa.

He began by working on the Simmerwell farm, helped Simmerwell's son, William, start the first grist mill and sawmill in the territory. The mill flourished, because settlers were prospering and building. He milled lumber, ground grain, sawed truss timbers, girders, columns by hand. The machinery turned day and night.

Optimism was in the air. A branch of the Santa Fe trail passed right through Auburn. He heard the creak of wagon trains moving slowly westward. He watched sunflowers grow and spread in the tracks of the Mormon trail from seeds clinging to the mud on their wagon wheels.

Then the drouth of 1860 struck. Eighteen months passed and no rain fell. Streams dried up and prosperity with them. Settlers left in droves and the mill closed down.

The 17-year-old Stahl met his personal crisis by trapping wolves, and the wolves led him to Dighton and on to Walnut Creek near Great Bend. The vastness of the plains crept into his soul.

When the Colorado gold rush lured settlers after a stake, in streams of wagons so continuous there was scarcely a break between outfits, Stahl joined three Auburn boys in the bold adventure. Still young enough to be shocked when he was offered a pipeful of tobacco out of an inverted human skull, he had grown wise enough to listen when Kit Carson warned the boys in their Colorado camp that the Utes were on the warpath.

He returned home long enough to accept a government commission to drive 6,500 pounds of ammunition to Ft. Union, N.M. He took the long dry trail where men staggered from thirst and cattle would stampede at the smell of a "water scrape". And he wasn't yet 21.

Lincoln had become president in 1861, and Kansas aspirations for statehood were rewarded. Home from "the long dry march", Stahl enlisted in the Second Kansas Cavalry, in which he served to the end of the Civil War. He took part in 27 engagements, two of them climactic battles at Prairie Grove and Cane Hill in Arkansas which helped terminate the war in the west. When he was wounded during a scouting expedition near Dardanelle, Ark., Will Bill Hickok (also a Second Cavalryman) placed a woolen scarf under Stahl's head, leaving him for dead. Stahl had been shot twice, in the left side and through the left wrist. That wrist was to trouble him the rest of his days.

At the close of the war he returned to Auburn, but mention of the Plains still made his blood tingle. Twice more he was to cross them, as overseer of a thousand head of cattle driven from Leavenworth to Santa Fe and as a volunteer fighter against the Indians. When he saw oats growing three and four feet tall where General Custer had fed his horses, he knew the high plains would someday be tillable.

"Plains, plains, plains as far as the world extends". He knew, too, he could not keep following them forever. He returned to Auburn, to spend the next two years building stone fences.

When he asked the father of Jennie Dickson for the girl's hand, that parent consented at once. "A good fencer makes a good farmer," he said. So Stahl married Jennie and settled down to become a good farmer. He already owned 160 acres and these grew to 720.

Eight children were born to Frank and Jennie Stahl, six of them living.

Stahl always said his farm had everything; a fine wife and children, heavy timber along the Wakarusa, rich bottomlands for field crops, and hill slopes for bluestem grass for pasture. It also had a fine grove for picnics.

Stahl must have loved a picnic, he gave so many of them. In 1879, before the voters' ratification of state constitutional prohibition, Stahl organized the first picnic in his grove to build up local sentiment for the measure. After ratification, the temperance forces wanted to celebrate, so a jubilee picnic was held. Then Stahl picnics became annual affairs to keep the temperance workers on their toes, and continued for 59 years!

. . . In 1892 Frank Stahl was elected to represent a district which included the south side of Topeka. Two years later, he was elected treasurer of Shawnee County and moved his family to the city but kept his legal residence on the farm. While in Topeka he helped to organize the State Savings Bank.

Wide-open saloons in the capital city of a state that constitutionally was dry had long troubled the consciences of civic leaders. Seventeen prominent citizens organized themselves into a committee to seek better law enforcement. This culminated in a spirited municipal election in 1900. C. J. Drew was elected mayor at the height of a reform wave. His election was a mandate from the voters to dry out Topeka.

Once in office, Mayor Drew was hard put to it. Who would he get for chief of police? What man could he find, in a city that had never known more than token enforcement against the liquor joints?

Stahl's term as county treasurer was over. He had returned once more to his Auburn acres.

Members of the citizens committee visited him there. Several times he had refused the job of chief of police, but now he reluctantly took it.

When he took the office, they called Stahl "Old Alfalfa" and predicted for him a short tenure. Chronic alcoholics, who boasted of being the city's most confirmed "old sots", vied with one another to get themselves arrested. The operators of "sample rooms" for the carriage trade called the beginnings of enforcement "just a spasm". But Stahl's first real raid was to bring him the greatest shock. It was foiled by men on his own police force in the pay of the "combination". They had tipped off the joint keeper.

"I knew nothing about police work. It was all new to me." But Stahl was learning fast.

He never used invective stronger than "scamps" against the joinists, but now he really went after them. "Being a veteran fighter," he said, writing of it, "I adopted the wrecking-crew method of raiding joints. I armed my squads with axes rather than guns."

The warrent for a raid on "Murphy's Palace" called for all the appurtenances, Stahl's men tore out the bar, seized chairs, pipes, beer pumps as well as liquor. Murphy sulked. "Well, if this is your method," he said, "you won't be bothered with me very long." Stahl, a man of strong convictions but merciful in judging others, explained, "Tisn't you, Murphy, it's your business."

He handpicked his men for the police force, and when he and his men found locked doors, they battered them down. Joint keepers installed steel doors with bolts. Stahl added more powerfully built men to the force and equipped them with sledge hammers. These went to work on the walls surrounding such doors, climbed through the rubble to confront astonished proprietors. Saloon keepers, arrested and fined, moved to safer quarters, bigger and better concealed. Stahl hired informants who sought them out. His raiders, starting out from the police station soon found the places they were to raid quiet and dark. The "combination" had hired spies who stationed themselves in the upper windows of an office building directly across the street from the police station. The spies telephoned the interested to tell them the direction the squad had taken. But Stahl confounded the scamps by sending his men out one by one in different directions with orders to meet at a secret starting place.

. . . He began to hit with multiple raids the same joint in one night. When, in the words of the classic temperance poem, the clock in the steeple "struck one" he raided. When the "clock in the steeple struck two," and the joint had reopened, he raided it again. When the clock in the steeple struck "three", he and his men once more appeared, sent the fathers home and packed the joint keeper with all his appurtenances into the patrol wagon. All night long that wagon rumbles over the paving bricks of Topeka. He even set up round-the-clock raids. Both day and night his men clobbered the joints.

Some saloon keepers cancelled their leases and simply gave up. Some went into retirement to wait until the storm blew over. The "combination" weakened. It was every jointist for himself now. The more hearty adopted "defense in depth" tactics against the strong arm of the law. These set up additional obstacles for the ax-and-sledge-hammer men to overcome before they could reach the evidence. A few of the more elegant establishments stored their mahogany bars in basements. The whole caboodle of barkeeps grew nervous and fidgety.

Stahl was making progress. The gutters of downtown streets had flowed amber with beer. He and his men needed a breather. Then Harricane Carry swept into Topeka.

When she arrived, Mrs. Nation was in the second and most dynamic phase of her war on the "demon rum". She and a small band of women had started her great crusade with prayers and hymn singing. They had set their portable organ squarely in front of saloons, hoping to win the patrons away from drink by exhorting them.

Then Mrs. Nation went into the more aggressive or hatchetation phase, as she herself called it.

. . . She had brought with her four brand-new hatchets that had cost 85 cents apiece. Stahl watched her bury one of her fresh-edged tools deeply into the window sash and mulled a joint bolted against her. He was nearby when she made a shambles of the famous Senate Bar on Kansas Avenue. He tried to explain to her that she was violating the law by acting without a warrant. When he caught her swinging her hatchet with telling effect on the lock of a cold storage plant that contained no liquor—only wild game—he arrested her. The charge was "malicious destruction of property without a warrent".

It wasn't until the third phase of Mrs. Nation's career, when she had taken to the Lyceum Circuit and returned to Topeka to lecture, that she forgave the redoubtable chief of police. She pinned to his coat lapel one of her souvenirs—a golden hatchet six inches long set with pearls—and asked him to introduce her in the City Auditorium.

. . . When Lloyd L. Stahl, 83 year old son of the temperance leader who farms near Burlingame, was asked if he knows what became of the hatchet Carry Nation gave his father, his face lit up with a jovial smile as he said, "We buried that hatchet with daddy." . . .

Some Maple Hill History 346

Nicholas L. Clark

The Maple Hill Community is nestled in the Northeast corner of Wabaunsee Co., Ks. The area is marked by its fertile farmlands along the reaches of Mill Creek and the Kansas River. However, the first white settlers realized the value the rolling pasturelands held, and it soon developed that Maple Hill was to be the site of some very early important Kansas ranches.

Soon after 1870, when the Santa Fe Railroad received valuable land grants in the old Pottawatomie Indian Reservation, of which Maple Hill was a part, relatives of Santa Fe officials began arriving, settling on lands purchased by their families for one dollar per acre. Among the first were W. A. Pierce who owned something over 2000 acres, and Frederick L. Raymond who owned a comperable amount, including the well-known Wabaunsee County landmark, "Buffalo Mound".

Mr. Pierce was one of the most prominent ranchers in the area, and realized that the surrounding property would soon be taken up, necessitating commerce. He therefore encouraged the development of a village on his property. Soon there was a blacksmith shop, a doctor's office and a general store located on the east edge of his ranch near Mill Creek. The little village was located on what is now the Jim Oliver farm on K-30 Highway about one-and one-half miles to the southwest of the present site of the town of Maple Hill.

The post office was first located on an adjoining farm of Rufus H. Waterman's, so the nucleus of the community had formed by 1880, and Mr. Pierce believed that the town of Maple Hill would grow on his ranch.

Soon after 1880, another large rancher moved into the community and purchased several thousand acres. The rancher was George Fowler whose family owned the Fowler Meat Packing Co. of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Fowler was young and had ambition and initiative. It was his desire to see the town of Maple Hill located on his ranch to the east of Mr. Pierce. The feud began.

Meanwhile, business continued as usual, and increased as settlers came to take up the rich lands. The general store began by Brooks and Verity, took on another partner, Mr. Joseph N. Dolley. Mr. Dolley remained in the Maple Hill community and was instrumental in the planning of its development as well as that of the counties. Mr. Dolley served as State Representative, State Senator, Chairman of the Republican State Party, and was the state's first Bank Commissioner. The community was served by Dr. J. M. Kemper who remained at Maple Hill until his death, serving the community well. Mr. Heatherington was the community blacksmith and was later joined by John Turnbull Sr. and John Turnbull Jr. in the new townsite. Business was booming.

All this activity only heightened Mr. Fowler's yearning to have the community located on his ranch. This activity reached its peak in 1886 when it was learned that the Rock Island Railway would lay its tracks through the community in 1887. After considerable debate, it was decided that an election would be held to determine whether the town would remain where it was or be moved to a new location on Mr. Fowler's property.

Election day came and while there were only a few more than one hundred residents in the community and area, nearly two hundres votes were cast. It seems that Mr. Fowler invited some friends in to visit that day, and they didn't have anything else to do, so they thought that they would just go down and vote. Naturally, the election showed that the town should be moved, but because there were more votes cast than people in the district, the election was declared void.

As the time for the tracks to be laid came closer, the material was delivered for the Maple Hill depot which was to be constructed on the townsite. The material was delivered to Mr. Pierce's location one day, but the next morning found the material at Mr. Fowler's location, having been mysteriously transported under cover of darkness. The material was moved back and forth until no one knew where it would be the next day.

Finally, Mr. Fowler decided to see if money talked. His guess was correct, in that Mr. Pierce accepted the $30,000.00 in new town company stock which he offered to Mr. Pierce and the town was moved to its present location.

The tracks of the Rock Island came to Maple Hill on March 16, 1887 and there was much excitement as new homes and businesses were built.

Perhaps the grandest day of all for the new town, was in October of 1887 when Mr. Fowler hired a special train to start in St. Joseph, Missouri, and make stops in Kansas City and sites in between to pick up persons who might be interested in buying property in Maple Hill.

The train arrived in Maple Hill bursting at the seams with a crowd some estimated to be 3,000 persons. Free lunch and "liquid refreshment" were served and the day saw most of the town's lots sold. After a great day of merry-making, the crowd once more boarded the train and returned to their homes. Never since that day has Maple Hill seen that much excitement.

Today, Maple Hill is a community of approximately 400 people who mostly commute to jobs in other towns. Maple Hill is a progressive city, and provides good educational facilities for its

young and activities for its old. Few cities in Kansas have the early history that Maple Hill does, and I venture to say none have had the same beginnings.

The Otis Family Of Topeka 347

Vera Strong True

Tradition tells us that Joseph of Arimathea went to Glastonbury, England and there named a hill "Weary-All-Hill" because he was weary when he reached the top of it. Sometime between then and the fiftenth century, Glastonbury became the home of a family named Otis (Oates, Oatis, Ottis).

About 1630, John Otis of Glastonbury, England decided to seek his fortune in the new world. The exact date we do not know, but he was in Hingham, Mass. June of 1631. He took an oath and was made a freeman of the Colony of Massachusetts, 3 Mar. 1635. In June of 1636, he bought 10 acres of land on a hill at the southwest of Hingham Harbour, and named it "Weary-All-Hill". To the general population, however, it soon became Otis Hill, which name continues until today. He lived there until the death of his wife, Margaret, when he moved to Weymouth, Mass. He had been born about 1581 in Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, son of Richard Oates and married about 1603 to Margaret——. She died 28 Apr. 1653-4 and he died 31 May, 1657. This line comes down through:

John Otis Jr. and Mary Jacob, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Jacob of Hingham.

Job Otis and Mercy Little, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Sturdevant) Little.

Dr. Ephraim Otis and Rachel Hersey, daughter of James and Mary (Hawk) Hersey.

Dr. Ephraim Otis Jr. and Sarah Harris, daughter of David and Martha (Jenks) Harris.

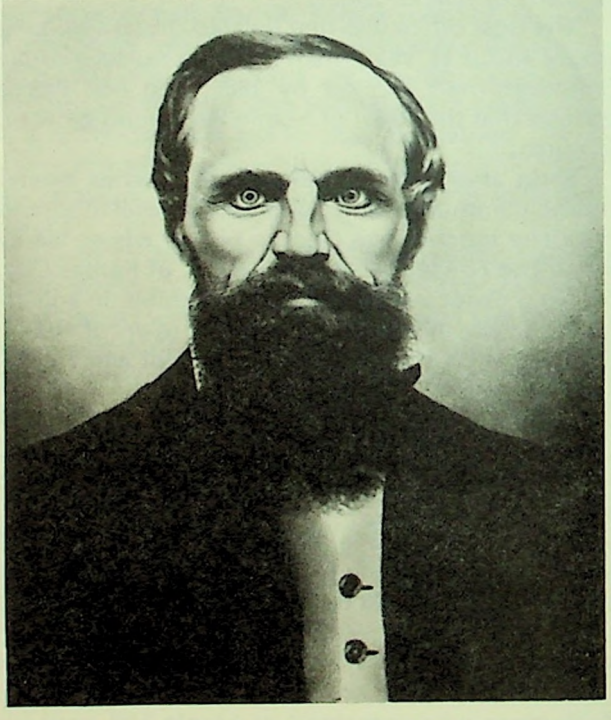
Dr. David Harris Otis and Sarah Rogers, daughter of Stephen Rogers and Lydia Lapham.

This brings us to Harris Foster Otis, a lawyer, and his son, John Grant Otis, an 1858 graduate of Harvard Law School, who were the first of the Otis family to come to Topeka. They came in the spring of 1859. Later in the year, Harris F. went back to Manchester, Vermont, where the family had lived since leaving Danby, Vermont in 1855, and brought his family to Topeka in the spring of 1860. They bought lots "away out from the city" in the second block on Harrison St. for their home.

The History of Danby, Vt., says of him, "He was a man of great talent and shrewdness, and possessing sound and discriminating judgement and determined will, was well calculated to be the leader in all matters in which he participated. In all the political affairs of the town he bore a conspicuous part and was honored with numerous town offices. He was a member of the board of selectmen two years; lister, six years; town representative in 1849; town agent in 1852; justice of the peace, five years; during which time he performed his duties with zeal and possessed the utmost confidence of his townspeople. . . But few men in town have wielded greater political influence or been more successful in their plans."

These talents evidently showed up quickly in Topeka for he became its mayor in Jan. of 1861. The duration of his office was shortened by his untimely death in May of the same year, caused by a fall while he was inspecting a building that was being remodeled. He opened a door and started down a stairway not knowing the stairs had been removed.

He was born in Danby, Vt., 3 June 1816, son of Dr. David Harris Otis and Sarah Rogers, and died in Topeka, Kansas 9 May 1861. He is buried in the Topeka Cemetery. In Queensbury, N.Y., Harris F. Otis married Elizabeth H. Haviland 29 Dec. 1836. She was born the 28th of June 1817 in Queensbury, daughter of John Grant Haviland and Betsy Beech. The children of Harris F. and Elizabeth Haviland were: John Grant Otis, who came to Topeka with his father in 1859, Sarah Rogers Otis born 13th Oct. 1839, who married George Eddy, and William H. Otis, born 13 Dec. 1841 and died 7 Oct. 1860 in Topeka, Kansas. He is also buried in the Topeka Cemetery. Elizabeth died 18 Dec. 1841 in Danby, Vt. or Danby Four Corners, Vt.



(Harris Foster Otis)

Harris F. Otis married his second wife, Paulina K. Lapham, daughter of David Lapham 2nd and Samantha Vail of Danby, Vt. She was born in 1822 and died in Topeka, 22 July 1875 and is buried in the Topeka Cemetery. Their children were: Samantha (Minnie) Vail Otis who married Guilford Dudley of Topeka. She was born 31 Aug. 1846 at Danby Four Corners, Vt. and died 3 Dec. 1908 in New York City after being struck by a car. She was buried in the Topeka Cemetery 9 Dec. 1908. Guilford Dudley was born 3 Mar. 1835 and died 14 Apr. 1905 in Topeka where he is buried in the Topeka Cemetery. Margaret, born about 1850, married Thadmo Walker and lived at Shelter Island, N.Y.; Lydia born about 1853, married J. E. Barber and lived in Glenn Falls, N.Y.; Lawrence born 21 May 1856 at Danby Vt., died 21 Oct. 1872 in Topeka and is buried in the Topeka Cemetery; Edward died in infancy.



(John Grant Otis —Bina Adaline (Numan) Otis)

The first home of John Grant Otis was a brick house on West Eighth Street between Harrison and Topeka Blvd. and he made his garden on the northwest corner of what is now the State House grounds. He came to Kansas with the firm intention to help make Kansas a "free state", but the death of his father left him with the responsibility of making a living for the family and consequently he was not in the Civil War. In those days, with family responsibilities, he evidently did other work in addition to his law practice as it is said of him that he received $93 for doing some plastering in the new City Jail that was under construction in May of 1861.

In 1865 he went back to Glenn Falls, N.Y. and married Bina Adaline Numan on 4 Sept. 1865. She was a daughter of Daniel Numan (Newman) and Adaline Mason who also came to Topeka with their new son-in-law and their daughter or soon after. The Numan family were Baptists and were very active members of the First Baptist Church, from the time they came to Topeka. There was a memorial window to them in the Church when it was located at Ninth and Jackson. The Numans had another daughter, Mrs. Elida Winchip, who was one of the earliest Home Economics teachers at KSAC in Manhattan, Kansas.

Soon after John G. and Bina were married, they moved to a home east of Topeka located at 15th and Shunganunga (15th and Adams) where the old road bed can still be seen where it led up to the large brick house on the hill. The house was torn down several years ago. The Otis and Numan families owned a large amount of land east of Topeka in the early days. John Otis was a farmer and a dairyman as well as a lawyer and both he and his wife were quite active in the Grange and the Farmer's Alliance which he helped to organize in this area.

He broke the ground for the State House and later erected a stone fence around the grounds. When the east wing of the State House was to be built the first plan was to quarry stone from the banks of Deer Creek on his farm but after the severe winter of 1866-67 so much of this had deteriorated badly that it had to be replaced with limestone from Geary County.

John Otis was a leader in the Populist Party and was elected to Congress in 1890 where he served from 1891-93. His wife was quite active in the Suffrage movement while in Washington, D.C. as she had been in Kansas. Her husband was related to Susan B. Anthony and they had some of her fervor for this cause. After the Populist party waned, John settled down to his dairy business and lecturing on dairying for the Grange. He was the first President of the Kansas Dairy Association.

John Grant Otis was born of Quaker parentage in Danby, Vt. 10 Feb. 1838, son of Harris Foster and Elizabeth (Haviland) Otis. He was educated in the seminary in Manchester, Vt., afterwards taking a law course at Williams College before going on to the Harvard Law School. He died in Topeka 22 Feb. 1916 and is buried in the Topeka Cemetery.

Bina (Sabina) A. Otis was born of Baptist parents in Warren Co., N.Y., daughter of Daniel and Adaline (Mason) Numan and at the age of 14 taught district school at Glenn Falls, N.Y. She married John Grant Otis 4 Sept. 1865 when she was 18 years old, and came to Kansas. In addition to her Church and Grange work she was active in political things, holding offices in the Kansas State Alliance, was President of the Women's Progressive Political League, an earnest and efficient suffrage worker. She helped secure a suffrage plank in the Populist State Convention Platform. She was also a member of the Chalitsa Club. She died in Topeka 1 July 1926 and is also buried in the Topeka Cemetery. They celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary in Sept. 1915.

Their children, all born in Shawnee Co., Kansas were:

1. Harris Numan Otis born 10 Mar. 1868, died 25 Apr. 1873, buried in Topeka Cemetery.

2. Clarence Mason Otis born 19 Jan. 1870, died 5 Aug. 1871, buried in Topeka Cemetery.

3. Daniel Henry Otis born 30 Mar. 1872, and died in Minneapolis, Minn. 20 Nov. 1941 of a heart attack while on a business trip. He was buried in Madison, Wis., where his home was. He was an outstanding educator having been an assistant professor and professor at KSAC in Manhattan, Kansas for several years after having received both his B.S. and Master's degrees from that college in 1892 and 1897. Later he became assistant dean of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. After a year in Europe with the American Education Commission following WW I, he took a position as Director of the Banker-Farmer Exchange of the Wisconsin Bankers Association and in 1923 was appointed Director of the Agricultural Commission of the American Banker's Association, a position he held until his death. On Aug. 17, 1899, he married Mary E. Lyman, daughter of Dr. Lewis Judd and Mary Eliza (Woods) Lyman of Manhattan, Kansas. They had four sons: 1. Edward Numan Otis, a Civil Engineer of Chicago who married Elizabeth Busby of Seattle, Washington. 2. Dr. Grant Lyman Otis, a physician of Jackson, Michigan, who married Bernice Rutter, of Madison, Wisconsin. 3. Charles Kedzie Otis, assistant professor of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Minnesota, who married Janet P. Botts of Madison, Wisconsin. 4. Stanley James Otis, an electrical engineer who never married.

4. John Foster Otis born 31 July 1875, married Ann Grace Tevis 24 May 1900 and died 10 May 1923 in the state of Washington. Their children were: Roscoe Tevis, John Foster Jr., Grant Wayland, Grace Bina, and Edwin Ralph.

5. Alida Flora Otis born 18 June 1878, married James Frederick True Jr., who was born 5 June 1877 in Jefferson Co., Kansas. She was a school teacher before she married and he was a farmer and stockman, near Perry, Kansas. They were both active in Church and Community affairs, the Grange and Farm Bureau. She took the Menninger Bible Course and then taught it in her own community. Her death occured 11 Aug. 1943 in Hays, Kansas and she is buried in the Topeka Cemetery. He died 16 Feb. 1946 in Centralia, Kansas at his daughter's home and is buried in the Topeka Cemetery. They were the parents of three children: Florence Ellen True born 2 Dec. 1902 near Perry, Kansas; James Frederick True III born 29 May 1904 near Perry, Kansas; Otis Haviland True, M.D. born 19 June 1906 near Perry, Kansas. For continuation of these families please refer to the article "Some 'True' Pioneers" elsewhere in this book.

6. Bina Alliance Otis born Dec. 1891 in Washington, D.C., married in 1913 Ralph E. McKibben, who was born in Topeka, Kans. 28 Sept. 1891 and died at Roswell, New Mexico, 23 Mar. 1919. He was employed by the Santa Fe Railroad. They had one daughter, Hazel Alida who married Louis Wempe, and now lives in South Carolina.

7. William Grant Otis was born near Topeka, Kansas and married Mary Neff 2 July 1917 at Olympia, Washington. He was employed by a large lumber company in Granite Falls, Washington. No children.

This Otis family were cousins of the Potter family who lived at 29th and California many years, the Anthony family and more distantly to Judge Otis of Atchison, Kansas, grandfather of Amelia Earhart.

John Blaine Tallman 348

Kenneth Vore Tallman

Article in the Holton, Kansas Recorder, July 15, 1926.

John Blaine Tallman, son of Boone Tallman and Mary C. Logan Tallman, was born in Pocahontas Co., W. Va., Dec. 20, 1841. He died at the National Military Home in Leavenworth, Kansas, aged 84 years, six months and seventeen days.

He grew to manhood in Pocahontas County, his family being known as a strong Union family. He was compelled to hide out in the timber to avoid being forced into the Rebel army, his mother leaving things for him to eat in certain hollow trees. When the Rebels could not find him, they burned his mother's home and everything was destroyed but the clothes on her person.

Mr. Tallman enlisted in Company "C", 6th West Virginia Federal Infantry, in which he served to the end of the war. Upon his discharge from the Army, he went to Pawnee County, Nebraska where he took a homestead of 160 acres, upon which he resided until 1880 and where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Laird Devor. To this union seven children were born: Mae Ann, Rachel, Lula, George David, Cloyd Crawford, Ernest John, Daisey Adele, and Joseph Charley.

In 1880 he moved his family to Holton, Kansas and purchased a home on New Jersey Ave. His wife died here May 14, 1894. As his children began to scatter, he sold his home and moved to the soldiers home in Leavenworth.

George H. Barker, his nephew by marriage, went to Leavenworth and brought Mr. Tallman's body home. His funeral was held in the Gabel and

Porterfield rooms on July 9, 1926 with services by Rev. C. V. Bittiker, pastor of the First Baptist Church of which the family were former members. His body was laid to rest beside his wife in the Holton, Kansas Cemetery.

Charles Curtis Summers 349

Elizabeth (Boten) Ward

My maternal grandfather, Charles Curtis Summers, was born March 4, 1858 in Georgetown, Ohio and came to Topeka when about nineteen years of age. He was one of nine children - six boys, two girls who were his own sisters, and one girl, a half-sister. However, grandpa never thought of her as a half-sister. He loved her very much. Her name was Liza, married name Schaffer.

His older sister, Harriett (Hattie) married Bradford Miller and they came west to Kansas. They had a farm southwest of Topeka that is still known as "The Bradford Miller Corner". Bradford Miller surely lived on this farm before the turn of the century.

It was always my understanding that the two younger boys, Charles and Frank, came out to Kansas because their older sister, Harriett, had come and they thought it offered them better advantages.

Charles Summers loved horses and was good to them. I have heard he was a jockey before he came to Kansas, so maybe that is why. He surely must have worked for someone who owned hacks as he drove one and they always told that is how he first saw Mary Elizabeth Anderson, who later became his wife. She had come to Kansas as a young child with her family, the Thomas Andersons, in a covered wagon from Indiana. I think she first taught school (country school), then they moved to town and she, being the eldest of the family, had to work and in those days, work for girls and women wasn't easy to find. She worked as a chamber maid at the "Teft" house, a hostelry located at the corner of 7th and Kansas Avenue (NW corner). In my day the National Hotel was on that corner. Grandpa Summers said his hack would stand at the Teft House and he would see Mary come out from work, he admired her and said he first noticed that she had such a beautiful dress. She was four years older than he and they always "joshed" about it that she took him to raise. He was 21 when they married and she going on 25 years of age. They started housekeeping on a farm out by Uncle Brandord's, theirs was in Pottawatomie County. Grandpa received his inheritance from his father's estate, something like $2,000 and they put money in the farm and horses and wagon and I suppose some stock, but that was the year grasshoppers ate nearly everything up. It was also the year Aunt Margaret was born, 1880. Living and times were hard. Aunt Margaret had sore eyes and they were bad and so far from a doctor, but an old lady who lived nearby came to assist and she scraped potato and lay that on a piece of cloth on her eyes. She lost sight in one eye, could see light. They lost about everything they had and "pulled up stakes" and came to town. They lived on North Tyler in the block just north of Gordon Street, in a little house, and that is where my mother, Carrie May Summers, was born 18 May 1881, just sixteen months younger than her sister, Margaret.

Right after they moved there and Mama was born, the Rock Island Railroad built their right-of-way north on Tyler Street and my grandparents didn't think it a suitable place to raise children. From there they moved to Gordon and Madison on the southeast corner and there Uncle Tom (Thomas Andrew Summers) was born. This place was close to where Grandma Summers parents and family lived. I left out Walter, I know he must have been born on Tyler as he was just a little younger that Mama and if Tom was born on Gordon & Madison, I am sure this is right. I suppose their youngest boy, Milton Edgar, was born there too. They lived on North Jackson Street when Miltie was killed. He was run over by a lumber wagon. He was only four years old and some of the boys were playing marbles near the street and Miltie darted into the street. He was buried on Easter Sunday, 1894 in Rochester Cemetery on the Anderson lot, Grandma Summers parents.

On January 1, 1895, Mary Elizabeth Summers was born in the Haggerty house on the corner of what is known now as West Paramore & Van Buren Streets. I think this house was owned by people that had been living out of state and they were coming back and wanted their house, so my grandfather bought the home at 1523 North Monroe where they lived many years, until their deaths.

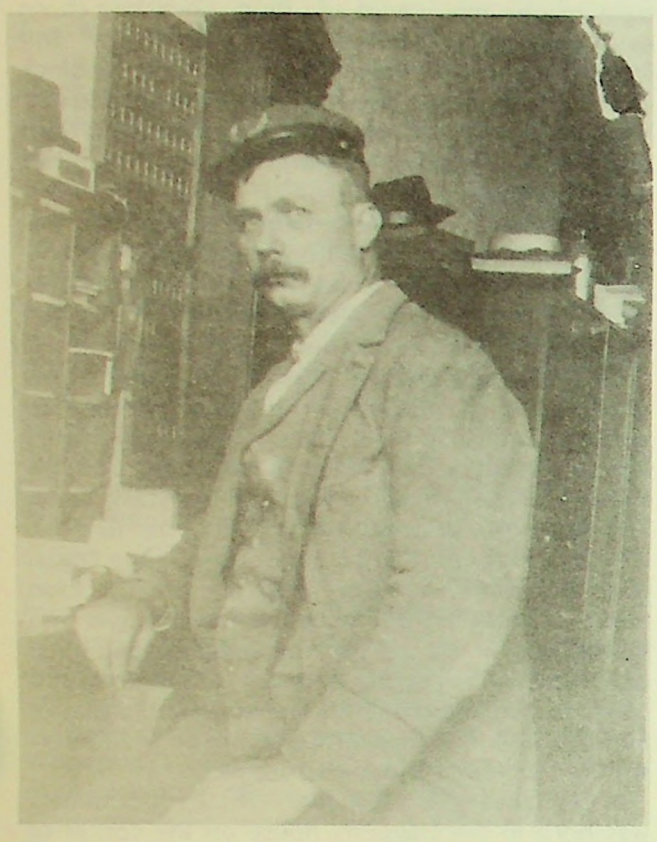
Many things happened - the 1903 flood when they had to move out, things were carried upstairs, but much was lost. The piano, book case just moved out from the walls falling over on their fronts, books spilling out, all ruined - even Mama's High School diploma, a real sheep skin. They lived for a year at 214 Tyler in South Topeka where my mother and father were married 18 Nov. 1903. My mother always said "she was born on Tyler Street, married on Tyler Street, and no doubt would die on Tyler Street" and she did, as were making our home at 504 Tyler when she died 7 Oct. 1956.

The house at 214 Tyler was practically a new house owned by a Mr. and Mrs. Davis, who owned and operated a china shop on the avenue.

The house in North Topeka had suffered the ravages of the "big flood" and they didn't go right back. I think they cleaned and then I think it was rented to someone for a while.

Grandpa and Grandma Summers, Aunt

Margaret who was still at home and Aunt Mary, continued living there through the winter. Grandpa was carrying mail in North Topeka and that made it hard for him.



(Charles Curtis Summers)

Grandma Mary Elizabeth Summers died 26 Feb. 1931 and Grandpa Charles Summers died 2 Jan. 1933. He had been ill ever since Grandma died. Grandma Summers was a large woman, large frame, and tall. She was the sweetest most lovable person one would ever know. She was always so good and kind to me and taught me how to do many things. She would let me bake a cake. I know one, a crumb cake, was very good. She taught me how to make a bed correctly. She had learned that years before as I told you she worked as a chamber maid in the old Teft Hotel. She taught me how to crochet and knit. I learned to crochet on a ball of red twine and a big needle.

Grandma Summers was a homemaker, she stayed at home and did her work in the old fashioned way - wash on Monday, iron on Tuesday, mend on Wednesday, I really don't know what Thursday was supposed to be, maybe catch up on other things. Friday, it was clean house. Saturday you baked bread, cakes, and pies and cooked for Sunday. Sundays meant big dinners, family all home. Grandma was a good cook and Grandpa Summers, a good provider.

Grandpa retired after 30 years of service as a letter carrier, when he was 65 years old. No provision was made at that time for a wife or widow's pension, the two of them got $99 per month. Grandpa had a foot route as they called it part of the time, part of the time he drove a horse and two-wheeled cart. In later years he drove a mail wagon that picked up mail on the avenue and outlying streets on the south side. His last route was a foot route on the south side in the early 20's. He entered the mail service when Frank S. Thomas was postmaster.

He and Grandma were married 24 Apr. 1879 in Topeka. I have told of his life as a letter carrier, but when he came in from the farm in Wabaunsee County, he owned and operated two hacks. He drove one himself and had an old German that drove the other one. This man they called "Peg" as he really had a peg leg. He had come over to this country from Germany as a young man. Had hopped a freight train somewhere back east, slipped and fell, cutting off one of his legs. Grandpa had very clean hacks. I know he owned a wagon and hauled sand too as he told me about hauling sand acroŝs the Ward farm when he first came back to Topeka from the farm.

Grandpa Summers was a fine looking large man, showed his German-born forebears. He had many ways and looks that set him apart, we always thought of him as being from aristocratic people. It is said his ancestors came from a little town or hamlet in Germany near the border of Switzerland, by the name of Summerfield or Summerville.

Samuel G. Neely 350

LaRita M. Neeley

Samuel G. Neely and part of his family came to Atchison Co., Kans., in 1869. Samuel was born in 1809 and Francis, his wife, in 1818; both were born in Penn. They had lived in two Ohio counties before coming to Kansas: in Holmes Co., Prairie Twp. in 1850 and Wayne Co., Wooster Twp. in 1860. They first settled in Grasshopper Twp. in Kansas and later moved to Center Twp. in Atchison Co.

Two of their daughters, Elnorah and Susan stayed in Ohio, but by 1875 the rest of the family had come to Kansas.

Samuel and Francis Neely had 11 children: Elnorah; Jonathan; John P.: Amos; Susan M.; James Hezikah; Ann; Franklin Pernoy; Samuel Alexander; Henry; and Jane. The first three children were born in Penn. Elnorah, born 1837, married and stayed in Ohio. Jonathan, born 1840, never married.

John, born 1842, married Irene Talley and they

had one daughter, Susan. Amos, born 1846, married first Mary—1852-1890; he then married Ann—from Wetmore, Kansas. Amos Neely died 1904.

Susan, born 1847, married Alexander Fisher and stayed in Ohio. They had five sons: William; John; Gale; Henry; and Ed. Also, four daughters: Emma; Cora; Ida; and Clara.

James Hezikah, born 1848, died 1925. He married first Isabell Devall; their children were: Jesse; Mary Isabel; and John Franklin. He married second Diana Hodgin in 1894. To them were born: Fannie, born 1895, married Benjamin Hale; Edward, born 1897, married Mabel Hale; Vernon, born 1901, married Vera Parks; Bernice, born 1904, married Oscar Marconett.

Ann, born 1851, married Thomas Brown in Oct. 1869 in Atchison Co. She had come to Kansas with some other families, liked it, and wrote to her folks to come to Kansas. The following year they did.

Franklin Pernoy Neely, born 1852, died 1940 on his 88th birthday. He married in Jan. 1877 Amelia Grunner, born 1855, in Germany; their children: George H.; Samuel; Franklin; Amos; and Eva. George married Myrtle Matney; their children: Alice; Pearl; Ruth; Roy; William; Grace; Raymond; Ruby; Harold; and Clarence. Samuel, born 1879, married Nellie Rocky, they had three daughters; Viola; Alta; and Alzia. There are lots of old timers around Osage City who remember Sam Neely's dances. He later moved to California. Franklin married Anna Krollman; their children are: Dora; Amos; and Wilma. Wilma died in 1923 at age 6. Franklin died 1960. Amos born 1884, died 1963, married Jessie Schoonover; their children: Laura; Doris; Beulah; and Thelma. Laura married Floyd Rowe; their children: Delmas and Doris. Laura died when the children were small. Beulah married Lawrence Tucker; their children: Donald; Dean; Dorothy; Dwane; and Deloris. Thelma married Mr. Black.

Samuel A. Neely, born 1855, in Wayne Co., Ohio, married Amanda Sutlief on 25 Dec. 1879. Amanda was the daughter of George W. Sutlief; he came to Atchison County in the spring of 1859. Samuel A. was the only Neely that added the third E to the name making it Neeley. Samuel played the "fiddle" by ear and three of his sons, Charles, George, and Grant, also had the talent. Samuel and Amanda's children: Charles; Grover; George; Fannie Maude; John Claude; Jessie Mae; Curtis; and Grant. Charles, born 1882, married Ida Williams in 1901; they had two children, Claude who married Olive Myers in 1925, and Ida May, who married George Gunther; second she married Joseph (Cliff) Brewer in 1974. Charles Neeley died Jan. 1946. Grover died age two; Maude was about nine years old when she died. George, born 1889, married 24 Sept. 1912, Elva Blanche Hutson; and they had three sons, George Edward, and Ralph Earl, both died in infancy, and Philip, born 1928, married 17 June 1951 to LaRita Dunn, daughter of Samuel and Neva (Gibson) Dunn. They have four sons: David Wayne, born 1954; Howard Dale, born 1955; Philip Eugene, born 1958; and Donald Duane, born 1960; and one daughter, Teresa Marie, born 1963.

John M., born 1893, died 9 Dec. 1965, married Grace Thompson, no children.

Claude Frances, born 1895, died 9 Dec. 1970, married June 1925 to Pearl Hall; their children: Violet; Kenneth; Elmer Lee; Glen; Bonnie; and Melvin. Glen died in early childhood.

Jessie Mae, born 1899, never married.

Grant, born 1903, married Lillian Brown; their children: Grant Leroy; John Samuel; Doris Maxine; Robert Duane; and Mary Louise. Grant was a minister and lived the last part of his life in California. He died in August, 1963, while visiting in Hutchison.

Curtis McKinley Neeley, born 1902, married first Thelma Brown; they had one son, Curtis Wayne. Curtis M. married second Irene Webber.

Samuel A. Neeley lived on a farm near Lyndon from about 1911 until his death in Sept. 1946. Amanda died 1938.

Henry Neely, born 1 Mar. 1857, died 28 Mar. 1877.

Nothing is known of Jane, born 1863.

John Peter Faidley 351

Doris R. Townsend

John Peter Faidley was born 22 Oct. 1831 in Penn., his father's and mother's given names are unknown. His mother's maiden name was Galusha. It is said he met Abigail Rhoda Holt in Munson (probably twp.), Geauga Co., Ohio. They married 22 Oct. 1854 at Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill. In 1866 they left Fair Haven Twp., Carroll Co., Ill. by covered wagon for Kansas. They settled on a farm enroute near Keokuk, Lee Co., Iowa for about a year. The next year they resumed their westward journey, crossing the Missouri River at St. Joseph, Mo. by ferry on 4 July 1867. They lived briefly in Brown Co., Kans. locating shortly thereafter in Jackson Co., Kans. in Grant Twp. not far from James Crossing. He is noted in A. T. Andreas' "History of the State of Kansas", page 1337, as one of the early settlers. Jackson Co. land records show he obtained a land patent 12 June 1882 in Grant twp. In 1908 he was living with his youngest daughter, Nellie (Faidley) White and family in Salina, Kans. He died at the home of his daughter, Mollie

Effie (Faidley) Alverson in Maxwell, Story Co., Iowa 15 Jan. 1910 and is buried there. His gravestone was placed in 1974.

Abigail Rhoda (Holt) Faidley was born at Munson, (probably twp.) in Geauga Co., Ohio not far from Cleveland, the second of five children born to Elijah H. and Liza Jane (Herrin, Lyon) Holt, 24 Sept. 1838. In her declining years she lived from time to time with her daughter Mollie Alverson in Maxwell, Iowa; daughter Kate White at Rossville, Kans.; grandson Charles Preston White at Delia, Kans.; and died at the home of her youngest daughter, Nellie (Faidley) White in Kansas City, Mo. 1 Feb. 1930; she is interred in Mt. Washington Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo.

Elijah H. Holt and his family are found enumerated in the 1850 Federal Census, Chardon twp. (joins the north twp line of Munson twp.), Geauga Co., Ohio on 6 July 1850. W. W. Bruce, Enumerator.

E. H. Holt, 42, welldigger, b. N.Y.; Jane, 43, b. Penn.; Nancy, 18, b. Penn.; Eliza M., 15, b. Penn.; Abigail, 12, b. Ohio; Henry H., 8, b. Ohio; Homer H., 6, b. Ohio; Charles P., 3, b. Ohio.

Nancy and another daughter named Sarah were born to Liza Jane and her first husband, a Mr. Lyon of Penn., and both are said to have lived at Janesville, Wis.

A short biographical sketch on Henry H. Holt appears on page 465 of "History of Carroll Co., Ill." (1878) stating that he came to Carroll Co. in Nov. 1850, married Mary N. Dyer 29 Sept. 1866. She was born Bradford Co., Penn., 6 June 1848; three sons, 2 daughters; 5 years Civil War, Co. K, 15th Ill. Vol. Inf.; constable.

Homer born about 1844, died 20 July 1928 and Chas. Putnam Holt, born 1846, died 26 May 1920 (at Soldiers Home at Quincy, Ill.) were what was known as the "100 day Galoots" in the Civil War. Elijah H. Holt, once of the Fair Haven Post Office, as was his brother, Daniel P. Holt, between 1850 and 1860 both lived in Carroll Co., Ill.; also one Alfred Holt is said to have been a relative but no other information is available.

The children of John Peter and Abigail Rhoda (Holt) Faidley were:

1. Wm. Henry lived 15 days, b. 6 May, d. 21 May . . discrepancy on year . . probably 1856 in Carroll Co., Ill.

2. Katherine Ann b. 7 Apr. 1857 Fair Haven twp. Carroll Co., Ill. m. James Edward White 7 Nov. 1875 at James Crossing, Grant twp., Jackson Co., Kans. by Dunkard minister, J. J. Lichty. She died 10 Mar. 1944 at and is buried at Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kans.

3. Thomas Douglas b. 17 June 1860, Fair Haven twp., m. Mrs. Fannie Baxter Lewis, a widow with one grown son, no issue. He died 23 Dec. 1953 at Topeka and is buried Mt. Auburn Cemetery there.

4. George McClelland b. 16 Oct. 1862 Fair Haven twp., m. first Alice Dellinger 2 Dec. 1891 at Holton, Kans. She died about 1910 at Preston, Richardson Co., Neb. They had three children. He married second Ruby—, no information. George McClelland Faidley d. 27 Aug. 1918 at Topeka and is buried there.

5. John Peter Jr. b. 1864 Fair Haven twp., m. first Deleno Mardis, who was living about 1973 at Golden, Colo., had children, m. second J. C. Conner, no information. John Peter was a barber and lived in Des Moines about 1909. No information beyond the fact there were children.

6. Charles Putnam b. 26 Dec. 1866 at Keokuk, Lee Co., Iowa, d. unmarried Nevada, Story Co., Iowa, 21 Oct. 1957, buried Maxwell, Iowa Cemetery.

7. Ann Inis b. 12 Dec. 1870 Jackson Co., Kans., m. Asa McConnell, lived most of her married life in Nevada, Iowa. She died there in 1950 and is buried there.

8. Franklin Francis b. 20 Feb. 1872 Jackson Co., Kans., m. first unknown, m. second Nancy Caroline Beightel Thompson, no issue. He spent his lifetime in Jackson Co., Kansas. He died 6 Feb. 1942. Both are buried near Circleville, Kans., no gravestones.

9. Mollie Effie Faidley b. 2 Jan. 1875 Jackson Co., Kans., m. Elbe Alverson. She lives at Maxwell, Iowa, was widowed in 1953. They had one daughter, four sons, all b. Maxwell, Iowa. She enjoys good health and a rare sense of humor at nearly 101 years of age.

10. Lizzie b. 6 Sept. 1878 Jackson Co., Kans. d. 6 years old, buried Jackson Co.

11. Nellie Faidley b. 24 Nov. 1880, m. Jesse Arthur White (no relation to James Edward White who m. Nellie's oldest sister, Katherine Ann) 22 Aug. 1902, Holton, Kans. Jesse was a railroad man and the family lived variously at Circleville, Salina, and Logan, Kans. and in Missouri. He retired and they lived many years at 6016 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. Nellie was widowed many years ago and she lives in a rest home today in Kansas City, Mo.

Harvey Franklin Faidley of St. Louis, Mo., possibly a branch of our Faidley family, researched his family history for several years prior to 1914. He noted that during the lifetime of his own great grandfather, Adam Fadeley (1765-1828) in Penn., few people could write and many proper names were spelled phonetically. This was substantiated by courthouse records at Somerset, Penn. Three parcels of property were bought and sold by Adam with these spellings of his last name: Fadlay, Fadley, Fadely, Fedelay and Fedley. Adam's own gravestone spells the name Fadeley. Adam's son, John's gravestone spells the name Faidley. Harvey's father spelled the name Fadley in his younger years. However, the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect was spoken by nearly everyone in their Greenville, Penn. community. Then English speaking people began to settle there and they pronounced the name with a

short "a", not the same as the original pronunciation. Harvey's father transposed the "l" and "e" of Fadley and it became "Fadely", long "a", and his entire family spelled it the same. Later, Harvey's oldest brother, John, met an old school teacher of their father's who questioned why their father did not spell the name the way his father did, Faidley. This appealed to the brother John and he adopted this spelling of the name while the other family members (and that of the late Richard T. Fadely's - former Kansas State Treasurer for a number of years - forebears) continued, Fadely. About 1880, Harvey's father and all of the children agreed to spell the name Faidley, except Samuel who continued: Fadely. Harvey F. Faidley concluded from his search of family history, and it was his firm belief, that all Faidley's in this country, no matter how the name is spelled, are descendants of Harvey Franklin Faidley's great grandfather, Adam Fadley.

Many descendants of John Peter and Abigail Rhoda (Holt) Faidley live in various communities of Jackson, Pottawatomie, Shawnee and other Kansas counties and others come from various states of the union yearly for visits.

A "Strong" Family 352

Mrs. J. Fred True

Walter Davis Strong, ninth in a line of descent from John Strong, who came from England in 1630 to Nantasket (now Hull) Mass. and finally settled in Northampton, Mass. where he became Ruling Elder of the first church. He had formerly lived in Dorchester, Higham, and had been a proprietor of Tauntan, Mass. and later moved to Windsor, Conn., as one of several who were asked to come there "to bring it forward".

Walter Strong was born in Dayton, Ohio 30 July 1853, son of Col. Hiram and Harriet Ann (Conover) Strong, who had been married in Dayton 28 Sept. 1852. Walter was listed with a number of men who were in Attica Twp., Sedgwick Co., Kans. in late 1869 and early 1870 which would make him about 16 ½ years old when he came to Kansas. He had been given only about three years to live by the doctor in Ohio and came out for his health. How I wish I knew some of the tales he could have told about those days.

In Butler Co., Ohio, two young couples were friends and kept up correspondence when the Hudson B. Wykoffs moved to Sedgwick Co., Kans., near Goddard, 15 miles west of Wichita. Marion Blair Anderson, born 10 Nov. 1837 in Greene Co., Ohio and his wife, Lucy Tyler Webster, born 15 Feb. 1840 in Butler Co., Ohio continued to live in Butler and Montgomery Counties, Ohio. Marion died of consumption 10 Aug. 1868 leaving Lucy with three young children, Mary Ida, Albert Leslie, and John Webster. A fourth child, Melinda Hannah, had died in infancy. Years later, Mrs. Wykoff died in Kansas and in due time he wrote to Lucy asking her to come to Kansas and marry him.



(Lucy Tyler (Webster) Anderson and her children, Albert Leslie, Mary Ida, and John Webster in 1879.)

Soon after Ida graduated from Middletown High School in Ohio 1879, her mother brought her children with her to Wichita where Mr. Wykoff met them and they went and got married before driving on out to Goddard.

I don't know just how soon Walter Strong met the new girl from Ohio with a background in family and education similar to his own, but he and Ida Anderson were married on her 18th birthday, 11 Oct. 1880 at the Wykoff home. She said one reason she liked him so well was because he was "so different from all those cowboys". Her wedding dress was of dark green silk which she bought at the New York Store in Wichita. The only other piece of silk in town was black.

Their first home was a two room house with a shed kitchen on his land about three miles north of Goddard "where you could look in every direction as far as the eye could see on that prairie and not see

a single tree". This was quite a change for a girl who had been raised in Ohio where shrubs, trees, and flowers grow in abundance. She said many times that she would never forget the day that their oldest boy, Hiram, brought a primrose in from a field where he had been playing. It was the first flower she had seen since coming to Kansas.

Their four sons who lived to maturity were born here: Hiram Webster on 19 July 1881, Wilbur Marion on 14 Mar. 1883, Alden George on 1 Jan. 1885 and Herbert Davis on 21 Feb. 1887. Claude Conover was born about five years later but died when only a few months old.

Storms were sometimes fierce in those days as well as now and one day after a bad storm was almost over, Ida looked out the window and saw her cook stove sitting out in the yard as well as some of the other kitchen things. She went to the kitchen door and found the shed kitchen had blown off the house.

I do not know just when the family moved to Goddard, but remember hearing my father tell about getting up, first of the family, when he was nine years old and building the fire in the stove at home after which he went down to the store and built a fire there, then went back home for breakfast before going to school. They grew up young in those days.

In Goddard, W. D. Strong owned or managed a general store, the grain elevator, a lumber yard, a cement block manufacturing business, a farm implement business, and the telephone company. These did not all run concurrently but sometimes he had several at a time. There may have been others also. As the boys were growing up they all helped in various one of their father's businesses as well as with the chores and the heavier parts of the housework for their mother as there were no girls to help her. One time when Wilbur and Alden were helping a farmer put up hay Wilbur found a snake on the ground and called up to Alden on the hay rack, "Hey, Al, here's a snake", and tossed it up to him. To everyone's surprise and shock, it wrapped around Al's neck but was hastily removed without serious incident.

As they began to work out away from Hiram seemed to work in creameries, Wilber in lumberyards in neighboring towns, Alden learned Telegraphy and worked in depots in various places and Herbert, I think, helped his parents around home a little longer. While Alden was learning telegraphy, he had "to work a year, or as long as it took to learn it, without pay".

In 1900, Hiram went to KSAC (now KSU) in Manhattan and started in Mechanics Apprentice Course. In 1901 he started working at Walterscheids Pump Co., in Wichita for $1.25 a day. A year later he was "straw boss" making $1.75 a day and by Mar. 1, 1902 was earning $2.00 a day. In July he became boss of the machine room and was soon asked to design some tools. While he was working there they built a horseless carriage on the order of the old Stanley Steamer. When the shop foreman and Hirman were driving it in Riverside Park at six miles an hour a policeman stopped them because they were going faster than a horse could walk.

They made a trip to Goddard, fifteen miles west of Wichita one evening after a rain and it took them fours hours to get there. They were all up at 5 o'clock the next morning and "Walter and the boys looked over the auto with great interest and excitement". When they were ready to leave after breakfast, Ida rode as far as the gate and Walter and the boys rode down town about three blocks. They hoped to get to Kingman, about 30 miles away by noon and on to Pratt, about another 30 miles by evening.

Hiram went back to KSAC in the spring of 1903 and also for the full 1903-04 school year. His younger brother, Herbert, went with him this time and did chores around his boarding house for 10 cents an hour to help defray expenses while Hiram did janitor work around the college buildings. After taking some schooling in Wichita, Wilbur also went to KSAC as did Alden. Wilbur, Alden, and Herbert were all baseball players and were all on the varsity team when they were in school, sometimes two at the same time, and it has been said of them that they worked out some surprising plays between themselves at times. They also played on some small town teams where they worked from time to time.

When Hiram had worked in Wichita, he had roomed at the home of a Beard family who had a daughter, May. When her five older brothers began teasing her about Hiram she declared she would not go any place with him, but when Hiram told her one Sunday evening that he was going to church and she could go along if she wanted to; she wanted to and she did and they went together the rest of her life. They were married the 22 Mar. 1905 at the home of her parents, Isaac and Jennette (Love) Beard on Patty Ave. in Wichita, Kans. on a very windy day. She was born 21 Nov. 1884 in Butler Co., Kansas. Her parents had moved to Wichita when she was eight years old, where her father had a feed store in the first block on South Lawrence Avenue (now Broadway).

When Hiram and May married, they had every intention of going to Manhattan where he would continue his schooling, but her father injured his back in heavy lifting and could not work so it was necessary for them stay in Wichita and take care of them, at least for a while. They built a two room house and the four lived there. Hiram was making $14.85 a week by then.

Walter D. Strong died 1 Feb. 1911 in Goddard, Kans. of pneumonia following a siege of La Grippe.

He was buried in Attica Cemetery near Goddard. Ida remained on in her home across the street from the Methodist Church for several more years. She was an ardent church worker, a Sunday School teacher Superintendent 40 years in addition to other church work. Her sons were all on their own but her Aunt Sarah H. Webster, maiden sister of her mother, lived with her. Sarah Hatch Webster, had been a school teacher all her life, mostly in Indian schools in Wabash, Ind., in Montana, and at the Pine Ridge Agency in So. Dakota when it was 116 miles from the nearest railroad.

Ida Strong and Sarah Webster moved to Wichita about 1918-20 and lived next door to us or near us the rest of their lives. Ida Strong was my grandmother and even tho Sarah was my great great Aunt her life overlapped mine nineteen years and I enjoyed listening to many of her early adventures, but that is another story.

In Feb. of 1905, W. C. Coleman had persuaded Hiram to come and work for him in the Hydro-Carbon Co., when it was just a one room factory. They spent much time, after working hours, for many years perfecting the Coleman lanterns and lamps there were making. As the company grew, Hiram's place in it and his responsibilities grew. He was Production Manager in the home factory in Wichita many years, then in the very difficult depression years of the 1930's he was sent to Toronto, Canada as the General Manager of the plant there for five years. When he had it going good again he was brought back to Wichita and made Consulting Engineer, later becoming Chief Consulting Engineer as the company saw the need for such in the company and hired more men in this capacity. He found this work to be more to his liking than all the office work connected with his other positions which were keeping him almost entirely away from the inventive side of his work. The study and challenge of perfecting old and new products, of building new factories, arranging their big machinery efficiently, and doing all kinds of necessary things of this sort to build up the company that did not come under other specific departments, had a great appeal to him. He was director of the Company many years, leaving the Board only two months before he retired in 1957 at 76 years of age after 52 ½ years with the Coleman Company of Wichita, Kansas.

He was very active in the Grace Presbyterian Church having been an Elder, a Trustee, a Sunday School teacher, a Sunday School superintendent, building chairman for an addition to the old church on Cleveland Avenue and years later for the new church at Oliver and Douglas.

In Wichita, he was a Kiwanian 39 years, a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Manufacturer's Club, the Y.M.C.A. 18 years, the Kansas Engineering Society, Wichita Chapter. In Toronto, he was a member of Rotary International and after moving to his daughter's home in Topeka he was a member of the West Side Kiwanis and the Topeka Chapter of the Kansas Engineering Society.

Hiram Webster Strong died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Fred True, in Topeka, Kans. 21 May 1964. Funeral services were held in the Grace Presbyterian Church in Wichita, Kans. and burial was in Maple Grove Cemetery beside his wife who had preceded him in death, having passed away 28 May 1941 in Wichita. Hiram and May had only one daughter, Vera May, writer of this sketch, who married James Frederick True III of Perry, Jefferson Co., Kans. 16 Feb. 1930 in my parents home in Wichita. Our immediate family is written up in Some "True" pioneer elsewhere in this book.

Wilbur Marion Strong attended KSAC and later went to DesMoines, Iowa where he completed the Telephone Course of Study in the Engineering Department of Highland Park College on the 30 July 1908. I do not know what year he went to Florida but he was married to Ethel Clara Miller, a former Clay Center, Kans. girl, born 12 Aug. 1890, daughter of David and Clara (Shick) Miller, in Dade City, Fla. 23 Sept. 1914. He was with the Southern Bell Telephone Co., many years, living in Jacksonville much of that time. He was the State Safety Engineer for the company at the time of his retirement. He was also a long time member of the Jacksonville Male Chorus and the First Christian Church Choir.

He died 19 Apr. 1969 in Jacksonville and was buried in Riverside Memorial Park beside his wife who had preceded him in death 24 Aug. 1962 and their son, Donald Miller Strong who had also preceded his father in death on Sept. 1964.

Donald Miller Strong, an only child, was born 12 Nov. 1915 in Lakeland, Fla. and died of a very fast acting cancer of the brain and another one in the chest at the same time. He married first Phyllis Ingersol of Mass. and after her death, he married second, Mary Jo "Joey" Penrod. He had no children of his own but adopted the small daughter, Patricia, who was a child of Joey's by her first husband.

Donald Strong was a graduate of the Law School of Stetson University and had attended Florida State University and Northwestern University. He spent five years in the Navy as a communications officer and was at Pearl Harbor, on shore leave, when the Japanese attack came and was also on the ship that took President Roosevelt to Yalta. He received an Honorable Discharge with the rank of Lt. Commander. He began his law practice in Clearwater, Fla., later moving to Daytona Beach where he practiced law until his death. He was a member of the Volusia Bar Association, The Florida Bar, and the American Bar Association, and a member of the committee of 1,000 of the American Bar.

Alden George Strong graduated from KSAC about 1910 and joined the regular United States Army not long after that. He was stationed in Maine and there he met Anne Gerry Butterfield, a direct descendant of Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, altho that didn't mean anything special to him at the time. The important thing was that they were married 2 Sept. 1914 in Portland, Maine.

Altho he advanced in rank from time to time, he did not feel that having graduated from an agricultural college was an asset. His unit was ordered overseas four times during WW I but unusual circumstances kept him in the States each time. He did, however, spend four years in the Army of Occupation in Coblenz, Germany, following the war. He was a graduate of the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth and a graduate of the Naval War College.

One of his most important assignments was the building of the United States Army Base, which at that time also included the Air Force, on Bermuda. As Commandant, he was involved in a lot of diplomacy and made several trips to England, in making arrangements that were satisfactory to Great Britain, Bermuda and the United States. Not long after this an Air Force Commandant was sent who took over the Air Force operations. As it turned out, this base was not needed but it was in a strategic location and might well have been very important. He was also on Saipan for a short while after fighting with the Japanese was over but the worst trouble was that the Japanese in the hills had not heard or would not believe it and they were never quite sure when a bullet was going to come whizzing out of those hills. Their home, for many years, was in Washington, D. C. where he was stationed and where he retired with the rank of Brigadier-General. He died 4 Aug. 1964 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Brig.-Gen. A. G. and Anne (Butterfield) Strong had two daughters: Anne Gerry Strong, who married Peter Semenoff, Capt. U.S. Army (later Major). He was in Patton's army and later they were in the Army of Occupation in Munich, Germany after WW II. Their two children, Sandra and Peter were born there. Nancy Alden Strong married Benjamin Thorogood Kinsey of Va., an attorney. They have three daughters, Anne Godwin, Kittie Mitchell, and Susan Alden.

Herbert Davis Strong, after graduating from KSAC in Manhattan, Kans. went back to Schenectady, N.Y. for a short period of time and then went to California to find a climate more to his liking. He also found Catherine Elliott Woodburn and they were married 10 Oct. 1916. He was a Sales Engineer for the General Electric Company for 42 years, and a registered, professional, electrical engineer in the State of California. He was also Chairman of the Los Angeles section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineering in 1947-48. He remained quite active in golf and lawn bowling and other activities in over 20 years of retirement and died 10 Apr. 1975 a little over 88 years old.

Herbert and Catharine had two children: Herbert Davis Strong Jr., who married Dorothy Rae Dudley. He received his B.S. degree from Cal Tech in Mechanical Engineering and spent three years with Ingersol Rand, two of which were in New York City. In 1943 he enlisted in the Navy as an Ensign, served on the Pacific Coast and on Okinawa and received his Honorable Discharge in Apr. of 1946. He remained in the Naval Reserve, retiring as a Commander. He is employed at the Cal Tech Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where since Dec. of 1946 he has designed a super-sonic wind tunnel (20 inch), was in charge of design and operation of Environmental Spack Simulator, manager of Automatic Data Process Requirements Office, and working on Environmental Quality Control as well as Data Processing.

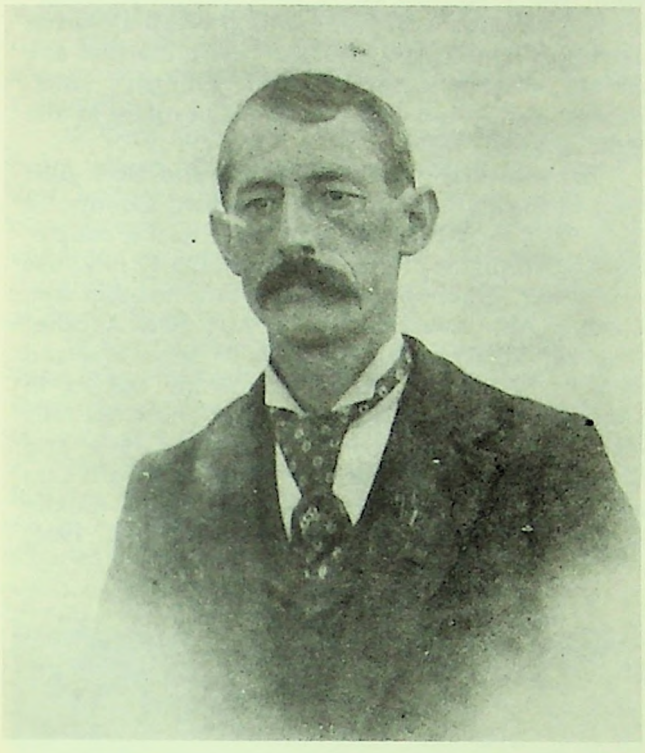
Herbert Jr. and Dorothy have a daughter, Diane, who is a graduate of UCLA and had a career in Interior Design. She married Karl W. Schiller, who obtained his degree at California State University at Los Angeles and is a Microbiologist. Davis Dudley Strong, son of Herbert and Dorothy, attended Cal Poly and Pomona where he received his B.S. degree in Photo-Journalism. He married Aline Sandra Hoffman in Toronto, Canada. She had attended Cal Poly and Pomona, worked in the Vista Program in Harlem, attended U.C. Santa Barbara and received a Master's degree from John Hopkins in Creative Writing. Elizabeth Elliott Strong, daughter of Herbert Sr. and Catherine, never married but has been employed in San Francisco many years.

After the four Strong brothers scattered so widely, there were only two times when they were all back together again, once in May of 1925 and again in Nov. of 1940 during their mother's last illness.



(Brig.-Gen. A. G. Strong, Hiram Webster Strong, Mother - Mary Ida Anderson Strong, Wilbur Marion Strong, & Herbert Davis Strong)

Four men, all very successful in their various fields of work, contributing much to their respective communities, all born in a little house on the Kansas prairie, of parents, Walter D. Strong and Mary Ida (Anderson) Strong, who also contributed much to their early day Goddard, Kansas.



(Walter Davis Strong)

Blossom Family 353

Dorris and Wendell Blossom

Our Grandfather, Hiram S. Blossom, was the fifth child born to David Crocker Blossom and Lucy (Goodrich) Blossom. He was born Jan. 7, 1820 at Grantville, N.Y. He married Phoebe Jane Woodard Jan. 20, 1845. They were the parents of three children, Josephine, Jonathan, and David Crocker Blossom. Hiram Blossom was killed at the early age of 35 years by a drunken horseman attempting to cross a toll bridge. His young widow later married a Captain Alexander C. Wallace of the U.S. Navy.

Captain Wallace and his two stepsons, Jonathan and David Blossom, came to Kansas in 1860. They settled on a farm near Menoken, Kansas where Phoebe Jane joined them later. Captain Wallace and the boys with help from friends already here, built a home and other buildings. The Wallace School was erected on their land. Captain Wallace and Phoebe Jane gave a corner of their land to Menoken Township for the Prairie Home Cemetery. However, they are both buried in the Topeka Cemetery of which they were both charter members.

The Blossom boys, Jonathan Woodard and David Crocker, grew to manhood, each marrying and having large families. David Crocker Blossom moved to Oklahoma. Jonathan married Belle Bates Overmyer and remained in Topeka. He was engaged in general contracting. His company built the first City Auditorium at 7th and Quincy Sts., the Melan Arch Bridge across the Kansas River. Earlier he had placed the iron framework for the dome on the State House. He being the only one in this part of the country having equipment capable of doing this work.

There is a cottonwood tree southeast of the State House which grew to be very tall and became quite historic. Grandfather Blossom sent some of his workmen to the river to cut stakes for the pully ropes while they were working on the State House. One of the stakes sprouted and Jonathan decided not to pull it up after the job was finished. He drove other pegs around it for protection.

Christopher Frye 354

Doris Winston Juneau

Christopher Frye, early Jefferson Co., Ks. settler, was the third of nine children born to William Frye and Mary Neese (Neece), and, we believe, the only one to come to Kansas.

William Frye was born about 1805 in Tenn. Mary Neese, daughter of John Neese Sr. and Mary Waggoner, was born about 1806 in Tenn. They married 12 Mar. 1825 in Greene Co., Tenn. In a history of Owen County, Ind., William Frye is said to have made one of the first entries for land in the N.W. corner of Jackson Twp. in that county. William and Mary (Polly) must have moved there shortly after their marriage. Their one daughter and eight sons were born there. They were: 1. Barbara; 2. John born 1828, m. S. A.; 3. Christopher born June 1830, m. Eva Hatcher; 4. Henry born 1834, m. Lucinda; 5. Washington born 1835, died 1893 in Iowa, marr Nancy E.; 6. Jefferson born 1839, died 1919 in Iowa, m. Elizabeth; 7. Andrew born about 1841, m. Barbara; 8. William Jr. born about 1843; 9. James M. born about 1845.

In 1853 William and Mary Frye sold their lands in Owen Co., Ind., and moved to western Iowa, where they bought land in Harrison Co. Sons John and Christopher had families of their own by this time, and they also moved to Iowa with their parents and their younger brothers. William Sr. died there

sometime between 1856 and 1860. Mary, or Polly as she was sometimes called, died there between 1865 and 1867. In 1868 Christopher and his family moved to Fairview Twp., Jefferson Co., Ks. They bought a farm on the Delaware River near Ozawkie where they resided for the rest of their lives. He was mainly a truck farmer, onions being his largest crop. But he was also, at times, a commercial fisherman, setting traps in the Delaware River. Around 1880 to 1882 he and William Workman were partners in the firm of "Fry and Workman", makers of charcoal and brick. William was a son-in-law, married to Chris' seventh child, Roanna.

Christopher Frye was born June, 1830 in Owen Co., Ind. On 17 Apr. 1851 in Putnam Co., Ind., he married Eva Hatcher, born about 1830 in Ind., the daughter of James and Rebecca Hatcher.

The children of Christopher and Eva were: 1. W. J. born 1851 Ind., died between 1856 and 1860 in Iowa; 2. Rebecca J. born 1853 Ind.; 3. Sarah J. born 1854 Ia.; 4. Mary E. born 1856 in Ia., marr Walter Metzger in Jefferson Co., Ks.; 5. Sylvester born 23 Mar. 1857 Ia., died 9 Feb. 1916 in Jefferson Co., Ks., marr first to Nancy Metzger, second to Joann Harper; 6. Margaret Ellen born 10 Sept. 1860 Ia., died 12 Dec. 1932 Jefferson Co., Ks., marr first to Eli Metzger (twin to Walter), second to L. L. Wolfe, both of Jefferson Co., Ks.; 7. Roanna born 1864 Ia., died 26 Apr. 1936, m. 27 Apr. 1879 Jeff. Co., Ks. to William Workman; 8. Maria Annie born 19 Jan. 1866 Ia., died 4 Oct. 1955 Jeff. Co., Ks., m. Charles Metzger; 9. Nancy born 1868 Jeff. Co., Ks. m. Mr. Hickey; 10. Lucinda born 1870 Jeff. Co., Ks. died 1931 Shawnee Co., Ks., m. Mr. Currier; 11. Susan M. born 1871 Jeff. Co., Ks., m. first Mr. Foster, second a Mr. Riker.

Sylvester's first wife, Nancy, died in 1880 shortly after the birth of twins, who lived only a few days. He and his second wife, Joann Harper, had at least eight children. They were: 1. Laura Ellen born 20 Nov. 1881, died in 1967, marr. Walter Jackson Smith; 2. James William born 17 Nov. 1882, marr. a Miss Harper; 3. Charles Franklin born 6 Jan. 1884, marr. Helen Carpenter; 4. Cora Bell born 27 Sept. 1885, marr. Fred Fowler; 5. John Sylvester born 7 Feb. 1888, died 30 Dec. 1970, marr. first to Mildred Smedley; 6. Christopher C. born 30 Mar. 1893, marr. Gladys Ottinger; 7. James Edward born 30 Oct. 1895, died 28 Dec. 1969, mar. on 4 Mar. 1924 to Ruby Bowman; 8. Edith May born 26 Aug. 1899, marr. in Mar. 1917 to Paul William Juneau. As of this date, Cora Bell and Edith May are still living.

William Arthur Montee 355

Betty L. Ramsey

William Arthur Montee and Nora Julia Woodling were both raised in Crawford Co., Kansas near Cherokee. He was born in Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill. on 11 Nov. 1869 and came to Kansas with his parents, James Wilson and Harriet Lucinda (Robinson) Montee in the 1870's. Nora Julia, a daughter of Isaac and Mary Elizabeth (Garwood) Woodling was born near Cherokee on 16 Dec. 1873. The couple knew each other as children and grew up almost as neighbors. On 1 Mar. 1892, they were married at a double wedding ceremony with William's sister, Harriet and Steven Millard near Cherokee at the Montee home.

For some years William Arthur and Nora Julia lived in the Pittsburg area of Crawford County. In April 1893, a son, Donald, was born to the couple. He died in August of that same year. On 12 July 1894 a daughter, Grace Elizabeth was born. Another son, Clarence Arthur, was born on 22 Aug. 1896. Another daughter, Lucy Harriet, was born in Sept. 1899 and died in Sept. 1900. The infants are buried in Cherokee Cemetery. William Arthur and Nora Julia with their two surviving children, Grace and Clarence, moved to near Cherokee, Crawford Co., and two more daughters were born there, Goldie Juanita on 26 Mar. 1902 and Sylvia on 29 Dec. 1904.



(William Arthur and Nora Julia (Woodling) Montee on their wedding day 1 Mar. 1892 in Cherokee, Crawford Co., Kansas.)

In 1907 William Arthur Montee along with Nora's sister's husband, George Stothard and another man moved their families to some homestead land in eastern Colorado. Sometime within the next three years the others returned to Kansas and William Arthur and Nora moved their family to Rocky Ford Colo., and another son, William Albert was born there on 7 July 1908. Fifteen days later the oldest son, Clarence, died at age eleven. He also was buried at Cherokee, Kansas Cemetery.

William and Nora lived in Colorado for some years where he followed the trade of a carpenter and builder and built several houses. They accumulated considerable property there. The children attended schools there and the oldest daughter, Grace, was married to Lee Albert Rogers at Rocky Ford on 20 March 1914.

William Arthur and Nora Julia separated some years later and both moved back to Kansas where he lived the rest of his life except for the years he traveled as a manager of a carnival.

The children all married and began to raise their families. Goldie Juanita married Lovell Fred Maddex on 20 Apr. 1924 in Topeka, Kansas. Sylvia Ruth and Charles Robert Miller, whose family were in Jefferson Co., Kans., were married in Lawrence, Kans. on 21 Feb. 1925. William Albert married Ruby Faye Cline on 18 Jan. 1931 and later in California married Mrs. Delores Roof on 18 Oct. 1955. The mother, Nora, married a second time on 25 Aug. 1936 in Colorado to H. Bert Siens and they were later divorced.

William Arthur lived to the age of 95 and spent the last years on his farm in Linn Co., except for the final three years when he was in a Care Center in Pleasanton, Kansas. From his 70's until he was unable to handle his business affairs at age 92 he farmed on shares or leased out his land and accumulated a considerable amount of money in this way. He died 18 Aug. 1965 and is buried at Oak Lawn Cemetery at LaCygne, Kansas. His daughter, Sylvia, whose husband had died in 1955 spent the three years that he lived in Pleasanton living there and paying him daily visits. Upon his death, she returned to her home in California.

Nora Julia (Woodling) Montee lived near her children in Colorado and for many years lived with her daughter, Sylvia, and her family in California. She was a woman talented in the art of doing fine handwork and one who had great concern and knowledge about what to do to help the sick. She was a church goer for a great part of her life and in her children's early years played the organ for her family when they sang hymns and other music of the day. She died 2 Oct. 1950 and is buried at Park View Cemetery in San Joaquin Co., California.

Henry Edward Pugh 356

Vearl Pugh Shepard

Henry Edward Pugh was born Dec. 24, 1840 in Pocahontas Co., W. Va. and died Aug. 5, 1909, at the homestead in Wabaunsee Twp., Wabaunsee Co., Kans. He married Mary Margaret Hiner in Marietta, Ohio Mar. 11, 1868. She was born Mar. 10, 1851 in Highland Co., Va. and died Mar. 5, 1923. They are both buried in the Alma Cemetery, Alma, Kansas.

The Henry Edward Pugh family was one of the early settlers in the Hinerville community, north of Alma, Kansas, where they took homesteads in Nov. 1869.

H. E. Pugh and G. W. Hiner proceeded from Hancock Co., Ill. in a covered wagon to Omaha, Neb. where H. E. Pugh's brother, Jacob, lived, thence to Wamego, Kans., and crossing the river there on a ferry. Mary Hiner Pugh and young baby came later with her father, Samuel Hiner and family. They lived in the covered wagon, and a dug-out on the side of a bank, covered with poles with grass and dirt over them until cabins could be built. Later a stone house was built.

The children of Henry Edward Pugh and Mary M. (Hiner) Pugh were: 1. Mary Francis Pugh, b. Oct. 1, 1869 in Hancock Co., Ill., d. Jan. 18, 1926, m. Wm. Brown and later Ross Waller; 2. John Henry Pugh, b. Oct. 5, 1871 near Alma, Kans., d. Feb. 6, 1945 in Cheyenne Co., Kans.; 3. Arthur L. Pugh, b. Sept. 14, 1873 near Alma, Kans., d. Jan. 18, 1955, burial in Cheyenne Co., Kans., m. Effie Linscott; 4. David I. Pugh, b. Oct. 29, 1875 near Alma, d. Aug. 18, 1952 in Cheyenne Co., Kans.; 5. Nettie G., b. Nov. 24, 1877 near Alma, Kans., d. Sept. 22, 1915 on train from Colo., m. Robert Daily Apr. 9, 1897; 6. Infant, b. Mar. 30, 1880, d. Apr. 1, 1880; 7. Infant, b. Apr. 30, 1881, d. May 1, 1881; 8. Nellie G., b. Sept. 19, 1882 near Alma, Kans., d. July 15, 1957 in Manhattan, Kans., m. W. Johnson Mar. 11, 1907; 9. Daisy F. Pugh, b. Sept. 14, 1884 near Alma, Kans., still living in Topeka, Kans., m. C. H. Forinash May 25, 1910; 10. Bessie, b. June 27, 1890 near Alma, Kans., d. Mar. 17, 1891; 11. Ernest E., b. July 19, 1892 near Alma, Kans., d. June 2, 1938 in Manhattan, Kans., m. Ida Feyh Dec. 15, 1915.

(Henry Edward Pugh Homestead about 1898, located Wabaunsee Twp., Wabaunsee Co., Kans. Left to right: Mary M. (Hiner) Pugh, Nettie (Pugh) Daily, Daisy, Nellie, Arthur, Henry Edward Pugh, son-in-law Bob Daily, David, John, and Ernest.)



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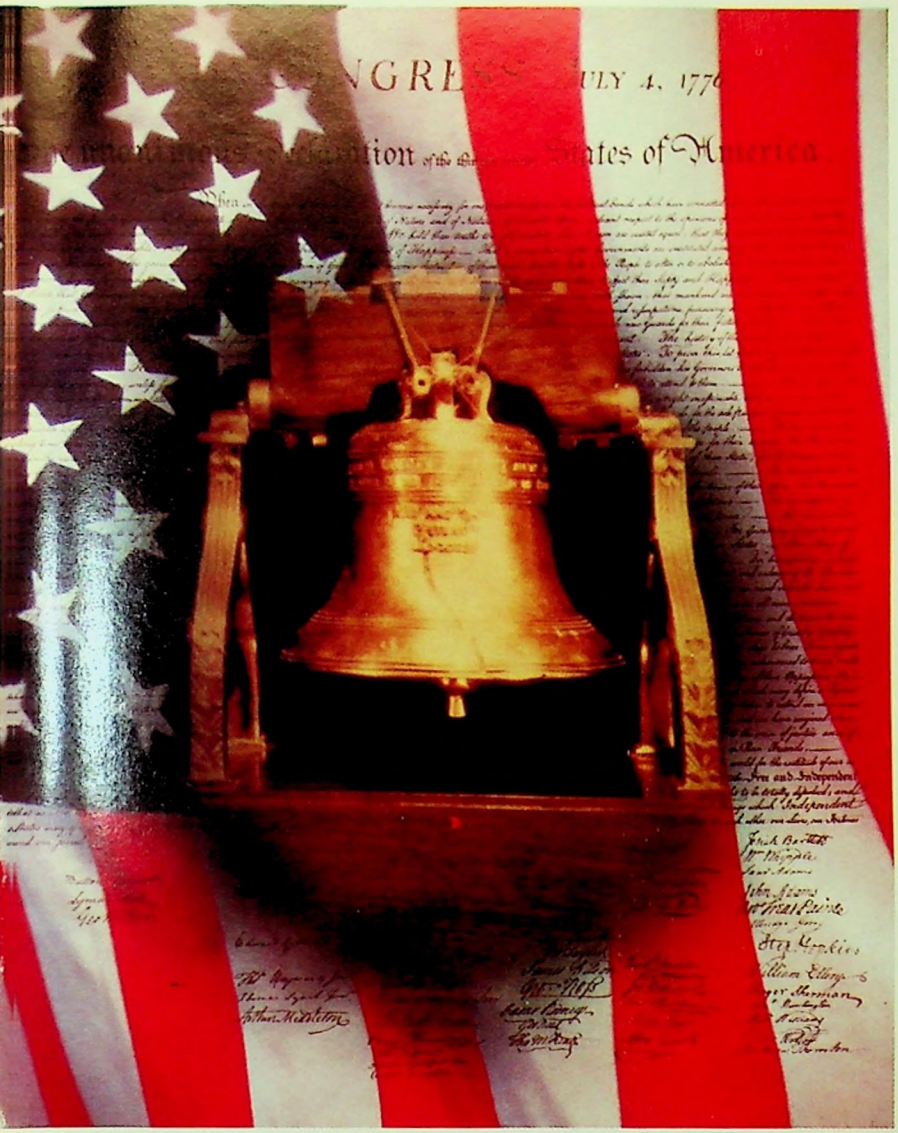
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"I Am the Nation . . ."



I was born on July 4, 1776, and the Declaration of Independence is my birth certificate. The bloodline of the world runs in my veins, because I offered freedom to the oppressed. I am many things, and many people. I am the Nation.

I am 200 million people, living souls and the ghosts of millions who have lived and died for me.

I am Nathan Hale and Paul Revere. I stood at Lexington and fired the shot heard around the world. I am Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry. I am John Paul Jones, the Green Mountain Boys and Davy Crockett. I am Lee and Grant, and Abe Lincoln.

I remember the Alamo, the Maine and Pearl Harbor. When Freedom called, I answered and stayed until it was over, over there. I left my heroic dead in Flanders Fields, on the Rock of Corregidor, and the Black steppes of Korea.

I am the Brooklyn Bridge, the wheat lands of Kansas, the granite hills of Vermont, the potato fields of Wisconsin. I am the coalfields of the Virginias and Pennsylvania, the fertile lands of the Mid-west, The Golden Gate and the Grand Canyon. I am Independence Hall, the Monitor and the Merrimac.

I am big! I sprawl from the Atlantic to the Pacific, three million square miles throbbing with industry. I am more than five million farms. I am forest, field, mountain, desert. I am quiet villages and cities that never sleep.

You can look at me and see Ben Franklin walking down the streets of Philadelphia with his breadloaf under his arm. You can see Betsy Ross with her needle. You can see the lights of Christmas, and hear the strains of Auld Lang Syne as the calendar turns.

I am Babe Ruth and the World Series. I am 169,000 schools and colleges, and 250,000 churches where my people worship God as they like best. I am a ballot dropping in a box, the roar of a crowd at the stadium, and the voice of a choir in a cathedral. I am an editorial in a newspaper and a letter to a congressman.

I am Eli Whitney and Stephen Foster. I am Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein and Billy Graham. I am Horace Greeley, Will Rogers and the Wright Brothers. I am George Washington Carver, Daniel Webster and Jonas Salk.

I am Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walt Whitman and Tom Paine. I am Phillip Brooks, Billy Sunday and Bishop Quayle.

Yes, I am the Nation, and these are the things I am. I was conceived in Freedom and, God willing, in Freedom I will spend the rest of my days.

May I possess always the integrity, the courage, and the strength to keep myself unshackled, to remain a citadel of freedom and a beacon of hope to the world. This is my wish, my goal, and my prayer on this my birthday, two-hundred years after I was born.

Author Unknown

(Reprinted from the "Wisconsin Veteran")

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976 TM

Spirit of '76

Supplemental color pages prepared to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the United States of America in this bicentennial year—1976.



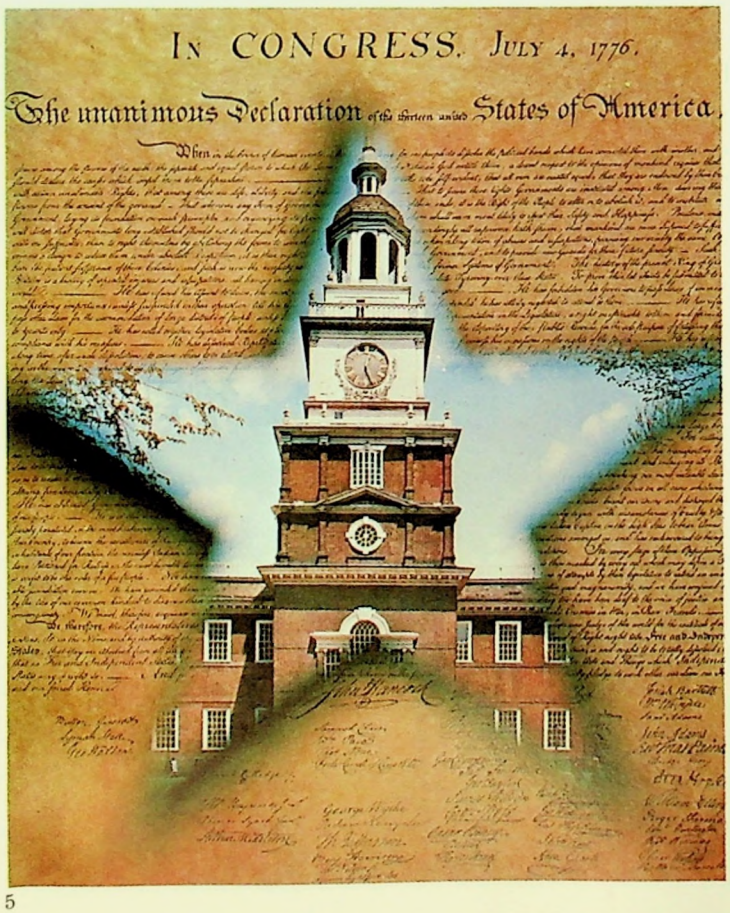
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5


6

1/ Call of the Minutemen prior to the historic Battle of Lexington.
2/ The Battle of Concord Bridge was the first battle of the war.
3/ Monument to the Minutemen which stands on the site of the Battle of Lexington, where "the shot heard round the world" was fired April 19, 1775.
4/ The signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.
5/ Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress convened to decide a course of action.
6/ Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson working to revise Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence.



1

"Don't Strike the Colors. . . . We Have Just Begun to Fight."

Capt. John Paul Jones



2

"These Are the Times That Try Men's Souls . . ."

Thomas Paine



3



4

1/ Captain John Paul Jones unfurled the first *Stars and Stripes* over the ocean when the young nation's banner, containing thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, was hoisted aboard the *Ranger.*

2/ From the deck of the captured British vessel *Serapis,* Capt. Jones and his crew watched as the American man-of-war, *Bonhomme Richard,* sank in victory, September 23, 1779. With the aid of friendly powers—namely France and Holland—and the leadership of commanders like Jones, the American fleet was able to effectively combat Britain's naval supremacy in the colonies.

3/ General John Stark led the colonial forces to victory at Bennington on August 11, 1777. The victory, along with an American triumph at Saratoga on October 12 of that year brought France to the colonies' aid as an ally and was the turning point of the war.

4/ Outside of occupied Boston, colonial patriots organized themselves into a volunteer militia known as the *Minutemen.* On the eve of April 18, 1775, British troops numbering more than 800 were dispatched from Boston to seize colonial munitions stored at Concord. Forewarned, Paul Revere and others spread the alarm and the Redcoats were met by a determined band of Minutemen at Lexington. It was here that the famous "shot heard round the world" was fired. It is not known which side fired the first shot of that battle which marked the opening of outright hostilities and led to open war.

5/ The surrender of British troops under the command of General Charles Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, brought an end to all-out fighting. A few scattered skirmishes continued for over a year. However, complications of negotiation with England delayed the signing of a peace treaty for nearly two years. General George Washington, commander of colonial forces, accepted the British surrender at Yorktown and later presented the captured British flags to the Congress.

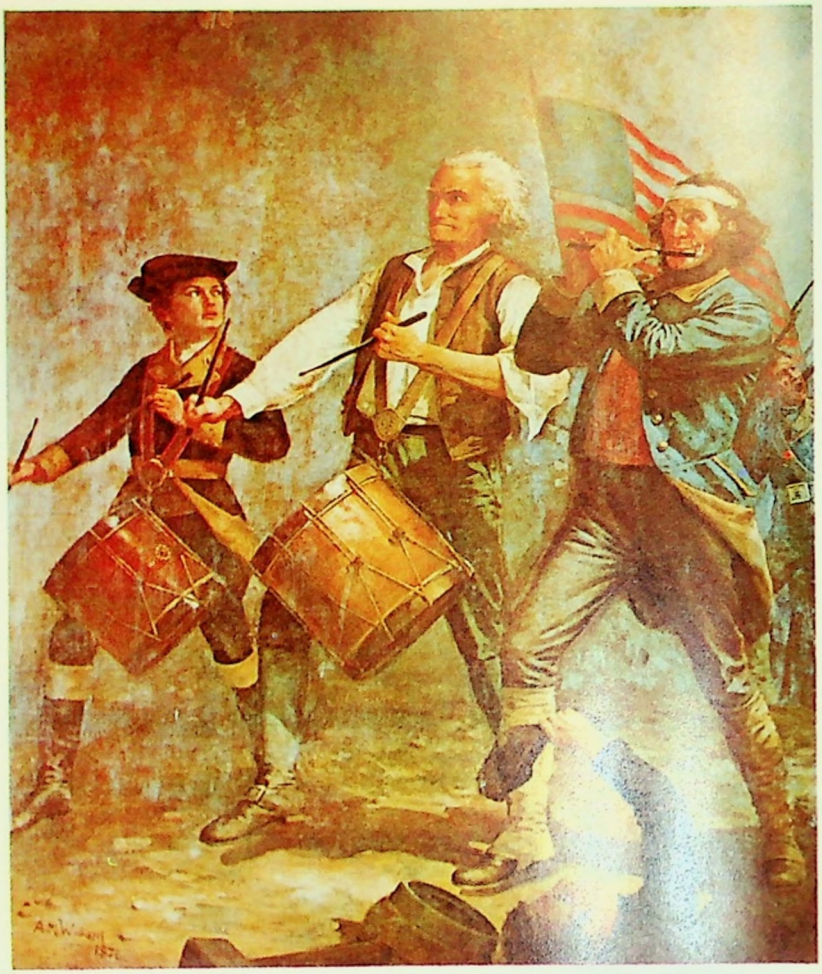


5

"Stand Your Ground . . . If They Mean to Have a War, Let It Begin Here."

Capt. John Parker

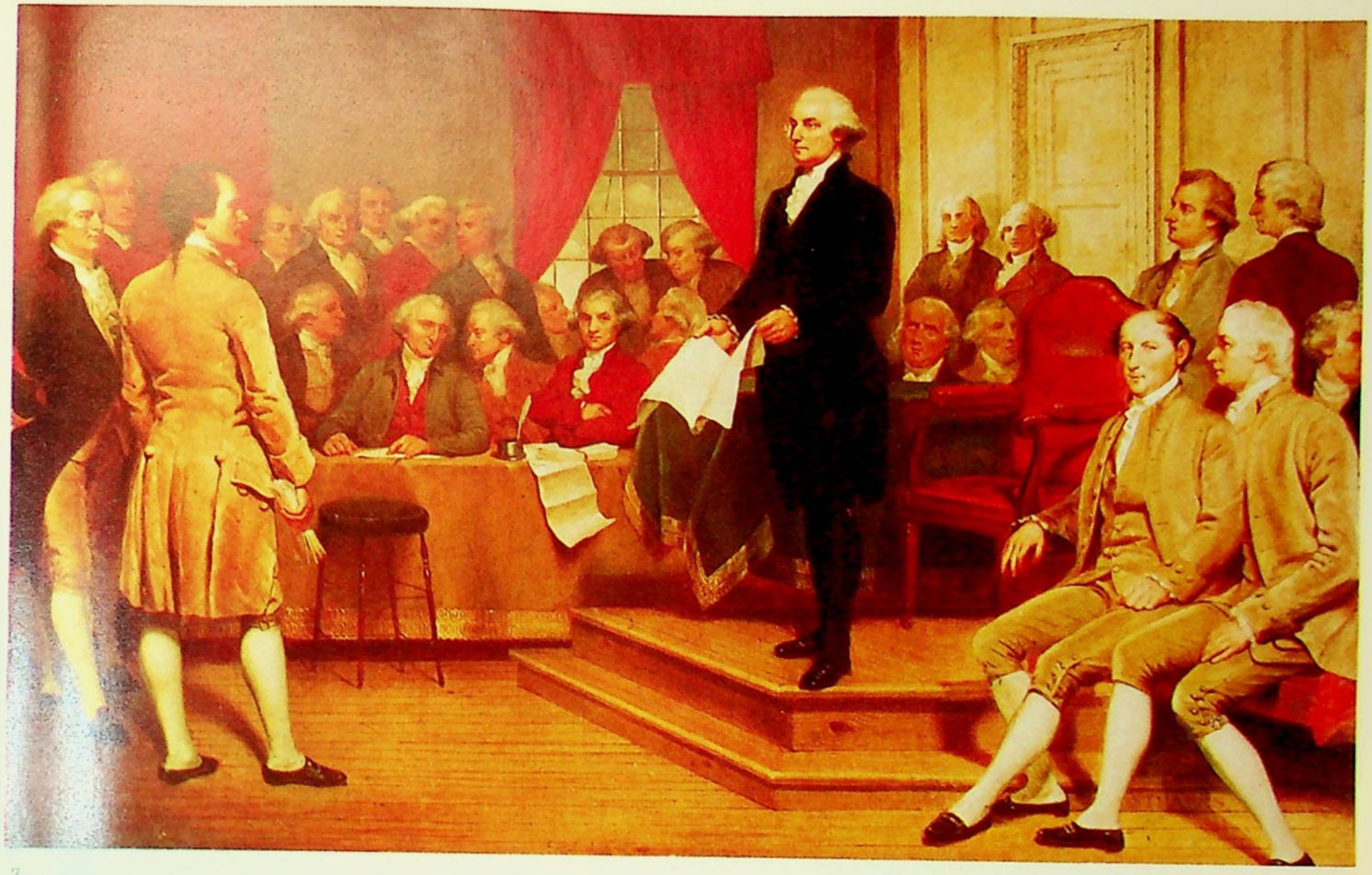
1/ Capt. John Parker uttered those words as the colonial militia under his command prepared to meet the British troops at Lexington. Those words and the painting—*Spirit of '76*—exemplify the dedication and determination of the American patriots in their fight for independence. The colonies had organized to express their grievances in an effort to resolve the differences within the framework of the Empire. Several of the colonial legislatures had instructed their delegates to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia to oppose any move toward independence. The movement for independence was gaining strength and following the publication of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense,* which argued for colonial sovereignty, a resolution was adopted and a committee of five appointed to draft a declaration of independence. 2/ General Washington, who had been appointed commander-in-chief of American forces by the Second Continental Congress, was a brilliant military strategist. It was his decision to take his Continentals across the Delaware River on Christmas night which resulted in the first major colonial victory. That victory at Trenton over Hessian mercenaries gave the ragged army renewed vigor. Supported chiefly through the printing of Continental currency, the colonial army also went through the personal fortunes of many American patriots—among them Washington, Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee and John Adams. These fortunes were donated to the cause of liberty—a cause supported by about one-third of the American population which was near 2,000,000. Another one-third remained loyal to the English crown and the remainder were apathetic. Despite many defeats, the colonies managed to keep an army in the field as a symbol of American resistance, to guarantee a negotiated rather than dictated peace.



1



2



3

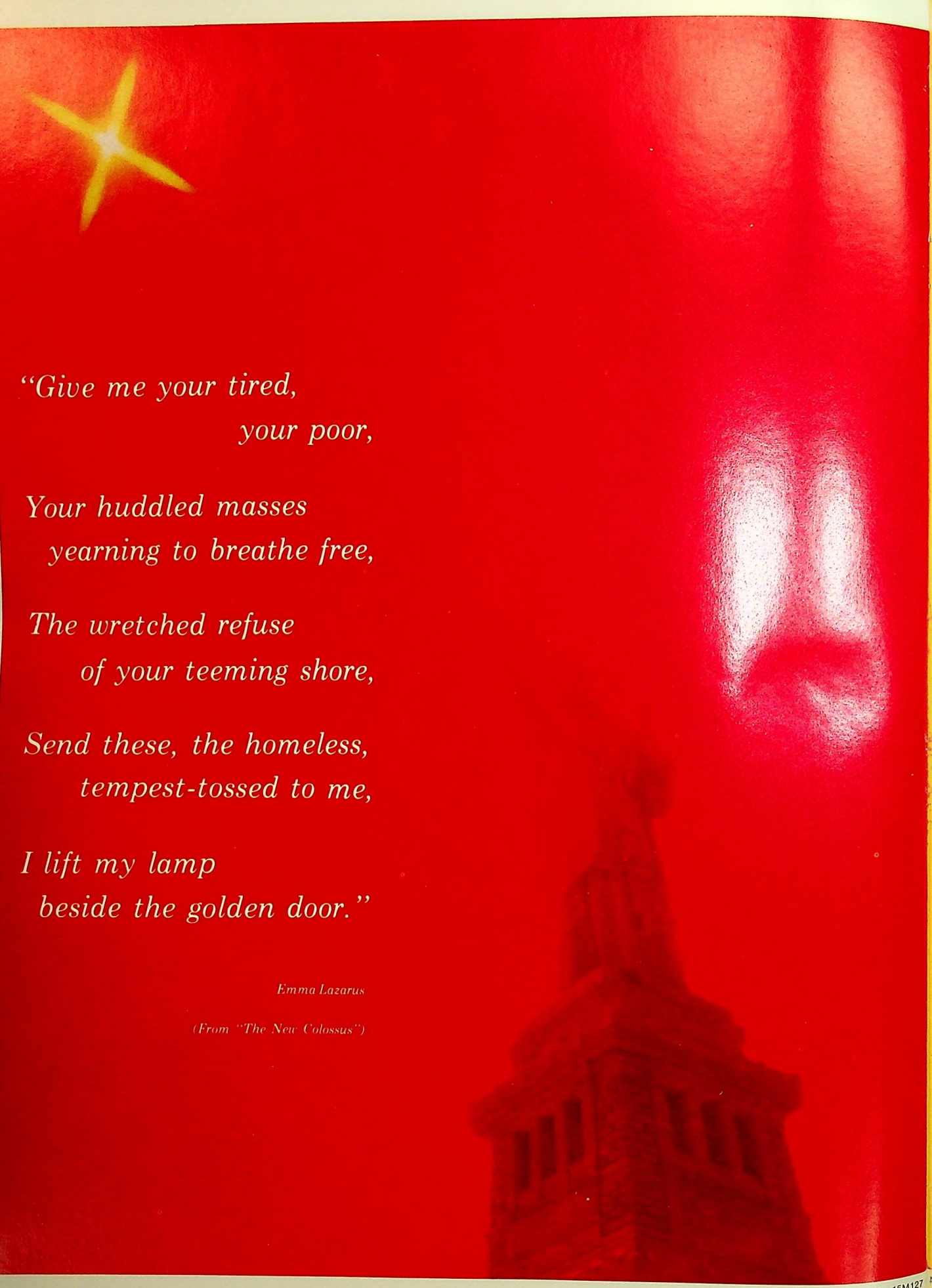


". . . Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death!"

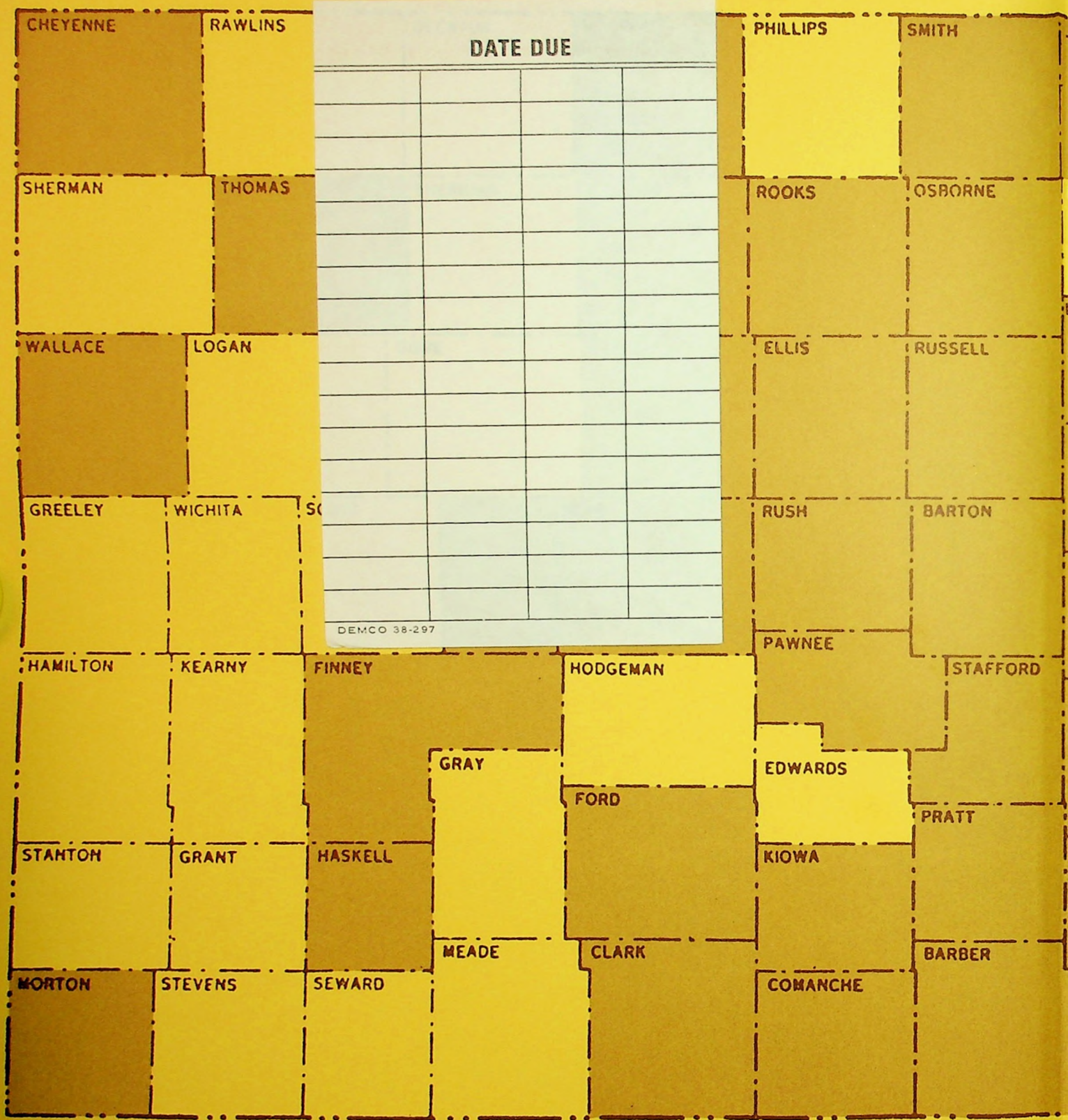
Patrick Henry

3/ Following the victory at Yorktown, Washington refused the offer of his troops to become king and returned to Philadelphia to aid with the establishment of a permanent government for the new republic—a loose alliance of sovereign states held together by the Articles of Confederation. An envoy composed of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and John Jay was sent to negotiate with the British. It was not until 1783 that the peace agreement, known as the Treaty of Paris, was signed, guaranteeing the sovereignty of the United States of America. The Articles of Confederation, despite many weaknesses, served to unify the states until 1787 when a special convention was held at Independence Hall in Philadelphia to revise them. The meeting was attended by fifty-five of the most-prominent men of the day. Twenty-nine of the delegates representing a majority of the states met on May 25 and decided to draft an entirely new constitution rather than ammend the Articles of Confederation. The meeting then became known as the Constitutional Convention.

4/ The men who assembled for the Constitutional Convention were an illustrious group with nearly every delegate a person of prominence in his home state. A large majority favored a strong central government. After four months of debate, on September 17, 1787, the new constitution was completed. In a little more than four months, six states had ratified the new constitution. Despite the good beginning, the fight for ratification was bitter and it was not until September 13, 1788, that the necessary two-thirds majority of the states had approved the document and Congress could call for states to choose their electors and congressmen. Several of the states had ratified the constitution with the provision that it would be amended. Thus, as one of its first official acts under the new constitution, the Congress added the first ten amendments known as the Bill of Rights. Washington was unanimously elected President and a new nation was launched on a course of democracy.


"Give me your tired,
your poor,
Your huddled masses
yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse
of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless,
tempest-tossed to me,
I lift my lamp
beside the golden door."
Emma Lazarus
(From "The New Colossus")

KAN



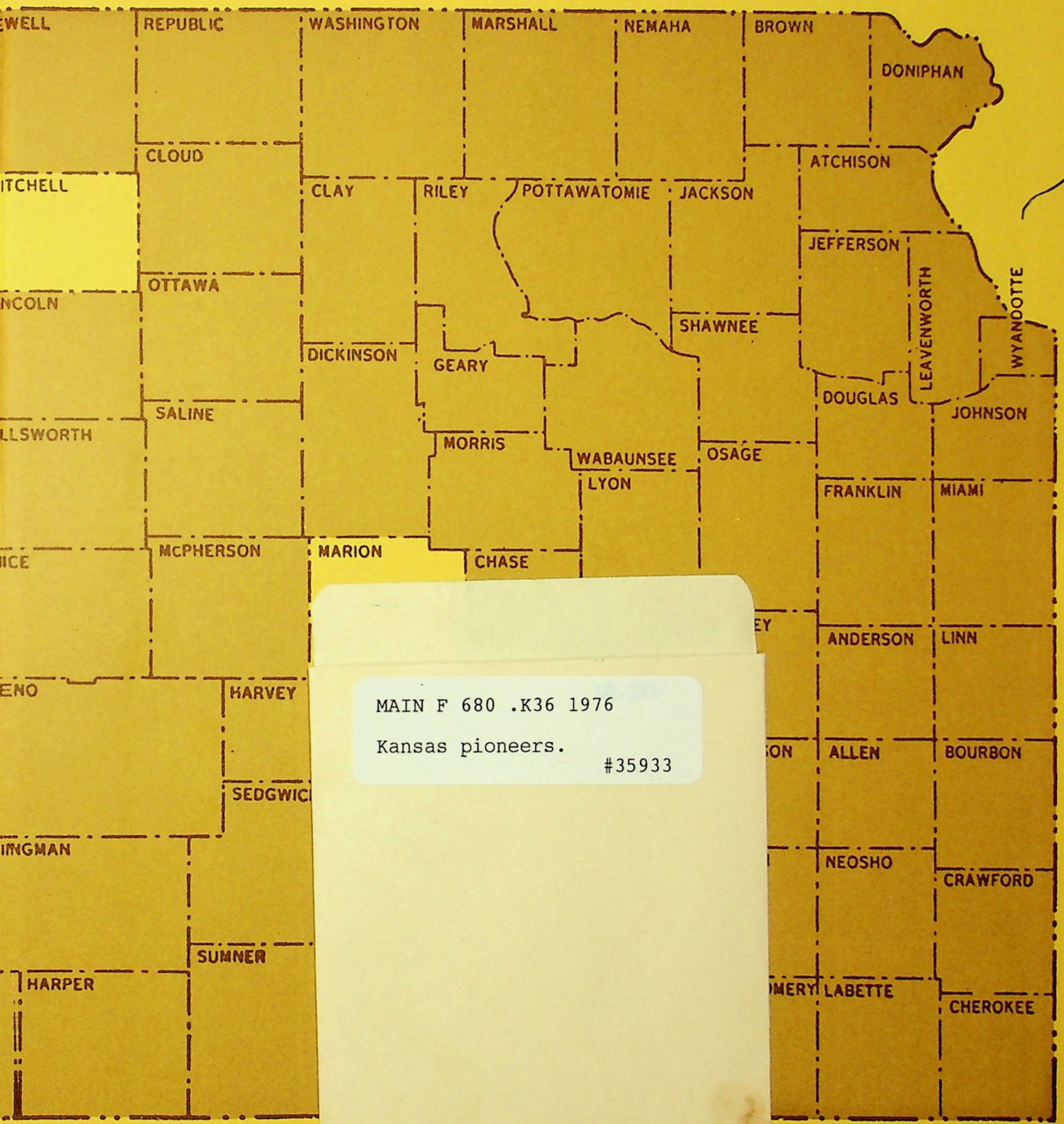
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